
AFRICAN-CANADIAN



ROADS TO FREEDOM

**Essex/Kent County
African-Canadian Connections
to the Ontario Curriculum
Grades 9 and 10
Canadian and World Studies
January 2008**

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Preface

The Windsor/Essex region is the third most ethnically diverse community in Canada. Our population is a wonderful mixture of peoples from around the world, both more recent arrivals and those whose ancestry is that of the aboriginal peoples of this land. Most of the population can trace their heritage to newcomers who came to this region with hope and the anticipation for a better life and future for their children.

A very unique group of people who made the Essex and Kent County areas their home were those who were escaping oppression and slavery in the United States. Great Britain banned the slave trade in 1807, although an illegal trade in Africans continued on for many years after that. Upper and Lower Canada were under British rule at the time and the slave trade was outlawed here as well.

The United States of America finally banned slavery in 1863 through the Emancipation Proclamation, however in the years leading up to that event and for some time after many people of African descent sought the freedom that life in Canada provided.

Our region has many sites which bear witness to these times and they are a wonderful link to the heritage of our area.

Many residents of the City of Windsor, Essex County and Kent County are descendents of those who “followed the freedom trail north.” They have, both in the past and present, played an important role in the cultural, political, social and economic progress of our community.

The Ontario Curriculum offers many opportunities for teachers to explore issues of heritage and diversity throughout the secondary grades.

This curriculum support document was developed to provide teachers in the Greater Essex County District School Board with information and ideas whereby the heritage, culture and contributions of African-Canadians can be highlighted in the appropriate curriculum units.



Introduction to Study

This resource is intended to provide teacher background information on African-Canadian heritage and culture connected directly to specific learning expectations in The Ontario Curriculum: Grades 9 and 10 Canadian and World Studies.

The teaching of African-Canadian history should not be seen as an "event" but rather as an "ongoing process" taking place throughout the school year. The information in this module is intended to build teacher background knowledge on the contributions of local African-Canadians to Canadian history.

Very few Black people were brought directly from Africa to Canada. Most early slaves, refugees and immigrants to Canada were from the U. S. while the majority of recent immigrants to Canada are from the Caribbean.

The majority of the early African-Canadian immigrants came to Canada as a result of three significant American historical events: the American Revolution (1775-1783), the War of 1812 (1812-1814) and the Underground Railroad movement (1830-1865). This module deals specifically with local African-Canadian heritage and culture.

The information in this module is aligned with The Ontario Curriculum: Grades 9 and 10 Canadian and World Studies. Each topic begins with an overview of curricular strand or topic and what teachers should highlight concerning African-Canadians in their lessons. Following this overview, teacher background information is provided for each specific learning expectation listed. Each grade level strand or topic concludes with a list of guest speakers and field trips that could be used to complement the study.

The writers of this module found the writing process in producing this module to be a great growth experience, as we read and discovered African-Canadian legends, folklore and historical facts. We found an abundance of information in books and on websites for both teachers and students to explore as they connect the local African-Canadian experience to The Ontario Curriculum: Grades 9 and 10 Canadian and World Studies.

It is the hope of the writers that this module will allow students of African Canadian descent to "see themselves" in the history and civics curriculum and that all students will develop a greater awareness of the many significant contributions local African-Canadians have made to our area and to Canada as a whole.

Acknowledgements

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AFRICAN-CANADIAN TIMELINE

African-Canadian Timeline

- 1515 ➤ First Africans were brought as slaves to the Americas
- 1605 ➤ First Black on record in Canada was Mathieu Da Costa
- 1628 ➤ Slavery introduced by French
 - Olivier Lejeune, a six year old slave brought to Canada
- 1685 ➤ Code Noir, passed by King Louis the fourteenth, allowed full economic use of slaves in the colonies
- 1709 ➤ Slavery became legal in New France
- 1734 ➤ Marie-Joseph Angelique, Black slave and martyr, was caught and hung after setting fire to owner's house in an attempt to escape, destroying 46 homes
- 1760 ➤ Britain took control of New France through the Treaty of Paris (slavery remained)
 - Plains of Abraham - British took over Canadian Territories from France
- 1775 - 1783 ➤ The War of Independence
 - American Revolution
- 1783 ➤ Colonel Matthew Elliot, a United Empire Loyalist, brought sixty slaves to the Amherstburg area
 - Rose Fortune became Canada's first black policewoman in Annapolis Royal, N.S.
- 1784 ➤ Black Loyalists promised freedom, farmland and supplies in Canada, for fighting for Britain in the war
 - Migration of black and white Loyalists to Canada
- 1786 (?) ➤ The Underground Railroad was established
- 1787 ➤ The Northwest Territory abolished slavery (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota)
- 1790 ➤ The Imperial Statute allowed settlers to bring slaves into Upper Canada






AFRICAN-CANADIAN TIMELINE

- 1792
- The First Back to Africa Movement began by the British Antislavery Society and Black United Empire Loyalists
 - An exodus of Blacks to Africa occurred after the British offered free passage to Blacks willing to relocate to the British Colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa (1,190 men, women and children left Halifax, 65 died en route)
- 1793
- Upper Canadian Act Against Slavery, promoted by Lt.-Gov. John Graves Simcoe, prohibited importing slaves into Upper Canada and gave freedom to the children of slaves at age 25
 - First U.S. Fugitive Slave Law required return of enslaved persons escaping across state lines
 - Some Northern States enacted personal liberty laws to hinder enforcement of the U.S. Fugitive Slave Law
- 1796
- Amherstburg incorporated, with the founding of Fort Malden
 - Moroons were exported from Jamaica by British colonists to Halifax and were employed to work on the Halifax citadel
- 1807
- U. S. Congress created a law which forbade anyone from bringing slaves into the United States, although for years there continued an internal slave trade
 - Britain abolishes slave trade
 - Captain John Newton, slave trader and minister, dies; one of his hymns, *Amazing Grace*, was inspired by one of his voyages transporting slaves
- 1812 - 1814
- War of 1812
- 1819
- Declaration by Attorney General of Upper Canada, John Beverley Robinson, that Blacks residing in Canada were free and protected by British law
- 1820's
- Definite routes on the Underground Railroad into Canada had been established
- 1830's
- Some of Amherstburg's black owned businesses included an innkeeper, grocer, tobacconist, miller, shoemaker, and livery stable



AFRICAN-CANADIAN TIMELINE

- 1830 ➤ Josiah Henson (Harriet Beecher-Stowe's, Uncle Tom's Cabin) escapes with wife and children to Canada West
- 
- 1830-1865 ➤ Underground Railroad Movement
- 1833 ➤ The British Imperial Act abolished slavery throughout the British Empire and declared August 1, 1834 would be Emancipation Day throughout the British Colonies
- 1834 ➤ Emancipation Proclamation, the formal enactment, dated August 1st
- First Emancipation Day in Windsor
- 1837 - 1838 ➤ During the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-1838, local African-Canadians, many of whom were recent Underground Railroad arrivals, joined militia companies to defend Upper Canada
- One unit led by Josiah Henson captured the rebel schooner near Amherstburg
- 1840 ➤ A settlement of New Canaan was formed on Gesto Road by enslaved people who escaped from bondage in Southern U.S.
- 1841 ➤ Josiah Henson established the first vocational school in Canada, British American Institute for fugitive slaves
- 1848 ➤ The Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal Church in Amherstburg was built by former slaves and free Blacks
- 1850 ➤ U.S. Fugitive Slave Act greatly strengthened the earlier Fugitive Slave Law of 1793
- Northern free states became less safe for all African-Americans since false accusations were easily made and long-time escapees could be recaptured
- Canada now becomes a more important destination for fugitives
- 1850 - 1861 ➤ Black population of Canada West increased due to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which encouraged many more people to come all the way across the border rather than stopping in the Northern states
- 1851 ➤ 10 September, North American Convention of Coloured Freemen met in Toronto at the New St. Lawrence Hall, resolved to encourage American slaves to come to Canada instead of going to Africa
- Canada was the best place from which to direct antislavery activity

AFRICAN-CANADIAN TIMELINE

- 1851 ➤ Harriet Tubman arrives in St. Catharines, Canada West, and begins her work as a “conductor” with the Underground Railway
- Her accomplishments are highlighted in the book, *The Underground Railroad*, published in 1871
- 
- 1851 - 1853 ➤ Henry Bibb establishes newspaper, *Voice of the Fugitive* in Sandwich, Ontario
- 
- 1853 ➤ Mary Shadd Cary started a newspaper called *The Provincial Freeman* in Chatham
- 
- 1856 ➤ The British Methodist Episcopal denomination was organized by Rev. Willis Nazrey
- 1857 ➤ The Dred Scott Decision: U.S. Supreme Court ruled that slaves were not free simply because they moved to a free state
- Black people were not considered citizens and therefore did not have rights
- 1861 ➤ Secession of the Southern States
- February - Jefferson Davis became the President of the Confederate States
- Confiscation Act (August 6) allowed U.S. military to seize any slave being used by the Confederate forces for military purposes
- Dr. Anderson Ruffin Abbott became Canada’s first doctor of African descent
- 1862 ➤ Antislavery legislation (U.S. Territories, Washington D.C.) July 17, 1862
- Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation (September 22)
- 1863 ➤ Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, introduces the Emancipation Proclamation

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- 1865
- President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated
 - 18 December, the new government of the United States passed the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States
- 1861 - 1865
- The American Civil War
 - End of 1865 Emancipation of U.S. States
 - Underground Railroad no longer necessary
- 1872
- Elijah McCoy, born in Colchester, Ontario, invented the first of his many devices for oil engines used in trains and factories
- 
- 1885
- Delos Rogest Davis of Amherstburg, Ontario became one of Canada's first Black lawyers
- 1890
- Hotel Dieu orphanage and school for Black children opened
- 1901
- The black population of Canada is 17,437; Haitians and Jamaicans are not included in this census figure
- 1904
- Birth of Charles Drew, black Canadian doctor, and discoverer of a process for the storing of blood plasma
- 1905
- The "Niagara Movement" headed by W. E. B. DuBois, black American leader and writer, demands equality for Blacks in education, employment, justice and other areas
 - Cowboy John Ware dies (famous black cowboy from western Canada)
 - The "Black Trek" migration of dissatisfied African-Americans from Oklahoma to the Canadian prairies began
- 1908 - 1911
- Approximately 1,000 Blacks, mostly from Oklahoma, arrive on the Canadian Prairies
- 1909
- Matthew Henson, a Black, co-discovers the North Pole
- 
- 1910
- Delos Rogest Davis of Amherstburg became the first Black to be appointed to the King's Council

AFRICAN-CANADIAN TIMELINE

- 1911
 - Petitions are sent to Ottawa from Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary demanding that the federal government stop the movement of Blacks into the Prairies
 - There is a reported “Negro lynching” on the average of once every six days in North America
- 1914
 - Blacks in St. John, New Brunswick are refused admission to theatres and some bars
 - Blacks are among the first Canadian soldiers to leave for World War 1
- 1914 - 1918
 - Canadian Blacks serve in both segregated and non-segregated army units overseas
 - James Grant, an Ontario Black, receives the Military Cross for bravery in action
 - Numerous black organizations across Canada raise money and provide supplies for the war effort
- 1920
 - The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) moves into Canada and their efforts are concentrated in the four Western provinces and in Ontario
 - By this time most Canadian Blacks are in a worse socio-economic position than their Canadian-born grandparents had been
 - Anti-Black sentiment in Canada is most intense during the first twenty years of this century
- 1921
 - The first modern increase in the black population in Canada is noted
- 1923
 - The Franklin versus Evans law case allows Blacks to be legally refused service in Canadian restaurants
 - Canada’s Immigration Act claimed that non-whites could not adjust to Canada’s climate and were therefore unsuitable for immigration
- 1924
 - Militant Blacks led by James Jenkins of London, Ontario and J. W. Montgomery of Toronto form the Canadian League for the Advancement of Coloured People
 - Within two years, other Ontario branches are formed in Dresden, Brantford, Niagara Falls and Toronto
- 1930
 - The KKK parades openly in the streets of Oakville, Ontario
 - Nearly all Canadian newspapers scorn the Klan
- 1931
 - The first annual ‘Greatest Freedom Show on Earth’ Emancipation Day celebrations is organized by Walter Perry in Windsor

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- 1932 ➤ Toronto's Larry Gains, who helped to break boxing's colour bar, is announced "The Colored Heavyweight Champion of the World"
- 1934 ➤ The Hour-A-Day Study Club is established in Windsor
- 1941 ➤ 63% of Canada's Blacks are urban dwellers
- 1944 ➤ Ontario passes the Racial Discrimination Act
- 1945 ➤ Jackie Robinson, an African American baseball player, signs to play with the Montreal Royals in Montreal, Canada
- 1946 ➤ Nova Scotia's first Black newspaper, the Clarion, was founded and published (until 1956) by Carrie Best
 - The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters signed its first collective agreement with CP Rail, the first time in Canadian history a Black union had signed a collective agreement with a major Canadian company
- 1948 ➤ National Unity Association was formed by Hugh Bennett in Dresden, Ontario
- 1951 ➤ Alton C. Parker becomes the first African-Canadian to achieve the rank of Detective on a police force in Canada
- 1954 ➤ Hugh Burnett and his National Unity Association brought national attention to their sit-ins and protests against segregation in Dresden, Ontario's public places
 - Members of the Negro Citizenship Association including Donald Moore, Harry Gairey, Bromley Armstrong and Stanley Grizzle traveled to Ottawa to demand changes to Canada's Immigration Act which, since 1923, had denied immigration status to countries in the British Commonwealth that had large non-white populations
- 1955 ➤ CPR starts to let Blacks, who previously only worked as porters, work as conductors
- 1957 ➤ Earl Searles becomes one of British Columbia's first black lawyers
- 1958 ➤ Willie O'Rea becomes first African Canadian to play hockey in the N. H. L.
- 1959 ➤ The great-great-granddaughter of Josiah Henson, Mrs. Bruce Carter, places a wreath on the cenotaph honouring Blacks who defended Canada during the War of 1812
 - Stanley Grizzle became the first Black person to run for a seat in the Ontario legislature
- 1960 ➤ Significant numbers of West Indian immigrants and immigrants from other British colonies in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and

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elsewhere began to arrive in Canada as a result of changes to Canada's Immigration Act which was brought about under pressure from the Negro Citizenship Association in the 1950's (see 1954)

- 1961 ➤ Canadian government leads in exclusion of South Africa from the Commonwealth
- 1962 ➤ Daniel G. Hill, an American born Black who moved to Canada in 1950, was made the first director of the Ontario Human Rights Commission
- 1963 ➤ Ontario's Leonard Braithwaite becomes the first Black to be elected to a provincial legislature
 - Many Canadian Blacks participate in the "March on Washington"
- 1964 ➤ In Ontario, segregated schools are legally abolished
 - Lincoln Alexander of Hamilton, Ontario becomes Canada's first black Member of Parliament
- 1965 ➤ The KKK was said to be responsible for burning crosses in Amherstburg, Ontario
 - Spray paint on signs claim Amherstburg to be "Home of the KKK"
 - Ontario's last segregated school in Colchester was closed
 - The movement to close the school was led by George McCurdy and the South Essex Citizens' Advancement Society
- 1967 ➤ Detroit Urban Insurrection - a week-long July rebellion of African-Americans; police brutality, racist employment and housing practices were among the issues raised; between 1964 and 1968 there were 329 other such episodes in 257 U.S. cities
- 1968 ➤ The annual Emancipation Celebration in Windsor, Ontario is cancelled
- 1969 ➤ A "Soul Food" restaurant called the "Underground Railroad" opened in Toronto
 - Windsor, Ontario's Patterson Collegiate institutes a Black Studies course
 - The first annual "Uncle Al's Kids" Party' is held at Broadhead Park in Windsor
 - The city of Halifax began to bulldoze "Africville," a predominately Black neighbourhood
 - First national Black organization was formed

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- 1969 ➤ Howard McCurdy of Windsor, Ontario was the constitutional architect and founding president of the National Black Coalition of Canada
- 1970 ➤ There are more than 100,000 African-Canadians in Canada
 - The Black Heritage Club of Windsor, which studied American and Canadian African History, was formed
- 1972 ➤ Rosemary Brown becomes a member of the British Columbia Legislature
- 1973 ➤ Sylvester Campbell, ballet dancer, stars at O'Keefe Centre, Toronto
- 1974 ➤ Dr. Monestime Saint Firmin is elected Mayor of Mattawa, Ontario, making him Canada's first African-Canadian Mayor
- 1978 ➤ Folk-Rock star, Dan Hill, son of Daniel G. Hill, wins three Juno awards
- 1979 ➤ Lincoln Alexander, of Hamilton, Ontario, becomes Canada's first African-Canadian cabinet minister (Minister of Labour)
- 1984 ➤ Daurene Lewis becomes the first African-Canadian woman to be elected Mayor of a Canadian city (Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia)
- 1985 ➤ Lincoln Alexander becomes the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario
- 1990 ➤ African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, who has just been freed from South African jail, visits Canada
- 1991 ➤ Ferguson Jenkins is the first Canadian inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, New York
- 1992 ➤ Justice Micheline A. Rawlins is the first African-Canadian to be appointed to the Ontario Provincial Court
- 1993 ➤ Jean Augustine was sworn in as Canada's first Black female M.P.
- 1995 ➤ Fred Thomas was inducted into the Canadian Basketball Hall of Fame
- 1996 ➤ Donovan Bailey of Oakville Ontario becomes the fastest man in world by winning the 100 meter sprints at the Atlanta Olympic Games, breaking both the Olympic and World records
- 2000 ➤ Following extensive restorations, the North American Black Historical Museum in Amherstburg is reopened to the public
- 2001 ➤ The Tower of Freedom Monument in Windsor was dedicated on October 20 with companion work Gateway to Freedom in Hart Plaza, Detroit, a project of Detroit 300 and the Underground Railroad Monument Committee of Windsor
- 2003 ➤ First Annual McDougall Street Reunion was held

CHC2D Academic

Grade 10

Communities: Local, National and Global

A. OVERVIEW/OVERALL EXPECTATIONS

Students will:

-
- explain how local, national, and global influences have helped shape Canadian identity
 - assess Canada's participation in war and contributions to peacekeeping and security
-

B. SPECIFIC LEARNING EXPECTATIONS

The students will:

-
- identify contributions to Canada's multicultural society by regional, linguistic, ethnocultural, and religious communities (e.g. Aboriginal peoples, Franco-Ontarians, Metis, Black Canadians, Doukhobors, Mennonites, local immigrant communities)
-

Black History Month

Each February, Canadians take part in Black History Month festivities that acknowledge the contributions of Black Canadians to Canada.

Black History Month began in the United States when historian Carter G. Woodson proposed an observance to acknowledge the contributions of Black Americans. This led to the establishment of Negro History Week in 1926. It was expanded into Black History Month in 1976 in the United States. It was not until 1995 that a similar observance began in Canada.

The Honourable Jean Augustine, (the first Black Canadian woman elected to Parliament) M.P. for Etobicoke-Lakeshore introduced this motion to honour African Canadians. In December 1995, February was officially acknowledged as Black History Month in Canada by the Parliament of Canada.

February, in Canada, is now recognized as a month in which to celebrate the accomplishments and contributions of Black Canadians to Canada. Many people of African descent are often absent in Canadian history books, so this month gives all Canadians the opportunity to become more familiar with the experiences and contributions of Black Canadians in our communities. A variety of festivities take place throughout this month to celebrate the many local and national contributions that Black Canadians have made to Canada.

Adapted from: http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/multi/black-noir/index_e.cfm

Emancipation Day Celebration

The Emancipation Day Celebration came into effect in Windsor on August 1, 1834 when the government of Upper Canada enacted the Emancipation Proclamation. This proclamation encouraged thousands to escape American slavery and to follow the 'North Star' to freedom in Canada. As a result, the Black community in the Windsor area came together to celebrate the abolition of slavery, as they did in many places in Ontario. (i.e. Owen Sound holds an annual celebration of descendants of African-Canadian pioneer families in that region.)

Amherstburg, Ontario was one of the first communities to present celebrations. Traditionally, the annual celebration took place on August 1st. In 1934, a Windsor resident Walter Perry, who was known as Mr. Emancipation, launched the 'Greatest Freedom Show on Earth' in Jackson Park in Windsor, Ontario. In the past, the four day event consisted of musical concerts, feasts, beauty pageants, talent shows and parades, all paying tribute to the richness of the African-Canadian experience. Some of the Motown artists started their musical careers at these talent contests. Thousands of local African-Canadians from Windsor, Chatham, North Buxton and the United States attended the event each year.

Notable individuals who have attended the Emancipation Celebration include:

- Martin Luther King Jr., a 27 year old Baptist minister, who later became the Father of the American Civil Rights movement
- Mary McLeod Bethune, a civil rights pioneer and one-time advisor to U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Adam Clayton Powell, U. S. Congressman
- W. C. Handy, composer
- Jesse Owens, Olympic athlete
- Dorothy Dandridge, actress
- Diana Ross and the Supremes, entertainers
- Stevie Wonder, entertainer and composer

After the 1967 riots in Detroit, the Emancipation Celebration was cancelled due to security reasons. It resumed two years later. The celebration was eventually relocated to Amherstburg. A small group, now headed by Kim Elliott, tries to hold some sort of event in celebration of Emancipation every year so that the tradition doesn't die completely. (See Amherstburg Heritage Homecoming on next page)

Adapted from:

<http://windsor-communities.com/african-cele-emancipation.php>

McDougall Street Reunion

The annual McDougall Street Reunion, held each August since 2003, brings together current and former residents of the traditional African-Canadian neighbourhood known as the McDougall Street Corridor in Windsor, Ontario.

Traditionally, that area of the city (including Goyeau Street, Windsor Avenue, Mercer Street, Highland Avenue) has been the core of the African-Canadian community. This area has grown into a vibrant thread within the tapestry of Windsor's diverse multicultural community. A reoccurring notion expressed by many people was for the recognition of the uniqueness of this neighbourhood as the hub of the African-Canadian community since the late 1800's until the present day. It was believed that an African-Canadian community centre should be created in the vicinity of the McDougall Street Corridor to commemorate the pivotal roles of local African-Canadians to the history of Windsor.

The reunion is held over multiple days each August and includes a variety of components including picnics, talent shows, sporting events and children's activities.

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-cele-reunion.php>

North Buxton Homecoming

North Buxton, Ontario was one of the earliest African-Canadian settlements in Canada. Slaves fled to Buxton from the United States to escape slavery and for freedom from bondage. Buxton was composed of 9,000 acres and was divided into 50 acre lots which sold for \$2.50 each. The lots were sold to Blacks only.

Every year, a three-day celebration takes place during the Labour Day weekend in Buxton. This celebration is called the North Buxton Homecoming. Nearly 3,000 people participate in the event which is one of the most popular among local African-Canadians. People, from both Canada and the United States, come to take part in this celebration that has been held for over 75 years. During the celebration, there are

reenactments of historical events, recreational activities, museum tours and the sharing of food.

Adapted from: www.buxtonmuseum.com

Amherstburg Heritage Homecoming

In September of 2002, many Amherstburg families gathered together to discuss the idea of creating a multi-family reunion in Amherstburg. It was decided that the event would be called "Amherstburg Homecoming" and that if possible that the event should be held on the historic Emancipation Day date.

As more and more families became involved in the planning, the name changed to the "Amherstburg Heritage Homecoming", celebrating the town's proud legacy as the final terminus on the Underground Railroad. It is the hope of the founding committee that this celebration will continue on for years so that future generations can share with pride their heritage and remember the sacrifices made by their ancestors.

Adapted from: www.uwindsor.ca/users/e/ernest/main.nsf

Kwanzaa

Kwanzaa is a unique African-American celebration that attempts to remove some of the commercialization from the Christmas season by focusing on the traditional African values of family, community responsibility, commerce and self improvement. It is celebrated by some African-Canadians in our area from December 26 to January 1. However, most local African-Canadians celebrate Christmas.

Kwanzaa, in the African language Kiswahili, means "first fruits of the harvest." It models itself on the various African first fruits or harvest principles, and as such, is a time of giving thanks and honouring ancestors.

Each day of Kwanzaa is named after one of seven principles:

- Umoja (OO-MO-JAH): unity
- Kugichagulia (KOO-GEE-CHA-GOO-LEE-YAH): self-determination
- Ujima (OO-GEE-MAH): working together and taking responsibility for the problems that afflict Black families and communities
- Ujamaa (OO-JAH-MAH): building co-operative economics
- Nia (NEE-YAH): purpose
- Kuumba (KOO-OOM-BAH): creativity
- Imani (EE-MAH-NEE): faith

There are also seven symbols of Kwanzaa:

- The Mkeeka: a placemat made of straw or fabric to represent the foundation of history and traditions.
- The Mazao: crops (fruits and vegetables) to represent the earth's fertility and abundance.
- The Muhindi or Vibunzi: ears of corn to represent growth, life and prosperity and the number of children in the household.
- The Kikombe chaumoja: a cup to represent unity of the community.
- The Kinara: a candle holder, with seven candles to represent the seven principles of Kwanzaa, placed in the middle of a table.
- The Mishumaa saba: the seven candles (one black, three red, three green), representing each principle and day of Kwanzaa. The black candle in the Middle of the Kinara represents the black faces of the Africans and Africa's descended peoples. The three red candles, to the left of the black candle, symbolize the blood and energy of Africans. The three green candles, to the right of the black candle, symbolize hope and love.
- The Zawadi: gifts given to children on the the day of faith (Imani). It is encouraged that the gifts be home-made to express creativity (Kuumba), working together and taking responsibility (Ujima).

Adapted from: www.officialkwanzaawebsite.org/origins1.shtml

Caribana

Held in Toronto, the Caribana Festival is a two-week celebration of Caribbean music, cuisine and visual and performing arts. It has become, over the years, the largest cultural event of its kind in North America. Attendees and participants come from North America and overseas to celebrate.



Adapted from: www.caribanafestival.com

-
- **explain why the federal government has tried to promote a common Canadian identity, and how it has done so (e.g., through various agencies such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, National Film Board, Canada Council for the Arts, Department of Canadian Heritage, Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission)**
-

The Department of Canadian Heritage is responsible for national policies and programs that promote Canadian content, foster cultural participation, active citizenship and participation in Canada's civic life, and strengthen connections among Canadians.

Listed below are some federal government initiatives that promote African-Canadian identity.

1. Black History Month

Every year Canadians are invited to take part in the [festivities and events](#) that honour the accomplishments, achievements, and contributions of Black Canadians, past and present, during Black History Month.

This is a time to celebrate Black Canadians, who, throughout history, have done so much to make Canada the culturally diverse, compassionate and prosperous nation we know today. It is also an opportunity for the majority of Canadians to learn about the experiences of Black Canadians in our society, and the vital role this community has played throughout our shared history.

Many sites, persons and events of national significance related to Black history have been formally recognized by the Government of Canada as defining important aspects of Canada's diverse but common heritage and identity.

Adapted from: http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/multi/black-noir/index_e.cfm

2. The Mathieu Da Costa Challenge

The Mathieu Da Costa Challenge is an annual writing and artwork contest launched in 1996 by the [Department of Canadian Heritage](#). The Challenge encourages youth to discover how diversity has shaped Canada's history and the important role that multiculturalism plays in Canadian society. The contest honours Mathieu Da Costa, the first Black on record in Canada.

The contest is open to youths, ages 9 through 18. This is an opportunity for youths to use their creative talents and discover how people from various ethnocultural backgrounds have helped make Canada what it is today.

Each year, three winners are selected from each age group (9-12, 13-15 and 16-18). The winners, accompanied by a parent/guardian, receive a three-day all-expenses paid trip to Canada's Capital Region where they take part in an Awards Ceremony, hosted by the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

More and more students take the Challenge every year to learn about people who have contributed to the building and development of Canada.

The [Department of Canadian Heritage](#) is encouraging youth to embrace the Challenge by exploring less well-known, but no less important, aspects of our history and expressing their thoughts about Canadian values and diversity to help develop a clearer understanding and appreciation of our collective heritage.

Adapted from: http://www.pch.gc.ca/special/mdc/contest/index_e.cfm

3. Parks Canada

Parks Canada protects and presents nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and fosters public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations.

Listed below are some examples of nationally significant African-Canadian sites:

- Africville, Halifax, Nova Scotia
- Black Loyalist Experience, Birchtown, Nova Scotia
- Black Pioneers in British Columbia, Saanichton, British Columbia
- Black Railway Porters and their Union Activity, Montréal, Quebec
- Henson, Reverend Josiah, Dresden, Ontario
- Nº 2 Construction Battalion, C. E. F., Pictou, Nova Scotia
- R. Nathaniel Dett British Methodist Episcopal Church, Niagara Falls, Ontario
- Bibb, Mary and Henry, Windsor, Ontario
- Canada and the South African War - No plaque in place, recommended location - London, Ontario
- Oro African Methodist Episcopal Church, Edgar, Ontario
- Abolition Movement in British North America, No plaque in place, recommended location -- Chatham, Ontario
- Blackburn, Thornton and Lucie, Toronto, Ontario
- Tubman, Harriet, BME Church, Geneva St. Catharines, Ontario
- Upper Canadian Act of 1793 Against Slavery, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
- Buxton Settlement, Buxton, Ontario
- Henson, Reverend Josiah, Dresden, Ontario
- Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal Church, Amherstburg, Ontario
- R. Nathaniel Dett British Methodist Episcopal Church, Niagara Falls, Ontario
- Salem Chapel, British Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Catharines, Ontario
- Sandwich First Baptist Church, Windsor, Ontario
- Uncle Tom's Cabin - Josiah Henson's Homestead, Dresden, Ontario
- Underground Railroad, Tower of Freedom Monument, Windsor, Ontario

For more information on the above mentioned historic sites, please visit the following website:

http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/lhn-nhs/page2_E.asp?keywordInp=black&nhschoice=alldesig

Note: The Essex County Black Historical Society (ecbhrs@aol.com) can provide a full description of the above local sites.

4. National Film Board of Canada

Speakers for the Dead is a film that examines a small town in rural Ontario and its quest to restore the history and dignity of its Black descendants. The film traces the journey of discovery begun in the 1980s by descendants of Priceville's Black and White settlers.

(See References for additional information)

Cited from:

<http://www.nfb.ca/trouverunfilm/fichefilm.php?id=50120&lg=en&exp=&v=h>

Other films that deal with Black history:

- Journey to Justice
- Older, Stronger, Wiser
- Remember Africville
- Show Girls (celebrating Montreal's Legendary Black Jazz Scene)
- Sisters in the Struggle
- Fields of Endless Day
- Walking Stick to Freedom (Rose Fortune)

-
- **describe some of the ways in which American culture and politics have influenced Canada since World War I (e.g., movies, magazines, television, the Internet; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., George W. Bush)**
-

Racism

After World War 1, Blacks were optimistic about their quest for self-definition and employment. However employment was very restricted. Men often found jobs as security guards, janitors, waiters, barbers, and porters. Women found themselves trapped in job ghettos with even less chance of upward mobility. In the U.S.A., a revived Ku Klux Klan expanded and by 1928, Klan Klaverns were established in most Canadian provinces and spread racism through direct action, newspapers, and by supporting white supremacist politicians.

Jim Crow Laws (1876-1964)

- state and local laws enacted in the Southern and border states of the United States
- required racial segregation, especially of African-Americans, in all public facilities
- required that public schools be segregated by race, and that most public places (including trains and buses) have separate facilities for whites and blacks

- school segregation was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- all other Jim Crow laws were repealed by the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Canadian provinces did not have "Jim Crow" laws as such, but the effect was often the same

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, *Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience*

The Great Depression

When the New York stock market crashed in 1929 cotton prices fell by two-thirds. This led to many Blacks migrating to major cities, only to find that there were no jobs and little tolerance. Throughout the 1930's, white people took "black jobs (i.e. janitors, barbers)" and by 1932, the black unemployment rate in most cities hovered around 50 percent.

Canadian blacks suffered as did their American counterparts. In both countries, black churches responded by feeding the hungry and clothing the needy. A growing number of leaders argued that blacks must develop alliances with other groups to help with their cause.

In the Maritime provinces, blacks were the main target for persecution and segregation. As Winks (1971) explained:

"When a Negro purchased a house in Trenton, Nova Scotia, in October 1937, a mob of a hundred whites stoned the owner and broke into his home. After being dispersed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the mob returned the following night, now four hundred strong, to destroy the house and its contents. The RCMP would not act unless requested to do so by the mayor, who refused, and the mob moved on to attack two other Negro homes. The only arrest was of a New Glasgow black, who was convicted of assault on a woman during the riot; and the original Negro purchaser abandoned efforts to occupy his property. With events such as this, occurring in their own backyards, it is understandable that Maritime blacks had difficulty joining a united national cause. Nova Scotia, especially, came to resemble the Old South; segregated schooling, housing, and employment being the order of the day."

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, *Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience*

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President Roosevelt's New Deal programs were designed to help people return to work through government-funded initiatives. Initially, these programs were discriminatory and benefited whites only. In time, blacks began to benefit from New Deal programs. Roosevelt, then established the "Black Cabinet" to advise him. Mary McLeod Bethune, the Cabinet's leader, became director of the National Youth Administration which gave financial assistance to over 300,000 blacks attending schools. Under Roosevelt, Congress approved a series of policies and programs prohibiting discrimination based on "race, creed, or color". Most importantly, however, was the National Labor Relations Act which unionized workers in industries employing large numbers of blacks. Black Canadians, witnessing these positive changes occurring in the U.S. began to push Canadian government authorities to take a more activist role.

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

Human Rights in Canada

The Civil Rights movement in the U.S. had its parallel in Canada. In 1944, Ontario passed the Racial Discrimination Act, which prohibited the publication or broadcast of anything which discriminated on the basis of race or creed. In 1945, an Ontario court used the Act to strike down a covenant prohibiting the sale of land to "Jews or other persons of objectionable nationality." For Jews, blacks, and other peoples of colour, this represented a dramatic change in Canadian history. However, this was short lived, as the ruling was reversed.

In 1961, the Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) was created and their main responsibility was to enforce the Ontario Human Rights Code of 1962. Most Canadian governmental initiatives followed American models up until this time. The director of the OHRC was a black man named Daniel G. Hill, who had a long track record of successful activism. By 1975, every Canadian province had Human Rights Commissions. In 1977, a federal commission was established to oversee the Canadian Human Rights Act.

The definition of racial discrimination used by these agencies followed the same definition which was provided by the United Nations at the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: *"Any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life."*

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

Black Culture

During the 1950's, two million blacks moved from the Southern U.S. to the friendlier areas in the north and the west. They migrated for employment and culture. Colour lines were being broken down everywhere. Blacks were writing books, changing the face of American popular music, and breaking barriers in the world of sports. Black art was making its way into mainstream society. All the while, black Canadians were learning of these successes while watching television and listening to the radio. Canadians knew that these challenges and successes would soon make their way across the border.

Black American culture influenced Black Canadian culture throughout the 20th Century in the following areas:

- Musicians: Billie Holiday, Nat King Cole, Duke Ellington, Chuck Berry, Marvin Gaye, James Brown, Barry Gordy and Motown Recording Artists, Stevie Wonder, Nasir Jones and many others.
- Authors: Carter G. Woodson, Alex Haley, Maya Angelou, Terri McMillan and Coretta Scott King, Toni Morrison, Langston Hughes and many others.
- Movies: Roots, The Color Purple, Mississippi Burning and many others.
- Entertainers: Sidney Poitier, Dorothy Dandridge, Denzel Washington, Oprah Winfrey, Danny Glover, Bill Cosby, Richard Pryor, Eddie Murphy, Chris Rock, Will Smith and Whoopi Goldberg and many others.
- Athletes: Jesse Owens, Wilma Rudolph, Jackie Robinson, Florence Griffith-Joyner, Michael Jordan, Magic Johnson, Kareem Abdul-Jabar, Muhammad Ali, Ruben "Hurricane" Carter and Tiger Woods and many others.
- Activists: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Medgar Evers, Rosa Parks and Malcolm X, W. E. B. Dubois and many others.

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

The Desegregation of Schools

In 1957 Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, was integrated. Although post-secondary schools in Arkansas had already been uneventfully integrated, Governor Orval Faubus chose to incite racist political fervour over desegregation, and President Eisenhower ultimately called out Federal troops to enforce integration there.

Over all, the Supreme Court's implementation order in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which did not call for immediate action, created an opening for massive Southern white resistance against school integration in the late 1950s and the 1960s. Many whites withdrew their children into private segregated schools.

Furthermore, *Brown* did not affect the North's schools, which were segregated not by law (*de jure*) but by practice (*de facto*) based on segregated housing patterns. Court-ordered desegregation through busing and other programs to create "racial balance" did reduce the amount of segregation in the 1970s, but between 1980 and 2000 much of the progress was reversed. White flight from cities to suburbs left many large urban school districts largely dominated by African-Americans and other minority groups, and over all segregation is almost as severe now as it was in the 1960s.

In the late 1950's, the desegregation of elementary and secondary schools became the main focus of the American Civil Rights Movement. At this time, both Ontario and Nova Scotia had segregated schools. In both Canada and the U.S., resistance to integration was strongest over the issue of having white pre-teens and teenagers attending schools with blacks of the same age. If segregated schools did not exist, Black students were often relegated to the back of the classroom and had to use poorer resources. These schools were under-funded and often in poor condition.

In 1957, all American schools were integrated. This was only achieved by federal troops enforcing the court's ruling. However states and local authorities ignored the ruling and employed Jim Crow Laws to continue segregation in schools. Full integration was not achieved until after the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was enforced.

The Ontario schools were desegregated as a result of great effort and struggle on the part of African-Canadian individuals and organizations including Leonard Braithwaite, MPP and George McCurdy (an Amherstburg man who went on to become the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commissioner because of his activism in Ontario), as well as a group of concerned residents known as the South Essex Citizen's Advancement Society. Local media coverage also contributed to a public outcry that made it necessary for the schools to be desegregated. Canadians had the opportunity to follow these cases, via television. Not long after, in 1965, all Canadian schools became integrated. The last segregated school in Ontario was SS # 11 in Harrow, Ontario.

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

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- describe Canada's and Canadians' contributions to the war effort overseas during World War I and World War II (e.g., Ypres, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Hong Kong, Battle of the Atlantic, Dieppe, Sicily, D-Day; contributions of individuals, such as Billy Bishop, Georges Vanier, Tommy Prince; contributions of groups, such as Aboriginal peoples; convoys; liberation of prisoners from Nazi concentration/death camps)
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African Canadian Participants in the Military

World War I

At the outset of the First World War, many high-ranking people in the Canadian military held stereotypical views about African Canadians, believing that they were unsuitable for military service. While some Blacks were permitted to enlist, most were turned away. For two years Canadian Blacks such as Arthur Alexander, Esq., Principal of the North Buxton School, petitioned the government to include Blacks in its expeditionary forces. Finally in 1916, the No. 2 Construction Battalion was formed – the first and only all Black battalion in Canadian military history. While the majority of men were from Nova Scotia, others came from New Brunswick, Ontario, Western Canada, and even the United States and West Indies. There was even a recruiting station in Windsor, at the corner of Mercer and Elliott Streets where several local men enlisted.

Black men were anxious to show that they were highly capable of serving in the military. Eventually, over 10% of Canada's Black population served in the First World War (i.e. 10% of the overall Black population, not just of fighting-age men.) Their honourable service began to change the general populace's mind about Black people. For example, in 1918 the Border Cities Star (founded by W.F. Herman, and precursor of the Windsor Star) reported on an incident at a local movie theatre in which Black soldiers were prohibited from sitting on the main floor and the White audience came to their aid.

African Canadian soldiers distinguished themselves in World War I and disproved many myths and stereotypes about African-Canadians.

World War II

At the beginning of WWII, authorities again tried to keep African-Canadians out of the armed forces, but African-Canadians insisted on serving their country. Eventually they joined all services but often, due to discriminatory practices, began their service by being assigned to the duties of cooks and orderlies. By the end of the war, several thousand were serving in the military in non-segregated Army and Air Force units. Commendations for bravery and conduct were often bestowed upon these military men.

Being a Border City, some local African-Canadians, who held dual citizenship, chose to serve in the United States Armed Forces.

Later, in Canadian cities and towns where segregation still existed, war veterans were successfully able to demonstrate to the general populace that if they had been able to serve side by side at war, they should be able to live side by side in peace. The participation of African Canadian soldiers and sailors, alongside Whites, made it

possible for many Canadians to put aside previously held discriminatory beliefs about the Black community, changing the identity of Canada forever.

A list of local African-Canadians who served in World War II can be viewed at the website cited below.

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-people-military.php>

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- analyse changes in Canadian policies towards refugees since 1930 (e.g., the closed-door policy towards Jewish refugees in the 1930s; acceptance of displaced persons after World War II; current refugee and immigration policies)
-

1947	Canadian Citizenship Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ contained discriminatory treatment of future Canadians ➤ all non-Canadians had to wait five years before becoming naturalized citizens except for a British subject who could qualify for Canadian citizenship without being called before a judge for a hearing
1952	Immigration Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ conceived as a gatekeeper's act, it focused on the kinds of people who should be refused admission to Canada ➤ permitted Cabinet to limit “the admissions of persons by reason of such factors as nationality, ethnic group, unsuitability with regard to Canada’s climate, and perceived inability to become readily assimilated into Canadian society” ➤ these rules allowed pervasive racial discrimination against immigrants of African descent or origin
1960	Canadian Bill of Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ rejected discrimination by reason of race, colour, national origin, religion, or sex ➤ government could no longer justify selecting immigrants on the basis of race or national origin

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 1962 | New Racial Discrimination Regulation tabled | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Ellen Fairclough tables new regulations that virtually eliminated racial discrimination in Canada's immigration policy➤ only discriminatory item remaining was the provision that allowed European immigrants and immigrants from the Americas to sponsor a wider range of relatives |
| 1966 | White Paper on Immigration | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ noted that immigration had "made a major contribution to the national objectives of maintaining a high rate of population and economic growth➤ promoted prevention of explosive growth in the unskilled labour force➤ proposed the government tighten up the sponsorship system➤ proposed admitting more independent immigrants who had skills required in the labour market➤ this led to the establishment of the 'Department of Manpower and Immigration' |
| 1967 | Points System | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ a system to eliminate caprice and prejudice in the selection of independent immigrants➤ points were assigned in several categories: education, employment opportunities, in Canada, age, the individual's personal characteristics, and degree of fluency in English or French➤ provided the elimination of discrimination based on nationality or race from all classes of immigrants➤ created a special provision that allowed visitors to apply for immigrant status while in Canada |
| 1967 | Immigration Appeal Board Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ created a new and fully independent appeal board➤ anyone ordered deported could now appeal to this board, resulting in a staggering backlog of cases |

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|---|
| 1973 | Bill C-197 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ amended the Immigration Appeal Board Act ➤ provided provisions to clear up backlog of cases and recurrence of the current crisis ➤ abolished the universal right of appeal ➤ now only permanent residents of Canada, valid visa holders and individuals claiming to be refugees ➤ Canadian citizens could appeal to the IAB |
| 1974 | Green Paper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ intended to provoke discussion and debate on immigration policy ➤ public hearings were held on the controversial paper |
| 1976 | Immigration Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ spelled out the fundamental principles and objectives of Canadian immigration policy ➤ became the cornerstone of present-day immigration policy ➤ required the government to plan immigration (i.e. set target numbers for different classifications of immigrants) ➤ four classes of immigrants were recognized (family class, humanitarian class, independent class, assisted relatives) |
| 1977 | Citizenship Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ defined "citizen" as "Canadian citizen" ➤ declared that both naturalized and native-born citizens are equally entitled to all the powers of, rights and privileges of a citizen and also equally subject to all the obligations, duties, and liabilities of a citizen |

Adapted from: www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/legacy/chap-6html

After Canada removed racial and geographical discrimination from its immigration policy and belatedly signed the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Canada signed in 1969), refugees from outside Europe could apply for and frequently gain admission to this country.

Adapted from: Forging Our Legacy: Canadian Citizenship and Immigration, 1900 - 1977

CHC2D Academic

Grade 10 Change and Continuity

A. OVERVIEW/OVERALL EXPECTATIONS

Students will:

- analyse changing demographic patterns and their impact on Canadian society since 1914
-

B. SPECIFIC LEARNING EXPECTATIONS

The students will:

- identify the major groups of immigrants that have come to Canada since 1914 and describe the circumstances that led to their decision to emigrate (e.g., impact of war, political unrest, famine)
-

Until the 1960's most black immigration to Canada was from the United States. One of the only ways Blacks could come to Canada was under a special program that allowed them to work as domestic labourers. The majority of these immigrants were women from the Caribbean.

- Prior to 1961, the number of African immigrants to Canada was approximately 5,000 per year.
- During the period 1971-2001, the number of African immigrant arrivals increased from 54,600 to 139,770, bringing the number of immigrants of African origin in Canada to 282,600 as of 2001.
- The increasing flow of immigrants into Canada was a result of changes in Canada's immigration policies.
- Many Rwandan, Somali and Sudanese immigrants came to Canada as refugees to escape the civil wars in their countries in the 1990's and 2000's.

Adapted from:

1. Forging our Legacy: Canadian Citizenship and Immigration, 1900 – 1997
2. <http://www.cp-pc.ca/english/rwanda/index.html>

Immigration to Canada

- Until the early 1960's, Britain and the United States were the main destinations for Black migrants from Africa and the Caribbean.
- The Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962 (followed by the second and third acts, in 1968 and 1971, respectively) held certain restrictions on the entry of Blacks into Britain.
- While the British immigration was closing its doors to Blacks, the opposite was occurring in Canada.
- In the 1950's, there was a strong movement of Black Caribbean female workers (chambermaids, babysitters, cooks, teachers, nurses) to Canada. This program was known as The West Indian Domestic Scheme and it was initiated in 1955. Their contracts allowed them to become landed immigrants after one year, and to then move about freely and, importantly, sponsor family member immigrants. By 1965, 2,700 women had been admitted.
- Before 1962, Blacks could not immigrate to Canada as independent applicants. They had to come either as independent workers, that is, workers who had to work at specific occupations where work was available and workers were needed. They could also immigrate if their parents or spouses had permanent residence and could sponsor them.
- According to 1996 statistics, 85 percent of the Caribbean-born immigrants in Canada come from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti and Barbados, in that order.
- The majority of Blacks in Canada are to be found in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

Adapted from: Mensah, Joseph. (2004). Black Canadians.

-
- **analyse the similarities and differences between current and historical patterns of immigration to Canada, making reference to changing immigration policies and pull factors (e. g., incentives for immigrants) that were in effect during different periods**
-

African-Canadians have a long history in this country. They are more likely to be Canadian-born than any other visible minority group living in Canada. Proportions of Canadian-born visible minorities vary widely from group to group; this is a reflection of historical immigration patterns. According to the 2001 census, approximately 45% of the respondents that identified themselves as black were born in Canada. In fact, only one in five blacks was an immigrant who came to Canada in the last 10 years. African-Canadians were the third largest visible minority group in 2001.

The census enumerated 662,200 blacks in 2001, up 15% from 573,900 in 1996. African-Canadians represent 2.2% of the country's total population and 17% of the visible minority population.

Many African-Canadian families have a history in Canada dating back several generations. In 2001, they were a proportionally large component of the visible minority population in all Atlantic provinces and in Quebec: Nova Scotia (57%), New Brunswick (41%), Prince Edward Island (31%), Quebec (31%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (22%).

Adapted from: <http://www.diversitywatch.ryerson.ca/backgrounds/black.htm>

Causes for Immigration

West Indian Immigration

Like many groups from the non-white Commonwealth and from the developing World in general, Caribbean immigrants were long effectively barred from Canada unless they fell into a few specific categories; these categories were student and (female) domestic help.

Adapted from: http://www.eng.fju.edu.tw/worldlit/caribbean/cari_diaspora.html

-
- **evaluate the impact on Canadian society of post-World War I urbanization and post-World War II population shifts to the suburbs and outlying towns and cities**
-

Three factors that are unique to the African-Canadian experience and Urbanization are:

1. liberation of immigration policies in the late 1970.
2. most Canadian inner cities in the 1970s and 1980s experienced substantial redevelopment. Manufacturing jobs declined and jobs requiring specialized knowledge and skills increased. New housing in inner cities were developed.
3. policies of socially mixed housing dominated the government housing agenda for decades until the beginning of the 1990s. In the 1980s and 1990s many of these programs and policies were cut due to federal and provincial government fiscal crisis.

Fong and Wilkes (2003) note that Canadian cities have gone through tremendous changes over the past few decades. These changes provide an opportunity to study and understand racial and ethnic residential patterns. The researchers found a dramatic increase of visible minority as a result of the change of the immigration policies in the 1970s. Before this time Canada had a mostly homogeneous population with most residents being of either English or French descent. Blacks represented 0.2% of the population and the vast majority of these individuals were the ancestors of slaves that escaped from United States.

Once immigration changed to the points system large numbers of immigrants were recruited from non-traditional regions such as Asia and the West Indies. By 1991, the

Black population had increased to 4%. The census found that in 1991 the average household income of Blacks in Canada was approximately \$8,000 lower than the average Canadian of Eastern European descent, \$9,000 lower than northern Europeans and \$10,000 lower than Southern Europeans.

Fong (1997) found that although Blacks in Canada are not segregated to the same point that Blacks in the United States are, research suggests that all visible minorities including Blacks experience higher levels of segregation from others groups than do European groups. This may be due to less residential choice and unequal access to housing information due to discrimination as well as strong cultural value of family and the desire to stay close to each other.

About 60% of Blacks are immigrants, many of whom entered Canada with reasonable levels of education and skill.

Adapted from: *Racial And Ethnic Residential Patterns in Canada* by Eric Fong and Rima Wilkes, *Sociological Forum*, Vol. 18, No. 4, December 2003.

-
- **analyse Canada's responses to some of the major human tragedies since World War I (e.g., genocide in Ukraine; the Holocaust; Japanese atrocities prior to and during World War II; famine in Africa; genocide in Somalia; civil war in Bosnia; the AIDS crisis in Africa; September 11)**
-

During WW II many Essex County African-Canadian residents enlisted in both the Canadian and American forces. Locally, a group of African-Canadian ladies came together in response to World War II events. They formed the War Mothers' Protective League (WMPL) on February 10, 1944.

These mothers of African Canadian soldiers, through this association, offered moral support to soldiers through letter writing and sending care packages to local Black soldiers stationed around the world. Each mother, without a son in the service, would select a soldier without a mother and put him on her prayer card and write to him regularly. At Christmas time, the women prepared and sent boxes to the African-Canadian men at war.

The group consisted of 16 women. Members included: Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dungy, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. White, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Kersey, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Christian.

There are collections of these letters, written by soldiers to the WMPL, at the E. Andrea Moore Heritage room located in the North Star Cultural Community Centre.

Information from: Oral interview with Nancy Allen, North Star Community Centre, 647 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ontario, Suite 105 (519-252-7143)

CHC2D Academic

Grade 10 Citizenship and Heritage

A. OVERVIEW/OVERALL EXPECTATIONS

Students will:

-
- analyse the contributions of various social and political movements in Canada since 1914
 - assess how individual Canadians have contributed to the development of Canada and the country's emerging sense of identity
-

B. SPECIFIC LEARNING EXPECTATIONS

The students will:

-
- explain how pacifist groups, human rights organizations, and the civil rights movement have influenced Canadian society (e.g., Hutterites, Mennonites, Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies, Amnesty International, Black United Front)
-

Niagara Movement

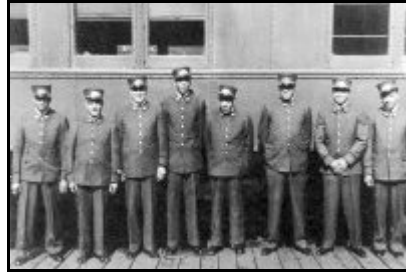
In 1905, a group of 29 Black men met in Niagara Falls and formed the Niagara Movement. The name evolved from the location and the "mighty current" of protest they wished to unleash. This movement was the forerunner of the NAACP.

Niagara Movement Demands:

- Full Manhood Suffrage
- Public discrimination to cease
- Right of Freeman to walk, talk and be with them
- Laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against Capitalists as well as Laborers; against white as well as black
- Childhood education

Adapted from: <http://www.math.buffalo.edu/~sww/0history/hwny-niagara-movement.html>

**Black Railway Porters
Windsor Train Station, Montréal, Québec
Africville Geneological Society**



Black Porters and the Labour Movement

- The introduction of sleeping car services on transcontinental trains, at the end of the 19th century, increased demand for railroad travel.
- The companies aggressively recruited African-Canadians, as well as Blacks from the U.S. and the Caribbean due to a labour shortage and the fact white workers were unionizing.
- The pay was low and the working conditions were oppressive. Black porters often worked 24 hours with no overtime pay, the average monthly pay was \$80 a month, and there were no vacations.
- The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees (CBRE) membership was for whites only.
- In 1918, under the leadership of J.A. Robinson, the Order of Sleeping Car Porters (OSCP) was formed.
- As a result, CBRE eliminated the “whites-only” clause from its constitution and gave the Order full status.
- The accomplishments OSCP reached beyond improvements in the workplace for blacks working at Canadian National Railway.
- This group was the forerunner for other groups who changed policies in Labour, Citizenship and Human Rights in Canada.

Adapted from:

1. <http://www.psam.com/what/humanrights/article-0206-e.shtml>
2. http://www.canadianheritage.gc.ca/progs/multi/black-noir/commemoration/hist_e.cfm

Hour a Day Study Club

Founded in Windsor in 1934, The Hour-A-Day Study Club is a group of Underground Railroad descendants who actively participate in activities that improve the life of members of the community. The club began with a \$15.00 scholarship award. Today they are able to give a \$1500.00 scholarship award and bursaries of \$500.00 each, as a minimum. The recipients are descendents of the Underground Railroad and are graduates from vocational and collegiate secondary schools who are going on to obtain higher education in Colleges and Universities.

The Hour a Day Study Club also raised funds to hire a lawyer to represent a local man, Howard Berry Jr., who accused the Windsor Police of brutality.

Adapted from: <http://www.accentre.ca/home.htm>

National Unity Association

In 1948 in Dresden Ontario, Hugh Bennett founded the National Unity Association in response to segregationist practices. The group:

- asked Dresden's town council to make non-discrimination a condition of local business licensing
- used the courts to challenge segregation in public places
- brought together a coalition of interested groups from across Canada to stage sit-ins and other forms of protest
- involved the national media in spotlighting Dresden's practices in order to bring about changes

(See Incidents of Racism /Purposeful Citizenship/Civics for more information)

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

The Guardian Club

The Guardian Club was formed in Windsor in 1960. Howard McCurdy was its first president. This group brought attention to the issues of racism and discrimination in Windsor and the surrounding region. They promoted awareness of these issues and acted as an advocate on behalf of community members who experienced discrimination. The Guardian Club later evolved into the Windsor Human Rights Association and was a precursor of The Windsor and District Black Coalition. The club no longer exists.

Windsor and District Black Coalition

Founded in 1962, the Windsor and District Black Coalition's goal is to advance, defend and articulate the interests of those of African descent in the Windsor and Essex County area. They actively participate in building a community in which all have equal opportunity for full social, political and economic participation, without discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, ethnicity, age, physical disability or sexual orientation.

The Windsor and District Black Coalition has fought against racial discrimination in Windsor in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and government institutions.

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african-introduction.php>

National Black Coalition

Founded in 1969, the National Black Coalition was the first national Black organization. Howard McCurdy of the Windsor and District Black Coalition was the constitutional architect and founding president.

Information from: Leslie McCurdy

C.A.W. Aboriginal / Workers of Colour Caucus of Windsor and Essex County

In 1994 Steve Talbot founded the C.A.W. Aboriginal / Workers of Colour Caucus of Windsor and Essex County. The Caucus encourages aboriginal workers and workers of colour to be actively involved in the union and assist workers in achieving their desired status within the union. Heightening awareness of important issues such as racism, sexism, harassment and oppression both within the union and in the community at large, the Caucus serves as both an advocate and educator.

The C.A.W. Aboriginal/Workers of Colour Caucus of Windsor and Essex County currently consists of more than 30 active members who serve on a regular basis. They offer a yearly career fair for local high school students.

Adapted from: <http://www.accentre.ca/home.htm>

The African Canadian Legal Clinic

In 1994, the African Canadian Legal Clinic (ACLC) was formed. It is a not-for-profit organization whose mandate is to address systemic racism and racial discrimination in Ontario through a test case litigation strategy. The ACLC also monitors legislative changes, regulatory, administrative and judicial developments, and engages in advocacy and legal education aimed at eliminating racism, anti-Black racism in particular.

The ACLC focuses on cases which are likely to result in significant legal precedents. They also advocate on behalf of African Canadians' human rights in groundbreaking cases before every level of the Canadian judicial system, as well as administrative agencies, legislative bodies and executive regulatory agencies.

Examples of ACLC cases: The Coroner's Inquest into the Police shooting death of Ian Coley. This resulted in the dismantling of the Black Organized Crime Squad of the Metro Toronto Police Force.

1. **Case:** Coroner's Inquest – Police shooting of Ian Clifford Coley, Toronto, 1995
Outcome: Dismantling of Black Organized Crime Squad of the Metro Toronto Police Force
2. **Case:** RDS vs. The Queen and Williams vs. The Queen, 1997
Outcome: The issue of racism within Canadian society was placed squarely before the Courts which resulted in the Supreme Court of Canada acknowledging the insidious and pervasive nature of the racism which exists in Canada.
3. **Case:** Pieters vs. The Toronto Board of Education, 2001
Outcome: Leave to intervene has been granted in this case which challenges the Ontario Labour Relations Board's refusal to hear Occupational Health and Safety complaints that include aspects of racial harassment and discrimination. The cases instead are referred to the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Adapted from: <http://www.aclc.net/aclc/about.html>

Sister-to-Sister Think Wise: Women Inspiring Success and Excellence

Sister-to-Sister is an informal group of African-Canadian women whose aim is to promote positive relationships between and with females of African descent. The group focuses on offering opportunities to have deep, meaningful and open discussions about current issues related to African-Canadians and to provide role models and mentors for younger females. The group offers a variety of career events for secondary students. The group sponsors an annual Black Butterfly Graduation, honouring young African-Canadian women who are graduating from secondary school.

Information from: Newsletter to Secondary Teachers and Guidance Counselors from Leslie McCurdy

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- **assess the contributions of selected individuals to the development of Canadian identity since 1914 (e.g., Nellie McClung, Arthur Currie, Thérèse Casgrain, Maurice Richard, Georges and Pauline Vanier, Max Ward, Marshall McLuhan, Rosemary Brown, Matthew Coon Come, Adrienne Clarkson)**
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The following African-Canadians contributed to Canadian identity during the following decades:

1800's: James. L. Dunn, Robert L. Dunn, Robert Sutherland

1940's: Viola Desmond

1950's: Bromley Armstrong, Carrie Best, Kaye Livingstone, Dr. H.D. Taylor

1960's: Stanley Grizzle

1970's: Emery Barnes, Rosemary Brown, Dr. Wilson Adonijah Head

1980's: Philip Alexander, J. Lyle Browning, Julius Alexander Issac, Daureen E. Lewis, Howard McCurdy, Andrea Moore, Mac Simpson

1990's: Daphne Clarke, Justice Lloyd Dean, Ron Jones, Linda McCurdy, Bishop Clarence Morton, Justice Micheline Rawlins, Mansfield Robbins, Calvin Ruck, Lana Strain

2000's: Dr. Godfrey Bachevie, Gary Baxter, Mel Crew, Shelley Harding-Smith, Wayne Hurst, Linda McCurdy, Lana Strain Hilda Watkins

Who: Lincoln Alexander

What: Member of Parliament, 24th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario

Where: Hamilton, Ontario

Accomplishments: First Black Member of Parliament for Ontario; recipient of Order of Ontario and Order of Canada

Adapted from:

<http://www.myhamilton.ca/myhamilton/LibraryServices/Localhistory/Lincoln+Alexander.htm>

Who: Philip Alexander

What: Community Activist, Associate Dean of Engineering University of Windsor

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: One of the founding members of North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; member of the Ontario Science Centre

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Bromley Armstrong

What: Labour Activist

Where: Born in Jamaica

Accomplishments: Leader of a 1954 delegation to Ottawa leading to the establishment of the fairer points system for immigrants to Canada

Adapted from: <http://www.bbpa.org/AboutUs/history.htm>

Who: Godfrey Bachevie

What: Neonatologist, Humanitarian

Where: Born in Ghana, Resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Launched Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Salvation Army Grace Hospital; developed school and medical clinic activities in Ghana; recipient of the Rotary international "Service Above Self Award" and "Knight of Sir Sylvestre" by Pope John Paul II; Founding member and first President of the African Community Organization of Canada

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Donovan Bailey

What: Athlete

Where: Born in Jamaica

Accomplishments: 'Fastest Man in the World' in the 100 metre sprint at the 1995 World Championships in Sweden and 4 x 100 metre relay gold medal; 100 metre sprint fold medal at 1996 Atlanta Olympics

Adapted from: <http://www.netSPACE1.com/donovanbailey/bio.html>

Who: Emery Barnes

What: Football Player, Social Worker

Where: Born in Louisiana, raised in Oregon

Accomplishments: Defensive end for Hamilton Tiger-Cats; elected to British Columbia legislature (1972-1996); Speaker of the Legislature 1994

Adapted from:

http://www.darrenduncan.net/archived_web_work/voices/voices_v1_n3/emery_barnes.html

Who: Gary Baxter

What: Politician, Publisher

Where: LaSalle, Ontario

Accomplishments: Mayor of LaSalle, Ontario; Publisher of In Business & Windsor Parent magazines, The Lakeshore News, The LaSalle Post, The Shoreline Week and The Tilbury Times

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Carrie Best

What: Activist, Newspaper Editor, Radio Host, Author

Where: Born in Nova Scotia

Accomplishments: Founded Nova Scotia's first newspaper for Blacks; lobbied Nova Scotia government to repeal the law of segregation in 1954; published her biography, 'That Lonesome Road'; recipient of 'Lloyd McInnis Memorial Award' for public betterment; member and officer of the Order of Canada

Adapted from: <http://www.parl.ns.ca/carriest/index.htm>

Who: Rosemary Brown

What: Social Worker, Professor, Politician

Where: Born in Jamaica

Accomplishments: First Black woman in Canada to be elected to public office; British Columbia Member of Legislative Assembly from 1972- 1986; first Black woman in Canada to run for federal political party leadership

Adapted from: <http://fcis.oise.utoronto.ca/~gpieters/brownbio.html>

Who: J. Lyle Browning

What: Businessman; Political and Community Leader; Volunteer, Mentor

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: First African-Canadian student to attend Assumption College; Formed first Young Liberals Club in Canada; Member of Board of Governors of St. Clair College, the Essex County Black Historical Research Society and Society of Manufacturing Engineers; Played a key role in the development of the North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; member of the Underground Railroad Monument Committee/Detroit 300 Organization; recipient of Melvin Jones and Helen Keller Fellowships and Black Leadership

Award and Black Community Leadership Award

Adapted from: Sankofa News- Spring 1995- by Irene Moore

Who: Daphne Clarke

What: Nurse, Entrepreneur, Social Justice Advocate

Where: Born in Jamaica, resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Monteo Alkebulanian Enterprise Bookstore, Windsor's first Black history bookstore; President of Essex County Black Historical Society; Member of Underground Railroad Monument Committee; Founder and First President of Windsor Women Working with Immigrant Women; Recipient of Toronto's First Person's Day Award and Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal

Information from: Daphne Clarke & ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Mel Crew

What: Politician

Where: Chatham-Kent, Ontario

Accomplishments: Chatham-Kent Municipal Councillor

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Justice Lloyd Dean

What: Lawyer, Judge

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Assistant Crown Attorney, Leamington; Board of Directors Windsor Regional Office; Equity Committee GECDSB; Ontario Court of Justice

Adapted from:

http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/ontario_court_justice/justices_ocj.htm

Who: Viola Desmond

What: African-Canadian Activist

Where: Born in Nova Scotia

Accomplishments: Her refusal to give up her downstairs seat in a movie theatre in 1946 led to the development of new civil rights organizations

Adapted from: <http://www.bccns.com/viola.htm>

Who: James L. Dunn

What: Politician

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Trustee on Windsor Board of Education; Town of Windsor Councillor (1887-1888); Early President of the Central Citizens' Association

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Robert L. Dunn

What: Businessman, Politician, Community Activist

Where: Windsor Ontario

Accomplishments: Town of Windsor Councillor (1895-1896, 1898-1899, 1902-1903); Windsor Board of Education Trustee

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Stanley Grizzle

What: Railroad Porter, Union Activist, Citizenship Court Judge

Where: Born in Toronto

Accomplishments: Successfully convinced the Ontario government to pass the 'Fair Employment Practices Act', banning unfair minority work practices; appointed to Ontario Labour Relations Board in 1960

Adapted from:

<http://www.web.net/~reneej/workline/grizzle.htm>
<http://www.web.net/~reneej/workline/grizzle.htm>

Who: Shelley Harding-Smith

What: Electrician, Politician

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Trustee Greater Essex County District School Board (2000-2006)

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Dr. Wilson Adonijah Head

What: Social Worker, Activist, Professor, Author

Where: Born in Eastpoint, Georgia

Accomplishments: Executive Director of the Windsor Group Therapy Project (1959); founded the Urban Alliance on Race Relations (UARR) in 1975; 1988 recipient of Harry Jerome Award for his 30 year fight against racism in Canada; wrote 'Life on the Edge'; Dr. Wilson Head Institute was established in 1995 to advance and promote human rights and diversity management

Adapted from: <http://www.urbanalliance.ca/whi/about.html>

Who: Wayne Hurst

What: Politician

Where: Amherstburg, Ontario

Accomplishments: Mayor of Amherstburg, Ontario

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Julius Alexander Issac

What: Lawyer, Judge,

Where: Born in Grenada

Accomplishments: First Black Chief Justice in Canada

Adapted from: http://www.law.utoronto.ca/newsletters/alumni_04_fall.html

Who: **Ron Jones**

What: Politician, Firefighter, Coach

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Member of Urban Alliance and National Black Coalition of Canada; highest ranking black officer (District Chief 1995) of Windsor Fire Department; Trustee (1980-1992) of Windsor Board of Education; Founding Member of Charles L. Brooks Memorial Peace Fountain Committee; Windsor City Councillor (2002-present)

Adapted from: www.citywindsor.ca/002252.asp

Who: **Daureen E. Lewis**

What: Politician, Educator

Where: Born in Nova Scotia

Accomplishments: Mayor of Annapolis Royal; first black mayor on Nova Scotia, first black woman mayor in Canada; first black administrator in the Nova Scotia Community College

Adapted from:

http://www.multiculturalcanada.ca/ecp/content/african_canadians.html

Who: **Kay Livingstone**

What: Performing Artist

Where: Born in London, Ontario

Accomplishments: Hosted Kathleen Livingstone Show on radio; president of Canadian Negro Women's Association 1951-1953; initiated 'The First National Congress of Black Women'; coined the phrase, 'black minority rights'

Adapted from: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/women/002026-303-e.html>

Who: **Howard McCurdy**

What: Microbiology Professor, Research Scientist, Politician, Community Activist, Author

Where: Born in London, Ontario, Resides in LaSalle, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founding President of the University Chapter of the NAACP at Michigan State University; Founded Guardian; Constitutional Architect Club of Windsor; Windsor City Councillor; Constitutional architect of National Black Coalition of Canada; Member of Parliament; Candidate for NDP national leadership

Information from: <http://www.cbtu.ca/events/mccurdy.html>

Who: **Linda McCurdy**

What: Lawyer

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: First Black woman lawyer to form her own law office in Windsor, Ontario

Information from: Patricia Neely McCurdy

Who: **Andrea Moore**

What: Banker, Lecturer,

Where: Born in Windsor, ON

Accomplishments: Assisted in the development of the North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; preserved Black history; founding President of the Essex County Black Historical Research Society; former President of the Windsor and District Black Coalition; member of the Underground Railroad Monument Committee/Detroit 300 Organization

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african>

Who: **Bishop Clarence Morton**

What: Religious Leader, Radio Broadcaster

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Mount Zion Church; Gospel Radio Broadcaster

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Justice Micheline Rawlins**

What: Lawyer, Judge

Where: Windsor, ON

Accomplishments: The NABHM Community Contribution Award 1994; African-Canadian Achievement Award in Law 1997; Canadian Assoc. of Black Lawyers Black Judges in Canada Recognition Award 2000; National Congress of Black Women Outstanding Contribution to Women, to Law and to Canada Award 2002, The Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal 2002, Windsor Woman of the Year 2004.

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african-law-judges.php>

Who: **Mansfield Robbins**

What: Educator, Author, Politician

Where: Chatham-Kent, Ontario

Accomplishments: Long-time Chatham-Kent Municipal Councillor; Co-author of 121 Tips on Raising a Child of Color

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Calvin Ruck**

What: CNR Porter, Community Activist, Social Worker, Author

Where: Born in Sydney, Nova Scotia;

Accomplishments: Organized campaigns against businesses which refused to serve black people; awarded Governor Generals' Commemorative Medal in 1992 for community work; published 'Canada's Black Battalion: No. 2 Construction, 1916-1920' and 'The black battalion: 1916-1920: Canada's best kept military secret'

Adapted from:

<http://www.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/ahmonth/pdfs/bookmarks3.pdf>

Who: **Mac Simpson**

What: Community Activist

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Black Historical Museum in Amherstburg, Ontario

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Lana Strain**

What: Lawyer

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Formed first Black woman law partnership with Linda McCurdy, now works for Crown

Information from: Patricia Neely McCurdy

Who: **Robert Sutherland**

What: Lawyer,

Where: Born in Jamaica, resided in Walkerton, ON

Accomplishments: First student of colour to study at Queens University; one of the first Black university students in Canada; major benefactor to Queen's University

Adapted from: www.historicalconnection.ca

Who: **Dr. H.D. Taylor**

What: Physician, Politician, Community Activist

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: First African-Canadian Physician in Windsor; Trustee (21 years) and Chair of Windsor Board of Education; 1956 Windsor Citizen of the Year; One of the first Presidents of the Central Citizens' Association, one of Canada's first civil rights organizations; Dr. H.D. Taylor School on Campbell Ave., Windsor bears his name

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Hilda Watkins**

What: Educator

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: President ETFO Essex County; Governor of the Ontario Teachers' Federation; Council Member, Ontario College of Teachers; President Ontario Teachers' Federation

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

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- **assess how artistic expression has reflected Canadian identity since World War I (e.g., in the work of Ozias Leduc, the Group of Seven, Gabrielle Roy, Farley Mowat, Joy Kogawa, Oscar Peterson, Chief Dan George, the Guess Who, Toller Cranston, Karen Kain, Michael Ondaatje, Drew Hayden Taylor, Susan Aglukark)**
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The following African-Canadians contributed to Canadian artistic expression during the following decades:

1950's: Leonard McIntyre, George Butler

1960's: David Alexander, Oscar Peterson, Charlotte Watkins Maxey, Charlotte Bronte Perry, John Ronald Smith Jr., Hazel Solomon

1970's: Johnie Chase, Carol Talbot, Dickie Johnson

1980's: Gwendolyn Robinson

1990's: Helen Turner Brown, Christopher Paul Curtis, Arnetta Glen, Charlene Stewart McCree, Leslie McCurdy, Patricia Neely-McCurdy, Robert Small, Dennis Smith, Ruth Ann Shadd, Charles Quist-Abade, Bryan E. Walls, Edward Watson, Tamia Washington-Hill,

2000's: Bryan and Shannon Prince

Who: David Alexander

What: Visual Artist

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario (1946)

Accomplishments: A professional artist, whose visual works often deal with Underground Railroad themes

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Helen Turner Brown

What: Visual Artist

Where: Born in Detroit, Michigan, raised in Sandwich, Ontario

Accomplishments: Created the Sandwich and Area Black Historical Figures and Events mural; created a multicultural themed mural in H. D. Taylor Public School, Windsor, Ontario

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: George 'Wild Child' Butler

What: Recording Artist

Where: Born in Autaugaville, Alabama; resided in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Recorded songs: 'These Mean Old Blues' (1991); 'Stranger' (1994)

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Johnie Chase

What: Actor, Musician, Writer

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario; resides in Toronto, Ontario

Accomplishments: Guest appearances in TV movies, television series, Broadway productions

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Christopher Paul Curtis

What: Author

Where: Born in Flint, Michigan; resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'The Watson's Go To Birmingham'; 'Bud, Not Buddy'; 'Bucking the Sarge'; winner of Newbery Honor book award, Newbery Medal and Coretta Scott King Medal

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Arnetta Glenn

What: Poet

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Hot Flashes: Sensual Reflections in Poetry and Prose'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Dickie Johnson

What: Musician

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Member of Harberd Campus Combo; radio performer

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Charlotte Watkins Maxey

What: Vocalist

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Winner at Windsor & Chatham Music Festival; opera contralto winner at the Canadian National Exhibition; guest star on several CBC Television shows

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Charlene Stewart McCree

What: Teacher, Author, Poet

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Art Japanese Style', 'Daily Devotions', 'A Taste of Jazz'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Leslie McCurdy

What: Playwright, actor, performance artist, dancer, choreographer, singer and teacher

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Writer/Producer of one-woman show, "The Spirit of Harriet Tubman" and "Things My Fore-Sisters Saw"

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Patricia Neely McCurdy

What: Professor, Historian, Author, Designer

Where: Born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of The Houses of Buxton/A Legacy of African Influences in Architecture

Information from: Patricia Neely McCurdy

Who: Leonard (Riley) McIntyre

What: Bass Player

Where: Born in Montreal, Quebec; resident of Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Member of the following bands: The Decoys, Bobby Laurel Trio, The Contemporary Art ensemble, Triad,

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Charlotte Bronte Perry

What: Author

Where: Born in Virginia; resided in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'The Long Road - The History of the Coloured Canadian in Windsor, Ontario 1867 - 1967'; One Man's Journey: 'The Biography of Alderman Dr. Roy Prince Edward Perry'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Oscar Peterson

What: Jazz Pianist

Where: Born in Montreal

Accomplishments: Invested as Officer of the Order of Canada in 1972 & Companion of the Order of Canada in 1983; Chancellor of York University from 1993 to 1995

Adapted from: <http://www.yorku.ca/aconline/music/jazz.html>

Who: Bryan and Shannon Prince

What: Researchers, Writers, Lecturers

Where: Born in Chatham, Ontario; resides in Buxton, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'I Came as a Stranger: The Underground Railroad'; awarded the Queen's Jubilee Medal for contributions to history

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Charles Quist-Adade

What: Editor, Publisher, Professor, Scholar

Where: Born in Ghana, Lectured at University of Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Awarded the 2004 Black Community Leadership Award by the Windsor and District Black Coalition

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Gwendolyn Robinson

What: Historian, Author

Where: Chatham, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Seek the Truth: A Story of Chatham's Black Community'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Ruth Ann Shadd

What: Teacher, Author

Where: Born in Chatham, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Breaking Loose: A History of African-Canadian Dance in Southwestern Ontario, 1900-1955'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Robert Small

What: Visual Artist

Where: Born in Toronto, attended University of Windsor,

Accomplishments: Promoter of African-Canadian heritage; creator of the first Official Black History Month Poster

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Dennis Smith

What: Fine Artist

Where: Born in Harrow; attended Ontario College of Arts in Toronto

Accomplishments: Conducts art classes in his home studio; created the Sandwich and Area Black Historical Figures and Events mural; produces works of art featuring scenes of Essex County

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: John Ronald Smith Junior

What: Athlete, Author

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Track and Field Record Setter; Lightweight Boxing Champion; author of 'Oh Canada, my Canada: impressions of an alien son'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Hazel Solomon

What: Vocalist

Where: Born in Dresden, Ontario; resided in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Pianist at First Baptist Church, Windsor, Ontario; dramatic soprano performer

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Carol Talbot (Tremaine)

What: Teacher, Author

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'Growing Up Black in Canada'; Co-author of 'The Saga of Anne-Marie Weems, Fugitive Girl of 15'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Bryan E. Walls

What: Dentist, Author, Researcher

Where: Born in Puce, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'The Road That Led to Somewhere'; Established, with his family, the Underground Railroad Museum and the John Freeman Walls Historic Site; Member of the Order of Canada in 2003

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Tamia Washington-Hill

What: Singer/ Actress

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario; graduated from Begley Public School and Walkerville High School

Accomplishments: Winner of YTV Youth Achievement Award in the Vocal category; recipient of 3 Grammy nominations; acted in the movie, Speed2: Cruise Control

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Edward Watson

What: Poet, Professor/Faculty Member/Chair of English Department University of Windsor

Where: Born in Jamaica; Lectured at University of Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Out of the Silent Stone and Other Poems'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

CHC2P Applied

Grade 10

Communities: Local, National and Global

C. OVERVIEW/OVERALL EXPECTATIONS

Students will:

- describe some of the major local, national, and global forces and events that have influenced Canada's policies and Canadian identity since 1914
 - evaluate Canada's participation in war and contributions to peacekeeping and security
-

D. SPECIFIC LEARNING EXPECTATIONS

The students will:

- identify contributions to Canada's multicultural society by regional, linguistic, ethnocultural, and religious communities (e.g. Aboriginal peoples, Franco-Ontarians, Metis, Black Canadians, Doukhobors, Mennonites, local immigrant communities)
-

Black History Month

Each February, Canadians take part in Black History Month festivities that acknowledge the contributions of Black Canadians to Canada.

Black History Month began in the United States when historian Carter G. Woodson proposed an observance to acknowledge the contributions of Black Americans. This led to the establishment of Negro History Week in 1926. It was expanded into Black History Month in 1976 in the United States. It was not until 1995 that a similar observance began in Canada.

The Honourable Jean Augustine, (the first Black Canadian woman elected to Parliament) M.P. for Etobicoke-Lakeshore introduced this motion to honour African Canadians. In December 1995, February was officially acknowledged as Black History Month in Canada by the Parliament of Canada.

February, in Canada, is now recognized as a month in which to celebrate the accomplishments and contributions of Black Canadians to Canada. Many people of African descent are often absent in Canadian history books, so this month gives all Canadians the opportunity to become more familiar with the experiences and contributions of Black Canadians in our communities. A variety of festivities take place throughout this month to celebrate the many local and national contributions that Black Canadians have made to Canada.

Adapted from: http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/multi/black-noir/index_e.cfm

Emancipation Day Celebration

The Emancipation Day Celebration came into effect in Windsor on August 1, 1834 when the government of Upper Canada enacted the Emancipation Proclamation. This proclamation encouraged thousands to escape American slavery and to follow the 'North Star' to freedom in Canada. As a result, the Black community in the Windsor area came together to celebrate the abolition of slavery, as they did in many places in Ontario. (i.e. Owen Sound holds an annual celebration of descendants of African-Canadian pioneer families in that region.)

Amherstburg, Ontario was one of the first communities to present celebrations. Traditionally, the annual celebration took place on August 1st. In 1934, a Windsor resident Walter Perry, who was known as Mr. Emancipation, launched the 'Greatest Freedom Show on Earth' in Jackson Park in Windsor, Ontario. In the past, the four day event consisted of musical concerts, feasts, beauty pageants, talent shows and parades, all paying tribute to the richness of the African-Canadian experience. Some of the Motown artists started their musical careers at these talent contests. Thousands of local African-Canadians from Windsor, Chatham, North Buxton and the United States attended the event each year.

Notable individuals who have attended the Emancipation Celebration include:

- Martin Luther King Jr., a 27 year old Baptist minister, who later became the Father of the American Civil Rights movement
- Mary McLeod Bethune, a civil rights pioneer and one-time advisor to U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Adam Clayton Powell, U. S. Congressman
- W. C. Handy, composer
- Jesse Owens, Olympic athlete
- Dorothy Dandridge, actress
- Diana Ross and the Supremes, entertainers
- Stevie Wonder, entertainer and composer

After the 1967 riots in Detroit, the Emancipation Celebration was cancelled due to security reasons. It resumed two years later. The celebration was eventually relocated to Amherstburg. A small group, now headed by Kim Elliott, tries to hold some sort of event in celebration of Emancipation every year so that the tradition doesn't die completely.

(See Amherstburg Heritage Homecoming next page)

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-cele-emancipation.php>

McDougall Street Reunion

The annual McDougall Street Reunion, held each August since 2003, brings together current and former residents of the traditional African-Canadian neighbourhood known as the McDougall Street Corridor in Windsor, Ontario.

Traditionally, that area of the city (including Goyeau Street, Windsor Avenue, Mercer Street, Highland Avenue) has been the core of the African-Canadian community. This area has grown into a vibrant thread within the tapestry of Windsor's diverse multicultural community. A reoccurring notion expressed by many people was for the recognition of the uniqueness of this neighbourhood as the hub of the African-Canadian community since the late 1800's until the present day. It was believed that an African-Canadian community centre should be created in the vicinity of the McDougall Street Corridor to commemorate the pivotal roles of local African-Canadians to the history of Windsor.

The reunion is held over multiple days each August and includes a variety of components including picnics, talent shows, sporting events and children's activities.

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-cele-reunion.php>

North Buxton Homecoming

North Buxton, Ontario was one of the earliest African-Canadian settlements in Canada. Slaves fled to Buxton from the United States to escape slavery and for freedom from bondage. Buxton was composed of 9,000 acres and was divided into 50 acre lots which sold for \$2.50 each. The lots were sold to Blacks only.

Every year, a three-day celebration takes place during the Labour Day weekend in Buxton. This celebration is called the North Buxton Homecoming. Nearly 3,000 people participate in the event which is one of the most popular among local African-Canadians. People, from both Canada and the United States, come to take part in this celebration that has been held for over 75 years. During the celebration, there are

reenactments of historical events, recreational activities, museum tours and the sharing of food.

Adapted from: www.buxtonmuseum.com

Amherstburg Heritage Homecoming

In September of 2002, many Amherstburg families gathered together to discuss the idea of creating a multi-family reunion in Amherstburg. It was decided that the event would be called "Amherstburg Homecoming" and that if possible that the event should be held on the historic Emancipation Day date.

As more and more families became involved in the planning, the name changed to the "Amherstburg Heritage Homecoming", celebrating the town's proud legacy as the final terminus on the Underground Railroad. It is the hope of the founding committee that this celebration will continue on for years so that future generations can share with pride their heritage and remember the sacrifices made by their ancestors.

Adapted from: www.uwindsor.ca/users/e/ernest/main.nsf

Kwanzaa

Kwanzaa is a unique African-American celebration that attempts to remove some of the commercialization from the Christmas season by focusing on the traditional African values of family, community responsibility, commerce and self improvement. It is celebrated by some African-Canadians in our area from December 26 to January 1. However, most local African-Canadians celebrate Christmas.

Kwanzaa, in the African language Kiswahili, means "first fruits of the harvest". It models itself on the various African first fruits or harvest principles, and as such, is a time of giving thanks and honouring ancestors.

Each day of Kwanzaa is named after one of seven principles:

- Umoja (OO-MO-JAH): unity
- Kugichagulia (KOO-GEE-CHA-GOO-LEE-YAH): self-determination
- Ujima (OO-GEE-MAH): working together and taking responsibility for the problems that afflict Black families and communities
- Ujamaa (OO-JAH-MAH): building co-operative economics
- Nia (NEE-YAH): purpose
- Kuumba (KOO-OOM-BAH): creativity
- Imani (EE-MAH-NEE): faith

There are also seven symbols of Kwanzaa:

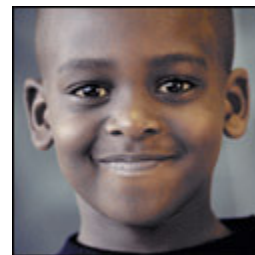
- The Mkeeka: a placemat made of straw or fabric to represent the foundation of history and traditions.
- The Mazao: crops (fruits and vegetables) to represent the earth's fertility and abundance.
- The Muhindi or Vibunzi: ears of corn to represent growth, life and prosperity and the number of children in the household.
- The Kikombe chaumoja: a cup to represent unity of the community.
- The Kinara: a candle holder, with seven candles to represent the seven principles of Kwanzaa, placed in the middle of a table.
- The Mishumaa saba: the seven candles (one black, three red, three green), representing each principle and day of Kwanzaa. The black candle in the Middle of the Kinara represents the black faces of the Africans and Africa's descended peoples. The three red candles, to the left of the black candle, symbolize the blood and energy of Africans. The three green candles, to the right of the black candle, symbolize hope and love.
- The Zawadi: gifts given to children on the day of faith (Imani). It is encouraged that the gifts be home-made to express creativity (Kuumba), working together and taking responsibility (Ujima).

Adapted from: www.officialkwanzaawebsite.org/origins1.shtml

Caribana

Held in Toronto, the Caribana Festival is a two-week celebration of Caribbean music, cuisine and visual and performing arts. It has become, over the years, the largest cultural event of its kind in North America. Attendees and participants come from North America and overseas to celebrate.

Adapted from: www.caribanafestival.com



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- explain how American culture and lifestyles (e.g., music, dance, clothing, speech, movies, television, Internet) have influenced Canada and Canadians in selected periods
-

Racism

After World War 1, Blacks were optimistic about their quest for self-definition and employment. However employment was very restricted. Men often found jobs as security guards, janitors, waiters, barbers, and porters. Women found themselves trapped in job ghettos with even less chance of upward mobility. In the U.S.A., a revived Ku Klux Klan expanded and by 1928, Klan Klaverns were established in most Canadian provinces and spread racism through direct action, newspapers, and by supporting white supremacist politicians.

Jim Crow Laws (1876-1964)

- state and local laws enacted in the Southern and border states of the United States
- required racial segregation, especially of African-Americans, in all public facilities
- required that public schools be segregated by race, and that most public places (including trains and buses) have separate facilities for whites and blacks
- school segregation was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- all other Jim Crow laws were repealed by the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Canadian provinces did not have "Jim Crow" laws as such, but the effect was often the same

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, *Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience*

The Great Depression

When the New York stock market crashed in 1929 cotton prices fell by two-thirds. This led to many Blacks migrating to major cities, only to find that there were no jobs and little tolerance. Throughout the 1930's, white people took "black jobs (i.e. janitors, barbers)" and by 1932, the black unemployment rate in most cities hovered around 50 percent.

Canadian blacks suffered as did their American counterparts. In both countries, black churches responded by feeding the hungry and clothing the needy. A growing number

of leaders argued that blacks must develop alliances with other groups to help with their cause.

In the Maritime provinces, blacks were the main target for persecution and segregation. As Winks (1971) explained:

“When a Negro purchased a house in Trenton, Nova Scotia, in October 1937, a mob of a hundred whites stoned the owner and broke into his home. After being dispersed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the mob returned the following night, now four hundred strong, to destroy the house and its contents. The RCMP would not act unless requested to do so by the mayor, who refused, and the mob moved on to attack two other Negro homes. The only arrest was of a New Glasgow black, who was convicted of assault on a woman during the riot; and the original Negro purchaser abandoned efforts to occupy his property. With events such as this, occurring in their own backyards, it is understandable that Maritime blacks had difficulty joining a united national cause. Nova Scotia, especially, came to resemble the Old South; segregated schooling, housing, and employment being the order of the day.”

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President Roosevelt’s New Deal programs were designed to help people return to work through government-funded initiatives. Initially, these programs were discriminatory and benefited whites only. In time, blacks began to benefit from New Deal programs. Roosevelt, then established the "Black Cabinet" to advise him. Mary McLeod Bethune, the Cabinet's leader, became director of the National Youth Administration which gave financial assistance to over 300,000 blacks attending schools. Under Roosevelt, Congress approved a series of policies and programs prohibiting discrimination based on "race, creed, or color". Most importantly, however, was the National Labor Relations Act which unionized workers in industries employing large numbers of blacks. Black Canadians, witnessing these positive changes occurring in the U.S. began to push Canadian government authorities to take a more activist role.

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

Human Rights in Canada

The Civil Rights movement in the U.S. had its parallel in Canada. In 1944, Ontario passed the Racial Discrimination Act, which prohibited the publication or broadcast of anything which discriminated on the basis of race or creed. In 1945, an Ontario court used the Act to strike down a covenant prohibiting the sale of land to "Jews or other persons of objectionable nationality." For Jews, blacks, and other peoples of colour, this represented a dramatic change in Canadian history. However, this was short lived, as the ruling was reversed.

In 1961, the Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) was created and their main responsibility was to enforce the Ontario Human Rights Code of 1962. Most Canadian governmental initiatives followed American models up until this time. The director of the OHRC was a black man named Daniel G. Hill, who had a long track record of successful activism. By 1975, every Canadian province had Human Rights Commissions. In 1977, a federal commission was established to oversee the Canadian Human Rights Act.

The definition of racial discrimination used by these agencies followed the same definition which was provided by the United Nations at the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination:

"Any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life."

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

Black Culture

During the 1950's, two million blacks moved from the Southern U.S. to the friendlier areas in the north and the west. They migrated for employment and culture. Colour lines were being broken down everywhere. Blacks were writing books, changing the face of American popular music, and breaking barriers in the world of sports. Black art was making its way into mainstream society. All the while, black Canadians were learning of these successes while watching television and listening to the radio. Canadians knew that these challenges and successes would soon make their way across the border.

Black American culture influenced Black Canadian culture throughout the 20th Century in the following areas:

- Musicians: Billie Holiday, Nat King Cole, Duke Ellington, Chuck Berry, Marvin Gaye, James Brown, Barry Gordy and Motown Recording Artists, Stevie Wonder, Nasir Jones and many others.
- Authors: Carter G. Woodson, Alex Haley, Maya Angelou, Terri McMillan and Coretta Scott King, Toni Morrison, Langston Hughes and many others.
- Movies: Roots, The Color Purple, Mississippi Burning and many others.
- Entertainers: Sidney Poitier, Dorothy Dandridge, Denzel Washington, Oprah Winfrey, Danny Glover, Bill Cosby, Richard Pryor, Eddie Murphy, Chris Rock, Will Smith and Whoopi Goldberg and many others.
- Athletes: Jesse Owens, Wilma Rudolph, Jackie Robinson, Florence Griffith-Joyner, Michael Jordan, Magic Johnson, Kareem Abdul-Jabar, Muhammad Ali, Ruben "Hurricane" Carter and Tiger Woods and many others.
- Activists: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Medgar Evers, Rosa Parks and Malcolm X, W. E. B. Dubois and many others.

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

The Desegregation of Schools

In 1957 Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, was integrated. Although post-secondary schools in Arkansas had already been uneventfully integrated, Governor Orval Faubus chose to incite racist political fervour over desegregation, and President Eisenhower ultimately called out Federal troops to enforce integration there.

Over all, the Supreme Court's implementation order in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which did not call for immediate action, created an opening for massive Southern white resistance against school integration in the late 1950s and the 1960s. Many whites withdrew their children into private segregated schools.

Furthermore, *Brown* did not affect the North's schools, which were segregated not by law (*de jure*) but by practice (*de facto*) based on segregated housing patterns. Court-ordered desegregation through busing and other programs to create "racial balance" did reduce the amount of segregation in the 1970s, but between 1980 and 2000 much of the progress was reversed. White flight from cities to suburbs left many large urban school districts largely dominated by African-Americans and other minority groups, and over all segregation is almost as severe now as it was in the 1960s.

In the late 1950's, the desegregation of elementary and secondary schools became the main focus of the American Civil Rights Movement. At this time, both Ontario and Nova Scotia had segregated schools. In both Canada and the U.S., resistance to integration was strongest over the issue of having white pre-teens and teenagers attending schools with blacks of the same age. If segregated schools did not exist, Black students were often relegated to the back of the classroom and had to use poorer resources. These schools were under-funded and often in poor condition.

In 1957, all American schools were integrated. This was only achieved by federal troops enforcing the court's ruling. However states and local authorities ignored the ruling and employed Jim Crow Laws to continue segregation in schools. Full integration was not achieved until after the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was enforced.

The Ontario schools were desegregated as a result of great effort and struggle on the part of African-Canadian individuals and organizations including Leonard Braithwaite, MPP and George McCurdy (an Amherstburg man who went on to become the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commissioner because of his activism in Ontario), as well as a group of concerned residents known as the South Essex Citizen's Advancement Society. Local media coverage also contributed to a public outcry that made it necessary for the schools to be desegregated. Canadians had the opportunity to follow these cases, via television. Not long after, in 1965, all Canadian schools became integrated. The last segregated school in Ontario was SS # 11 in Harrow, Ontario.

Adapted from: Ken Alexander, Avis Glaze, Towards Freedom: African-Canadian Experience

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- describe some of the contributions Canada and Canadians made to the war effort overseas during World War 1 and World War II (e.g. Ypres, Vimy Ridge, Hong Kong, Battle of the Atlantic, Dieppe, Ortana, D-day; contributions of individuals, such as Billy Bishop; contributions of groups, such as Aboriginal peoples; liberation of the Netherlands,, convoys; liberation of prisoners from Nazi concentration/death camps)
-

African Canadian Participants in the Military

World War I

At the outset of the First World War, many high-ranking people in the Canadian military held stereotypical views about African Canadians, believing that they were unsuitable for military service. While some Blacks were permitted to enlist, most were turned away. For two years Canadian Blacks such as Arthur Alexander, Esq., Principal of the North Buxton School, petitioned the government to include Blacks in its expeditionary forces. Finally in 1916, the No. 2 Construction Battalion was formed – the first and only all Black battalion in Canadian military history. While the majority of men were from Nova Scotia, others came from New Brunswick, Ontario, Western Canada, and even the United States and West Indies. There was even a recruiting station in Windsor, at the corner of Mercer and Elliott Streets where several local men enlisted.

Black men were anxious to show that they were highly capable of serving in the military. Eventually, over 10% of Canada's Black population served in the First World War (i.e. 10% of the overall Black population, not just of fighting-age men.) Their honourable service began to change the general populace's mind about Black people. For example, in 1918 the Border Cities Star (founded by W.F. Herman, and precursor of the Windsor Star) reported on an incident at a local movie theatre in which Black soldiers were prohibited from sitting on the main floor and the White audience came to their aid.

African Canadian soldiers distinguished themselves in World War I and disproved many myths and stereotypes about African-Canadians.

World War II

At the beginning of WWII, authorities again tried to keep African-Canadians out of the armed forces, but African-Canadians insisted on serving their country. Eventually they joined all services but often, due to discriminatory practices, began their service by being assigned to the duties of cooks and orderlies. By the end of the war, several thousand were serving in the military in non-segregated Army and Air Force units. Commendations for bravery and conduct were often bestowed upon these military men.

Being a Border City, some local African-Canadians, who held dual citizenship, chose to serve in the United States Armed Forces.

Later, in Canadian cities and towns where segregation still existed, war veterans were successfully able to demonstrate to the general populace that if they had been able to serve side by side at war, they should be able to live side by side in peace. The participation of African Canadian soldiers and sailors, alongside Whites, made it possible for many Canadians to put aside previously held discriminatory beliefs about the Black community, changing the identity of Canada forever.

A list of local African-Canadians who served in World War II can be viewed at the website cited below.

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-people-military.php>

CHC2P Applied

Grade 10 Change and Continuity

A. OVERVIEW/OVERALL EXPECTATIONS

Students will:

- explain some major changes in which Canada's population has changed since 1914
 - describe changes in Canada's international status and its role in the world since 1914
-

B. SPECIFIC LEARNING EXPECTATIONS

The students will:

- identify some major groups of immigrants that have come to Canada since 1914 and describe the circumstances that led to their immigration (e.g., *push factors*: impact of war, political unrest, famine; *pull factors*: economic opportunities in Canada, government incentives)
-

Until the 1960's most black immigration to Canada was from the United States. One of the only ways Blacks could come to Canada was under a special program that allowed them to work as domestic labourers. The majority of these immigrants were women from the Caribbean.

- Prior to 1961, the number of African immigrants to Canada was approximately 5,000 per year.

- During the period 1971-2001, the number of African immigrant arrivals increased from 54,600 to 139,770, bringing the number of immigrants of African origin in Canada to 282,600 as of 2001.
- The increasing flow of immigrants into Canada was a result of changes in Canada's immigration policies.
- Many Rwandan, Somali and Sudanese immigrants came to Canada as refugees to escape the civil wars in their countries in the 1990's and 2000's.

Adapted from:

1. Forging our Legacy: Canadian Citizenship and Immigration, 1900 – 1997
2. <http://www.cp-pc.ca/english/rwanda/index.html>

Immigration to Canada

- Until the early 1960's, Britain and the United States were the main destinations for Black migrants from Africa and the Caribbean.
- The Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962 (followed by the second and third acts, in 1968 and 1971, respectively) held certain restrictions on the entry of Blacks into Britain.
- While the British immigration was closing its doors to Blacks, the opposite was occurring in Canada.
- In the 1950's, there was a strong movement of Black Caribbean female workers (chambermaids, babysitters, cooks, teachers, nurses) to Canada. This program was known as The West Indian Domestic Scheme and it was initiated in 1955. Their contracts allowed them to become landed immigrants after one year, and to then move about freely and, importantly, sponsor family member immigrants. By 1965, 2,700 women had been admitted.

- Before 1962, Blacks could not immigrate to Canada as independent applicants. They had to come either as independent workers, that is, workers who had to work at specific occupations where work was available and workers were needed. They could also immigrate if their parents or spouses had permanent residence and could sponsor them.
- According to 1996 statistics, 85 percent of the Caribbean-born immigrants in Canada come from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti and Barbados, in that order.
- The majority of Blacks in Canada are to be found in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

Adapted from: Mensah, Joseph. (2004). Black Canadians.

-
- **describe Canada's responses to some of the major human tragedies that have occurred since World War I (e.g., genocide in Ukraine; the Holocaust; the Nanking massacre; genocide in Somalia and Rwanda; civil war in Bosnia; the AIDS crisis in Africa; September 11)**
-

During WW II many Essex County African-Canadian residents enlisted in both the Canadian and American forces. Locally, a group of African-Canadian ladies came together in response to World War II events. They formed the War Mothers' Protective League (WMPL) on February 10, 1944.

These mothers of African Canadian soldiers, through this association, offered moral support to soldiers through letter writing and sending care packages to local Black soldiers stationed around the world. Each mother, without a son in the service, would select a soldier without a mother and put him on her prayer card and write to him regularly. At Christmas time, the women prepared and sent boxes to the African-Canadian men at war.

The group consisted of 16 women. Members included: Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dungy, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. White, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Kersey, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Christian.

There are collections of these letters, written by soldiers to the WMPL, at the E. Andrea Moore Heritage room located in the North Star Cultural Community Centre.

Information from: Oral interview with Nancy Allen, North Star Community Centre, 647 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ontario, Suite 105 (519-252-7143)

CHC2P Applied

Grade 10 Citizenship and Heritage

A. OVERVIEW/OVERALL EXPECTATIONS

Students will:

-
- describe how individual Canadians have contributed to the development of Canada and its emerging sense of identity
-

B. SPECIFIC LEARNING EXPECTATIONS

The students will:

-
- describe how selected significant individuals have contributed to the growing sense of Canadian identity since 1914 (e.g., Nellie McClung, Arthur Currie, Thérèse Casgrain, Maurice Richard, Georges and Pauline Vanier, Max Ward, Marshall McLuhan, Rosemary Brown, Matthew Coon Come, Adrienne Clarkson)
-

The following African-Canadians contributed to Canadian identity during the following decades:

1800's: James. L. Dunn, Robert L. Dunn, Robert Sutherland

1940's: Viola Desmond

1950's: Bromley Armstrong, Carrie Best, Kaye Livingstone, Dr. H.D. Taylor

1960's: Stanley Grizzle

1970's: Emery Barnes, Rosemary Brown, Dr. Wilson Adonijah Head

1980's: Philip Alexander, J. Lyle Browning, Julius Alexander Issac, Daureen E. Lewis, Howard McCurdy, Andrea Moore, Mac Simpson

1990's: Daphne Clarke, Justice Lloyd Dean, Ron Jones, Linda McCurdy, Bishop Clarence Morton, Justice Micheline Rawlins, Mansfield Robbins, Calvin Ruck, Lana Strain

2000's: Dr. Godfrey Bachevie, Gary Baxter, Mel Crew, Shelley Harding-Smith, Wayne Hurst, Linda McCurdy, Lana Strain Hilda Watkins

Who: Lincoln Alexander

What: Member of Parliament, 24th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario

Where: Hamilton, Ontario

Accomplishments: First Black Member of Parliament for Ontario; recipient of Order of Ontario and Order of Canada

Adapted from:

<http://www.myhamilton.ca/myhamilton/LibraryServices/Localhistory/Lincoln+Alexander.htm>

Who: Philip Alexander

What: Community Activist, Associate Dean of Engineering University of Windsor

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: One of the founding members of North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; member of the Ontario Science Centre

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Bromley Armstrong

What: Labour Activist

Where: Born in Jamaica

Accomplishments: Leader of a 1954 delegation to Ottawa leading to the establishment of the fairer points system for immigrants to Canada

Adapted from: <http://www.bbpa.org/AboutUs/history.htm>

Who: Dr. Godfrey Bachevie

What: Neonatologist, Humanitarian

Where: Born in Ghana, Resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Launched Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Salvation Army Grace Hospital; developed school and medical clinic activities in Ghana; recipient of the Rotary international "Service Above Self Award" and "Knight of Sir Sylvestre" by Pope John Paul II; Founding member and first President of the African Community Organization of Canada

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Donovan Bailey

What: Athlete

Where: Born in Jamaica

Accomplishments: 'Fastest Man in the World' in the 100 metre sprint at the 1995 World Championships in Sweden and 4 x 100 metre relay gold medal; 100 metre sprint gold medal at 1996 Atlanta Olympics

Adapted from: <http://www.netSPACE1.com/donovanbailey/bio.html>

Who: Emery Barnes

What: Football Player, Social Worker

Where: Born in Louisiana, raised in Oregon

Accomplishments: Defensive end for Hamilton Tiger-Cats; elected to British Columbia legislature (1972-1996); Speaker of the Legislature 1994

Adapted from:

http://www.darrenduncan.net/archived_web_work/voices/voices_v1_n3/emery_barnes.html

Who: Gary Baxter

What: Politician

Where: LaSalle, Ontario

Accomplishments: Mayor of LaSalle, Ontario: Publisher of In Business & Windsor Parent magazines, The Lakeshore News, The LaSalle Post, The Shoreline Week and The Tilbury Times

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Carrie Best

What: Activist, Newspaper Editor, Radio Host, Author

Where: Born in Nova Scotia

Accomplishments: Founded Nova Scotia's first newspaper for Blacks; lobbied Nova Scotia government to repeal the law of segregation in 1954; published her biography, 'That Lonesome Road'; recipient of 'Lloyd McInnis Memorial Award' for public betterment; member and officer of the Order of Canada

Adapted from: <http://www.parl.ns.ca/carriest/index.htm>

Who: Rosemary Brown

What: Social Worker, Professor, Politician

Where: Born in Jamaica

Accomplishments: First Black woman in Canada to be elected to public office; British Columbia Member of Legislative Assembly from 1972- 1986; first Black woman in Canada to run for federal political party leadership

Adapted from: <http://fcis.oise.utoronto.ca/~gpieters/brownbio.html>

Who: J. Lyle Browning

What: Businessman; Political and Community Leader; Volunteer, Mentor

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: First African-Canadian student to attend Assumption College; Formed first Young Liberals Club in Canada; Member of Board of Governors of St. Clair College, the Essex County Black Historical Research Society and Society of Manufacturing Engineers; Played a key role in the development of the North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; member of the Underground Railroad Monument Committee/Detroit 300 Organization; recipient of Melvin Jones and Helen Keller Fellowships and Black Leadership

Award and Black Community Leadership Award

Adapted from: Sankofa News- Spring 1995- by Irene Moore

Who: Daphne Clarke

What: Nurse, Entrepreneur, Social Justice Advocate

Where: Born in Jamaica, resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Monteo Alkebulanian Enterprise Bookstore, Windsor's first Black history bookstore; President of Essex County Black Historical Society; Member of Underground Railroad Monument Committee; Founder and First President of Windsor Women Working with Immigrant Women; Recipient of Toronto's First Person's Day Award and Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal

Information from: Daphne Clarke & ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Mel Crew

What: Politician

Where: Chatham-Kent, Ontario

Accomplishments: Chatham-Kent Municipal Councillor

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Justice Lloyd Dean

What: Lawyer, Judge

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Assistant Crown Attorney, Leamington; Board of Directors Windsor Regional Office; Equity Committee GECDSB; Ontario Court of Justice

Adapted from:

http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/ontario_court_justice/justices_ocj.htm

Who: Viola Desmond

What: African-Canadian Activist

Where: Born in Nova Scotia

Accomplishments: Her refusal to give up her downstairs seat in a movie theatre in 1946 led to the development of new civil rights organizations

Adapted from: <http://www.bccns.com/viola.htm>

Who: James L. Dunn

What: Politician

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Trustee on Windsor Board of Education; Town of Windsor Councillor (1887-1888); Early President of the Central Citizens' Association

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Robert L. Dunn

What: Businessman, Politician, Community Activist

Where: Windsor Ontario

Accomplishments: Town of Windsor Councillor (1895-1896, 1898-1899, 1902-1903); Windsor Board of Education Trustee

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Stanley Grizzle

What: Railroad Porter, Union Activist, Citizenship Court Judge

Where: Born in Toronto

Accomplishments: Successfully convinced the Ontario government to pass the 'Fair Employment Practices Act', banning unfair minority work practices; appointed to Ontario Labour Relations Board in 1960

Adapted from:

<http://www.web.net/~reneej/workline/grizzle.htm>
<http://www.web.net/~reneej/workline/grizzle.htm>

Who: Shelley Harding-Smith

What: Electrician, Politician

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Trustee Greater Essex County District School Board (2000-2006)

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Dr. Wilson Adonijah Head

What: Social Worker, Activist, Professor, Author

Where: Born in Eastpoint, Georgia

Accomplishments: Executive Director of the Windsor Group Therapy Project (1959); founded the Urban Alliance on Race Relations (UARR) in 1975; 1988 recipient of Harry Jerome Award for his 30 year fight against racism in Canada; wrote 'Life on the Edge'; Dr. Wilson Head Institute was established in 1995 to advance and promote human rights and diversity management

Adapted from: <http://www.urbanalliance.ca/whi/about.html>

Who: Wayne Hurst

What: Politician

Where: Amherstburg, Ontario

Accomplishments: Mayor of Amherstburg, Ontario

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: Julius Alexander Issac

What: Lawyer, Judge,

Where: Born in Grenada

Accomplishments: First Black Chief Justice in Canada

Adapted from: http://www.law.utoronto.ca/newsletters/alumni_04_fall.html

Who: **Ron Jones**

What: Politician, Firefighter, Coach

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Member of Urban Alliance and National Black Coalition of Canada; highest ranking black officer (District Chief 1995) of Windsor Fire Department; Trustee (1980-1992) of Windsor Board of Education; Founding Member of Charles L. Brooks Memorial Peace Fountain Committee; Windsor City Councillor (2002-present)

Adapted from: www.citywindsor.ca/002252.asp

Who: **Daureen E. Lewis**

What: Politician, Educator

Where: Born in Nova Scotia

Accomplishments: Mayor of Annapolis Royal; first black mayor on Nova Scotia, first black woman mayor in Canada; first black administrator in the Nova Scotia Community College

Adapted from:

http://www.multiculturalcanada.ca/ecp/content/african_canadians.html

Who: **Kay Livingstone**

What: Performing Artist

Where: Born in London, Ontario

Accomplishments: Hosted Kathleen Livingstone Show on radio; president of Canadian Negro Women's Association 1951-1953; initiated 'The First National Congress of Black Women'; coined the phrase, 'black minority rights'

Information from: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/women/002026-303-e.html>

Who: **Howard McCurdy**

What: Microbiology Professor, Research Scientist, Politician, Community Activist, Author

Where: Born in London, Ontario, Resides in LaSalle, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founding President of the University Chapter of the NAACP at Michigan State University; Founded Guardian; Constitutional Architect Club of Windsor; Windsor City Councillor; Constitutional architect of National Black Coalition of Canada; Member of Parliament; Candidate for NDP national leadership

Information from: <http://www.cbtu.ca/events/mccurdy.html>

Who: **Linda McCurdy**

What: Lawyer

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: First Black woman lawyer to form her own law office in Windsor, Ontario

Information from: Patricia Neely McCurdy

Who: **Andrea Moore**

What: Banker, Lecturer,

Where: Born in Windsor, ON

Accomplishments: Assisted in the development of the North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; preserved Black history; founding President of the Essex County Black Historical Research Society; former President of the Windsor and District Black Coalition; member of the Underground Railroad Monument Committee/Detroit 300 Organization

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african>

Who: **Bishop Clarence Morton**

What: Religious Leader, Radio Broadcaster

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Mount Zion Church; Gospel Radio Broadcaster

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Justice Micheline Rawlins**

What: Lawyer, Judge

Where: Windsor, ON

Accomplishments: The NABHM Community Contribution Award 1994; African-Canadian Achievement Award in Law 1997; Canadian Assoc. of Black Lawyers Black Judges in Canada Recognition Award 2000; National Congress of Black Women Outstanding Contribution to Women, to Law and to Canada Award 2002, The Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal 2002, Windsor Woman of the Year 2004.

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african-law-judges.php>

Who: **Mansfield Robbins**

What: Educator, Author, Politician

Where: Chatham-Kent, Ontario

Accomplishments: Long-time Chatham-Kent Municipal Councillor; Co-author of 121 Tips on Raising a Child of Color

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Calvin Ruck**

What: CNR Porter, Community Activist, Social Worker, Author

Where: Born in Sydney, Nova Scotia;

Accomplishments: Organized campaigns against businesses which refused to serve black people; awarded Governor Generals' Commemorative Medal in 1992 for community work; published 'Canada's Black Battalion: No. 2 Construction, 1916-1920' and 'The black battalion: 1916-1920: Canada's best kept military secret'

Adapted from:

<http://www.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/ahmonth/pdfs/bookmarks3.pdf>

Who: **Mac Simpson**

What: Community Activist

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Black Historical Museum in Amherstburg, Ontario

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Lana Strain**

What: Lawyer

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Formed first Black woman law partnership with Linda McCurdy, now works for Crown

Information from: Patricia Neely McCurdy

Who: **Robert Sutherland**

What: Lawyer,

Where: Born in Jamaica, resided in Walkerton, ON

Accomplishments: First student of colour to study at Queens University; one of the first Black university students in Canada; major benefactor to Queen's University

Adapted from: www.historicalconnection.ca

Who: **Dr. H.D. Taylor**

What: Physician, Politician, Community Activist

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: First African-Canadian Physician in Windsor; Trustee (21 years) and Chair of Windsor Board of Education; 1956 Windsor Citizen of the Year; One of the first Presidents of the Central Citizens' Association, one of Canada's first civil rights organizations; Dr. H.D. Taylor School on Campbell Ave., Windsor bears his name

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Hilda Watkins**

What: Educator

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: President ETFO Essex County; Governor of the Ontario Teachers' Federation; Council Member, Ontario College of Teachers; President Ontario Teachers' Federation

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

-
- **assess how artistic expression has reflected Canadian identity since World War I (e.g., in the work of Ozias Leduc, the Group of Seven, Gabrielle Roy, Farley Mowat, Joy Kogawa, Oscar Peterson, Chief Dan George, the Guess Who, Toller Cranston, Karen Kain, Michael Ondaatje, Drew Hayden Taylor, Susan Aglukark)**
-

The following African-Canadians contributed to Canadian artistic expression during the following decades:

1950's: Leonard McIntyre, George Butler

1960's: David Alexander, Oscar Peterson, Charlotte Watkins Maxey, Charlotte Bronte Perry, John Ronald Smith Jr., Hazel Solomon

1970's: Johnie Chase, Carol Talbot, Dickie Johnson

1980's: Gwendolyn Robinson

1990's: Helen Turner Brown, Christopher Paul Curtis, Arnetta Glen, Charlene Stewart McCree, Leslie McCurdy, Patricia Neely-McCurdy, Robert Small, Dennis Smith, Ruth Ann Shadd, Charles Quist-Abade, Bryan E. Walls, Edward Watson, Tamia Washington-Hill,

2000's: Bryan and Shannon Prince

Who: **David Alexander**

What: Visual Artist

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario (1946)

Accomplishments: A professional artist, whose visual works often deal with Underground Railroad themes

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Helen Turner Brown**

What: Visual Artist

Where: Born in Detroit, Michigan, raised in Sandwich, Ontario

Accomplishments: Created the Sandwich and Area Black Historical Figures and Events mural; created a multicultural themed mural in H. D. Taylor Public School, Windsor, Ontario

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **George 'Wild Child' Butler**

What: Recording Artist

Where: Born in Autaugaville, Alabama; resided in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Recorded songs: 'These Mean Old Blues' (1991); 'Stranger' (1994)

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Johnie Chase**

What: Actor, Musician, Writer

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario; resides in Toronto, Ontario

Accomplishments: Guest appearances in TV movies, television series, Broadway productions

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Christopher Paul Curtis**

What: Author

Where: Born in Flint, Michigan; resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'The Watson's Go To Birmingham'; 'Bud, Not Buddy'; 'Bucking the Sarge'; winner of Newbery Honor book award, Newbery Medal and Coretta Scott King Medal

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Arnetta Glenn**

What: Poet

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Hot Flashes: Sensual Reflections in Poetry and Prose'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Dickie Johnson**

What: Musician

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Member of Harberd Campus Combo; radio performer

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Charlotte Watkins Maxey**

What: Vocalist

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Winner at Windsor & Chatham Music Festival; opera contralto winner at the Canadian National Exhibition; guest star on several CBC Television shows

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Charlene Stewart McCree**

What: Teacher, Author, Poet

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Art Japanese Style', 'Daily Devotions', 'A Taste of Jazz'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Leslie McCurdy**

What: Playwright, actor, performance artist, dancer, choreographer, singer and teacher

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Writer/Producer of one-woman show, "The Spirit of Harriet Tubman" and "Things My Fore-Sisters Saw"

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Patricia Neely McCurdy**

What: Professor, Historian, Author, Designer

Where: Born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of The Houses of Buxton/A Legacy of African Influences in Architecture

Information from: Patricia Neely McCurdy

Who: **Leonard (Riley) McIntyre**

What: Bass Player

Where: Born in Montreal, Quebec; resident of Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Member of the following bands: The Decoys, Bobby Laurel Trio, The Contemporary Art ensemble, Triad,

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Charlotte Bronte Perry**

What: Author

Where: Born in Virginia; resided in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'The Long Road - The History of the Coloured Canadian in Windsor, Ontario 1867 - 1967'; One Man's Journey: 'The Biography of Alderman Dr. Roy Prince Edward Perry'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Oscar Peterson**

What: Jazz Pianist

Where: Born in Montreal

Accomplishments: Invested as Officer of the Order of Canada in 1972 & Companion of the Order of Canada in 1983; Chancellor of York University from 1993 to 1995

Adapted from: <http://www.yorku.ca/aconline/music/jazz.html>

Who: **Bryan and Shannon Prince**

What: Researchers, Writers, Lecturers

Where: Born in Chatham, Ontario; resides in Buxton, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'I Came as a Stranger: The Underground Railroad'; awarded the Queen's Jubilee Medal for contributions to history

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Charles Quist-Adade**

What: Editor, Publisher, Professor, Scholar

Where: Born in Ghana, Lectured at University of Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Awarded the 2004 Black Community Leadership Award by the Windsor and District Black Coalition

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Gwendolyn Robinson**

What: Historian, Author

Where: Chatham, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Seek the Truth: A Story of Chatham's Black Community'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Ruth Ann Shadd**

What: Teacher, Author

Where: Born in Chatham, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Breaking Loose: A History of African-Canadian Dance in Southwestern Ontario, 1900-1955'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Robert Small**

What: Visual Artist

Where: Born in Toronto, attended University of Windsor,

Accomplishments: Promoter of African-Canadian heritage; creator of the first Official Black History Month Poster

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Dennis Smith**

What: Fine Artist

Where: Born in Harrow; attended Ontario College of Arts in Toronto

Accomplishments: Conducts art classes in his home studio; created the Sandwich and Area Black Historical Figures and Events mural; produces works of art featuring scenes of Essex County

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **John Ronald Smith Junior**

What: Athlete, Author

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Track and Field Record Setter; Lightweight Boxing Champion; author of 'Oh Canada, my Canada: impressions of an alien son'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Hazel Solomon**

What: Vocalist

Where: Born in Dresden, Ontario; resided in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Pianist at First Baptist Church, Windsor, Ontario; dramatic soprano performer

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Carol Talbot (Tremaine)**

What: Teacher, Author

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'Growing Up Black in Canada'; Co-author of 'The Saga of Anne-Marie Weems, Fugitive Girl of 15'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: **Bryan E. Walls**

What: Dentist, Author, Researcher

Where: Born in Puce, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of 'The Road That Led to Somewhere'; Established, with his family, the Underground Railroad Museum and the John Freeman Walls Historic Site; Member of the Order of Canada in 2003

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Tamia Washington-Hill

What: Singer/ Actress

Where: Born in Windsor, Ontario; graduated from Begley Public School and Walkerville High School

Accomplishments: Winner of YTV Youth Achievement Award in the Vocal category; recipient of 3 Grammy nominations; acted in the movie, Speed2: Cruise Control

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

Who: Edward Watson

What: Poet, Professor/Faculty Member/Chair of English Department University of Windsor

Where: Born in Jamaica; Lectured at University of Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Author of: 'Out of the Silent Stone and Other Poems'

Adapted from: <http://windsor-communities.com/african-arts-visualarts.php>

CHV2O Open

Grade 10 Informed Citizenship

A. Overview/Overall Expectations:

Students will:

- demonstrate an understanding of the need for democratic decision making
 - explain what it means to be a “global citizen” and why it is important to be one
-

B. Specific Learning Expectations:

The students will:

- explain the causes of civic conflict and how decision-making processes and structures can avert or respond to such conflicts (e.g., by ensuring that individual and community needs are met, by developing strategies for adapting to change)
-

Racial Profiling

Racial profiling is the assumption of criminality on the basis of an individual’s race. Many civil rights groups believe that some police services attribute criminal intentions to members of specific ethnic groups. Concerns have been voiced that members of some ethnic groups are disproportionately stopped and questioned by police without probable cause.

Racial profiling has long been acknowledged to exist in most western nations, there is no reasonable basis to assume that Canada is immune to the problem.

[R. v. Brown](#), 2003 CanLII 52142 (ON C.A.) – 2003-04-16

The Court of Appeal of Ontario acknowledged, in *R. v. Brown*, the existence of racial profiling by the police. It also established that because of the difficulty in proving racial profiling directly, the courts can infer that racial profiling occurred based on the circumstances surrounding an event.

There have been numerous studies which have confirmed differential treatment of racialized groups. The African Canadian Legal Clinic has identified 15 reports issued since the 1970s dealing with police/minority relations in Canada.

Adapted from: African Canadian Legal Clinic, *Anti-Black Racism in Canada: A Report on the Canadian Government's Compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (July 2002).

In 1988, a Task Force was created by the Solicitor General of Ontario, headed by Clare Lewis. Their task was to investigate race relations and policing. This task force concluded that visible minorities believed they were policed differently than the general population. Racial minorities wanted to participate in law enforcement and crime prevention but felt they were labeled as 'crime prone'. Lewis and his task force reported that effective policing is compromised by the absence of public confidence. The 'bad apple theory' emphasized that police reliance on a "bad apple theory" to explain incidents to investigate criminal activity negatively effects police race relations. The Task Force presented 57 recommendations to the Solicitor General encompassing monitoring, hiring and promotion, race relations training, the use of force and community relations.

Adapted from: *The Report of the Race Relations and Policing Task Force* (Ontario, April 1989) (Chair: C. Lewis).

Windsor District Black Coalition and Windsor Police Force

Locally the Windsor District Black Coalition works with the Windsor Police Force to address local issues concerning racial profiling. Regular consultation takes place between the two bodies to discuss matters that directly affect the local African-Canadian community. The number and type of complaints lodged by African-Canadians are examined by both groups. In particular, they examine police encounters, community relationships and minority recruitment strategies. The Windsor Police Service enforces a no tolerance policy on racial profiling.

Adapted from: www.ohrc.on.ca/en_text/consultations/racial-profiling-report_4shtml

'Driving While Black'

In 2004, a case of racial profiling received wide national attention when a Toronto judge threw out a drug charge against a young black motorist. This case is believed to be Canada's first judicial determination of racial profiling of a motorist.

On October 21, 2001, two Toronto Police Officers, Glenn Asselin and Craig James, stopped Kevin Khan. The officers claimed Khan nearly collided with parked cars and was driving with his hands fixed on his steering wheel and his eyes on his lap. Upon stopping Mr. Khan, the officers detected the smell of cocaine in his vehicle and Mr. Khan was subsequently charged with possession of cocaine for the purpose of trafficking. Khan claimed he had just picked up the car from his brother who had borrowed it for the weekend and that he was unaware of the cocaine in the vehicle.

Madame Justice Anne Molloy of the Superior Court of Justice found that Khan's constitutional rights against unreasonable search and arbitrary detention had been breached by the officers. She therefore ruled the drug evidence inadmissible.

Khan's lawyer, John Struthers, called it the first "driving while black" case in Canadian history in which a judge found a motorist was stopped solely because he fit a racial profile.

Other allegations of Toronto Police racial profiling were the subject of Toronto Star articles in 2002. In these articles, it was noted that a disproportionate number of black motorists in the database were ticketed for offences. Civil libertarians and criminologists claim this points to racial profiling by officers, whether conscious or not.

In a related 2001 racial profiling decision by Mr. Justice Brian Trafford, he wrote, "The inherent worth and dignity of all people, regardless of their race or ethnic origin, must be respected by the police at all times during the investigation of even the most heinous crimes."

Adapted from: http://www.injusticebusters.com/04/Racial_profiling.shtml

-
- analyse contemporary crises or issues of international significance (e.g., health and welfare, disasters, human rights, economic development, environmental quality, terrorism)
-

AIDS Crisis

With an estimated 8,000 people dying from it every day, AIDS represents an international crisis of staggering proportions. A person can become infected with HIV/AIDS, regardless of colour, race, religion, gender, age or sexual orientation.

Adapted from: <http://www.oneworld.c2/ow/2005/en/events/aids.php>

Darfur

In the year 2007, there is a crisis in Darfur. This dire situation dates back to March 2003 when the predominantly Muslim militants of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) started attacking government forces and installations in the western region of Sudan. Approximately 200,000 people have been killed and about 2.5 million people have fled their homes in the past 3 1/2 years of fighting.

Adapted from: <http://hrw.org/doc?t=africa&c=darfur>

Rwanda

In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium the Hutus, the majority ethnic group, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 were driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in the genocide of roughly 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The Tutsi rebels defeated the Hutu regime and ended the killing in July 1994. Approximately 2 million Hutu refugees, many fearing Tutsi retribution, fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and the former Zaire. In the early 1990s, many Rwandans came to Canada as refugees to escape the civil war that ravaged their country.

Adapted from: <http://www.cp-pc.ca/english/rwanda/index.html>

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- evaluate civic actions of individuals and non-government organizations that have made a difference in global affairs (e.g., Cardinal Paul-Emile Leger, Jean Vanier, Nelson Mandela, Mother Teresa, Jody Williams, Craig Kielburger, David Suzuki, Stephen Lewis; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Doctors Without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres, YWCA/YMCA and YWHA/YMHA, Greenpeace, Inuit Circumpolar Conference)
-

Nelson Mandela

- Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 into the royal family of the Thembu, a Xhosa-speaking tribe in the Eastern Cape of Africa.
- Mandela went to Fort Hare University to pursue a Bachelors degree, but it wasn't long before his strong will and indignation at injustice got in the way, and he was expelled in 1940.
- In 1944, Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo amongst others formed the African National Conference (ANC) Youth League, and within a few years, Mandela became its president.
- He completed his law degree through the University of the Witwatersrand, and with Tambo set up South Africa's first black law firm.
- Mandela led non-violent campaigns of civil disobedience, helping to organize strikes, protest marches and demonstrations, encouraging people to defy discriminatory laws.
- Mandela was eventually arrested for the first time in 1952, but was acquitted, although further harassment, arrests and detention followed, culminating in the infamous Treason Trial in 1958.
- In 1962 Mandela was arrested for treason again, and sentenced to five years in prison.
- While serving this sentence, he was again charged with sabotage, and the Rivonia trial began. His eloquent and stirring address, lasting 4 hours, ended with his famous words: *"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony.....It is an ideal which I hope to live for and achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."*
- In 1964 Nelson Mandela was convicted of sabotage and treason and sentenced with his fellow colleagues the supreme punishment: life imprisonment on Robben Island.

- At forty-six years of age, he first entered the small cramped cell in Section B that was to be his home for twenty seven years.
- Mandela was released from prison on February 11, 1990.
- In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after being banned for decades, Nelson Mandela was elected President of the ANC while his lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organization's National Chairperson.
- Nelson Mandela accepted the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of all South Africans who suffered and sacrificed so much to bring peace to our land.

Adapted from: www.anc.org.za/people/mandela.html

CHV2O Open

Grade 10 Purposeful Citizenship

A. OVERVIEW/OVERALL EXPECTATIONS

Students will:

-
- analyse responses, at the local, national, and international levels, to civic issues that involve multiple perspectives and differing civic purposes
-

B. SPECIFIC LEARNING EXPECTATIONS

The students will:

-
- describe and assess the contributions that citizens and citizens' groups make to the civic purposes of their communities (e.g., neighbourhood associations, service clubs)
-

CITIZENS

Who: **Lyle Browning**

What: Political and Community Leader, Lions Club

Where: Born in Windsor, ON

Accomplishments: Formed first Young Liberals Club in Canada; member of Board of governors of St. Clair College, the Essex County Black Historical Research Society and Society of Manufacturing Engineers; Assisted in the development of the North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; member of the Underground Railroad Monument Committee/Detroit 300 Organization; recipient of Melvin Jones and Helen Keller Fellowships and Black Leadership Award and Black Community Leadership Award

Adapted from: Sankofa News- Spring 1995- by Irene Moore

Who: **Daphne Clarke**

What: Nurse, Entrepreneur, Social Justice Advocate

Where: Born in Jamaica, resides in Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Monteo Alkebulanian Enterprise Bookstore, Windsor's first Black history bookstore; President of Essex County Black Historical Society; Member of Underground Railroad Monument Committee; Founder and First President of Windsor Women Working with Immigrant Women; Recipient of Toronto's First Person's Day Award and Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal

Information from: Daphne Clarke & ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Ron Jones**

What: Politician, Firefighter, Coach

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Member of Urban Alliance and National Black Coalition of Canada; highest ranking black officer (District Chief 1995) of Windsor Fire Department; Trustee (1980-1992) of Windsor Board of Education; Founding Member of Charles L. Brooks Memorial Peace Fountain Committee; Windsor City Councillor (2002-present)

Adapted from: www.citywindsor.ca/002252.asp

Who: **Howard McCurdy**

What: Microbiology Professor, Research Scientist, Politician, Community Activist, Author

Where: Born in London, Ontario, Resides in LaSalle, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founding President of the University Chapter of the NAACP at Michigan State University; Founded Guardian; Constitutional Architect Club of Windsor; Windsor City Councillor; Constitutional architect of National Black Coalition of Canada; Member of Parliament; Candidate for NDP national leadership

Information from: <http://www.cbtu.ca/events/mccurdy.html>

Who: **Andrea Moore**

What: Banker, Lecturer,

Where: Born in Windsor, ON

Accomplishments: Assisted in the development of the North American Black Historical Museum, Amherstburg, ON; preserved Black history; founding President of the Essex County Black Historical Research Society; former President of the Windsor and District Black Coalition; member of the Underground Railroad Monument Committee/Detroit 300 Organization

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african>

Who: **Bishop Clarence Morton**

What: Religious Leader, Radio Broadcaster

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Mount Zion Church; Gospel Radio Broadcaster

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

Who: **Mac Simpson**

What: Community Activist

Where: Windsor, Ontario

Accomplishments: Founder of Black Historical Museum in Amherstburg, Ontario

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

CITIZEN GROUPS**Niagara Movement**

In 1905, a group of 29 Black men met in Niagara Falls and formed the Niagara Movement. The name evolved from the location and the "mighty current" of protest they wished to unleash. This movement was the forerunner of the NAACP.

Niagara Movement demands:

- Full Manhood Suffrage
- Public discrimination to cease
- Right of Freeman to walk, talk and be with them
- Laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against Capitalists as well as Laborers; against white as well as black
- Childhood education

Hour a Day Study Club

Founded in Windsor in 1934, The Hour-A-Day Study Club is a group of Underground Railroad descendants who actively participate in activities that improve the life of members of the community. The club began with a \$15.00 scholarship award. Today they are able to give a \$1500.00 scholarship award and bursaries of \$500.00 each, as a minimum. The recipients are decedents of the Underground Railroad and are graduates from vocational and collegiate secondary schools who are going on to obtain higher education in Colleges and Universities.

The Hour a Day Study Club also raised funds to hire a lawyer to represent a local man, Howard Berry Jr., who accused the Windsor Police of brutality.

Adapted from: <http://www.accentre.ca/home.htm>

National Unity Association

In 1948 in Dresden Ontario, Hugh Bennett founded the National Unity Association in response to segregationist practices. The group:

- asked Dresden's town council to make non-discrimination a condition of local business licensing
- used the courts to challenge segregation in public places
- brought together a coalition of interested groups from across Canada to stage sit-ins and other forms of protest
- involved the national media in spotlighting Dresden's practices in order to bring about changes

(See Incidents of Racism / Purposeful Citizenship/ Civics for more information)

Information from: ecbhrs@aol.com

The Guardian Club

The Guardian Club was formed in Windsor in 1960. Howard McCurdy was its first president. This group brought attention to the issues of racism and discrimination in Windsor and the surrounding region. They promoted awareness of these issues and acted as an advocate on behalf of community members who experienced discrimination. The Guardian Club later evolved into the Windsor Human Rights Association and was a precursor of The Windsor and District Black Coalition. The club no longer exists.

Windsor and District Black Coalition

Founded in 1962, the Windsor and District Black Coalition's goal is to advance, defend and articulate the interests of those of African descent in the Windsor and Essex County area. They actively participate in building a community in which all have equal opportunity for full social, political and economic participation, without discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, ethnicity, age, physical disability or sexual orientation.

The Windsor and District Black Coalition has fought against racial discrimination in Windsor in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and government institutions.

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african-introduction.php>

C.A.W. Aboriginal / Workers of Colour Caucus of Windsor and Essex County

In 1994 Steve Talbot founded the C.A.W. Aboriginal / Workers of Colour Caucus of Windsor and Essex County. The Caucus encourages aboriginal workers and workers of colour to be actively involved in the union and assist workers in achieving their desired status within the union. Heightening awareness of important issues such as racism, sexism, harassment and oppression both within the union and in the community at large, the Caucus serves as both an advocate and educator.

The C.A.W. Aboriginal/Workers of Colour Caucus of Windsor and Essex County currently consists of more than 30 active members who serve on a regular basis. They offer a yearly career fair for local high school students.

Adapted from: <http://www.accentre.ca/home.htm>

The African Canadian Legal Clinic

In 1994, the African Canadian Legal Clinic (ACLC) was formed. It is a not-for-profit organization whose mandate is to address systemic racism and racial discrimination in Ontario through a test case litigation strategy. The ACLC also monitors legislative changes, regulatory, administrative and judicial developments, and engages in advocacy and legal education aimed at eliminating racism, anti-Black racism in particular.

The ACLC focuses on cases which are likely to result in significant legal precedents. They also advocate on behalf of African Canadians' human rights in groundbreaking cases before every level of the Canadian judicial system, as well as administrative agencies, legislative bodies and executive regulatory agencies.

Examples of ACLC cases:

The Coroner's Inquest Into the Police Shooting Death of Ian Coley

This resulted in the dismantling of the Black Organized Crime Squad of the Metro Toronto Police Force.

1. **Case:** Coroner's Inquest – Police shooting of Ian Clifford Coley, Toronto, 1995

Outcome: Dismantling of Black Organized Crime Squad of the Metro Toronto Police Force

2. **Case:** RDS vs. The Queen and Williams vs. The Queen, 1997

Outcome: The issue of racism within Canadian society was placed squarely before the Courts which resulted in the Supreme Court of Canada acknowledging the insidious and pervasive nature of the racism which exists in Canada.

3. **Case:** Pieters vs. The Toronto Board of Education, 2001

Outcome: Leave to intervene has been granted in this case which challenges the Ontario Labour Relations Board's refusal to hear Occupational Health and Safety complaints that include aspects of racial harassment and discrimination. The cases instead are referred to the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Adapted from: <http://www.aclc.net/aclc/about.html>

Sister-to-Sister Think Wise: Women Inspiring Success and Excellence

Sister-to-Sister is an informal group of African-Canadian women whose aim is to promote positive relationships between and with females of African descent. The group focuses on offering opportunities to have deep, meaningful and open discussions about current issues related to African-Canadians and to provide role models and mentors for younger females. The group offers a variety of career events for secondary students. The group sponsors an annual Black Butterfly Graduation, honouring young African-Canadian women who are graduating from secondary school.

Information from: Newsletter to Secondary Teachers and Guidance Counselors from Leslie McCurdy

-
- **demonstrate an understanding of a citizen's role in responding to non-democratic movements and groups (e.g., fascism, Stalinism; supremacist and racist organizations) through personal and group actions (e.g., the actions of individuals, such as Medgar Evers, Emily Murphy, Norman Bethune, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Simon Wisenthal, and those granted the title "Righteous Among the Nations"; of groups such as the Canadian Civil Liberties Association)**
-

Windsor and District Black Coalition

Founded in 1962, the Windsor and District Black Coalition's goal is to advance, defend and articulate the interests of those of African descent in the Windsor and Essex County area. They actively participate in building a community in which all have equal opportunity for full social, political and economic participation, without discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, ethnicity, age, physical disability or sexual orientation.

The Windsor and District Black Coalition has fought against racial discrimination in Windsor in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and government institutions.

Adapted from: <http://www.windsor-communities.com/african-introduction.php>

-
- **describe examples of human rights violations (e.g., Nuremberg laws, hate crimes, torture, genocide, political imprisonment, recruitment of child soldiers, gender-based discrimination) and assess the effectiveness of responses to such violations (e.g., media scrutiny, political responses, military intervention, international tribunals, pressure from non-governmental organizations)**
-

Racism

Throughout Canada, racism was a fact of life. In many Canadian cities and towns, Black children were forced to attend separate schools from White children, even as recently as the 1960's. In some cities, it was illegal for a White person to sell their home to a Black person. Owners had the right to refuse Black people in restaurants, and storeowners could refuse to serve a Black customer with no questions asked. Businesses were legally allowed to hang signs in their window that said "No Coloreds Allowed." In addition to this, Blacks were often expected to address White people as "Sir" or "Madam" at all times.

Black citizens were experiencing racism in a variety of areas. In schools, Black students were often called racist names, such as "colored," "nigra," and "nigger." If a Black individual requested a bank loan, they were usually denied, with no significant reason. They were charged higher insurance premiums than White people. The majority of the jobs available to Black Canadians were janitors, maids, or porters serving passengers on the railroad.

(See Bibliography: Enid Lee Books)

Incidents of Racism**Hugh Burnett: Struggle for Civil Rights in Dresden**

In 1943, 24 year old Hugh Burnett decided to change the way Black people in Dresden, Ontario were treated. The town was marked by unfair treatment and the denial of many rights for the few hundred African-Canadian citizens. Despite promises of freedom and equality Blacks were still treated as second-class citizens.

In 1948, Hugh Burnett joined with several others to form the National Unity Association because he was fed up with the discrimination and hatred that Blacks were experiencing in Dresden. The group continued to push the government to address the concerns of the Black residents of Dresden. However, the Attorney General of Ontario informed the group that there was no legal power to prohibit racial discrimination.

Burnett, the NUA, and other community groups were fighting for Blacks to be served in two of Dresden's restaurants. Their protests often made the newspapers. Finally in 1956, members of the NUA were served by the two restaurants, who for years, had refused to serve Black people.

The NUA would continue to support other challenges to equal treatment, such as workplace discrimination and the refusal to rent apartments on the basis of race and ethnicity. Their work helped set the stage for the establishment of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, which was established in 1961 and continues to be responsible for Ontario's Human Rights Code.

In 1973, each member of the group was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Yonge Street Riots

The history of the development of an antiracism policy in Ontario began with the Yonge Street Riots in Toronto in 1992. These riots occurred after the shooting of a Black youth by the police. But indirectly, the riots were a response to the riots that happened previously in Los Angeles when White policemen were acquitted of the brutal beating of an African-American male.

The Yonge Street Riot occurred in May of 1992 when hundreds of young people, black and white, left an anti-racism rally and rioted in the downtown area of Toronto. It became the subject of an award-winning play, 'Riot', by the young Toronto playwright Andrew Moodie.

Adapted from: www.newsutoronto.ca/bin6/thoughts/060529-2342asp

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are Criminal Code offences involving hate, such as the spreading of hate propaganda against an identifiable group (identified by race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, or sexual orientation). Usually they are crimes of violence or property offences.

Hate Crimes Community Working Group

The Hate Crimes Community Working Group of Ontario, formed in late 2006, is a group of people who provide advice to the Attorney General of Ontario and the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services on possible approaches to better address hate crimes in Ontario.

There will be approximately 12 members appointed to the HCCWG, including a Chair. The members will reflect the diversity of Ontario's communities. Appointments will not exceed six months in length, unless extended by the Government, and will not be renewable.

Measures will be developed to enhance services to hate crime victims and to reduce hate crime victimization. The HCCWG will spend six months looking at best practices for dealing with hate crimes and then make recommendations to the government on addressing these hate crime issues. The members will identify potential barriers to the delivery of programs and services that help victims of hate crimes.

Currently there are already many steps in place to combat hate crimes:

- A team of Crown Counsel specially trained in hate crimes legislation provides legal advice to police and Crown attorneys.
- The OPP maintains a Hate Crime/Extremism Unit to monitor and assist with hate crime issues.
- All police recruits receive hate/bias crime instruction at the Ontario Police College.

Adapted from:

www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/news/2005/20051209-hccwg-bg.asp
http://ogov.newswire.ca/ontario/GPOE/2005/12/09/c5580.html?lmatch=&lang=_e.html
www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/news/2005/HCCWG-ToR.asp

CHV2O Open

Grade 10 Active Citizenship

E. Overview/Overall Expectations:

Students will:

-
- demonstrate an understanding of the various ways in which decisions are made and conflicts resolved in matters of civic importance, and the various ways in which individual citizens participate in these processes
-

B. Specific Learning Expectations:

The students will:

-
- demonstrate an understanding of their responsibilities as local, national, and global citizens by applying their knowledge of civics, and skills related to purposeful and active citizenship, to a project of personal interest and civic importance (e.g., participating in food and clothing drives, visiting seniors, participating in community festivals, celebrations, and events; becoming involved in human rights, antidiscrimination, or antiracism activities)
-

Listed below are some antiracism groups and organizations in Canada:

Organization: **African Canadian Legal Clinic (ACLC)**

Goal: To monitor legislative changes, regulatory, administrative and judicial developments.

To engage in advocacy and legal education aimed at eliminating racism (anti-Black racism in particular).

Website: <http://www.aclc.net/>

Organization: **The Canadian Anti-racism Education and Research Society (CAERS)**

Goal: To offer anti-racism workshops and training in non-violent solutions to racism and hate group activity.

To provide workshops on cross-cultural, equity and diversity issues and institutional change.

Website: <http://www.antiracist.com/youth>

Organization: **Canadian Council for Multicultural and Intercultural Education (CCMIE)**

Goal: To seek community support in preparing youth to participate fully in Canadian society. CCMIE

Website: <http://www.ccmie.com/>

Organization: **The Canadian Race Relations Foundation**

Goal: To bring about a more harmonious Canada that acknowledges its racist past. To recognize the pervasiveness of racism today.

To create a future in which all Canadians are treated equitably and fairly.

Website: <http://www.crr.ca/eraceit/>

Organization: **Colours of Resistance (COR)**

Goal: To develop multiracial, anti-racist politics in the movement against global capitalism.

Website: <http://www.tao.ca/~colours>

Organization: **Committee for the Elimination of Racism through Education (CERTÉ)**

Goal: To promote respect, acceptance, and equality among and within all cultures.

To raise public awareness about the origins and consequences of racism.

To encourage today's youth to have an optimistic attitude towards the elimination of racial discrimination.

Website: dsanhueza@myrealbox.com

Organization: **The Students Commission**

Goal: To develop workshop materials for the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Website: www.tgmag.ca

FIELD TRIPS

Field Trips

Essex and Kent Counties figured prominently in the heroic story of the "Underground Railroad". Beginning in the 1820s, after the War of 1812 and before the American Civil War, thousands of refugee slaves made their way to this area seeking safety and a new life. Following "The Road That Led To Freedom" in Essex and Kent counties will lead you to many historical sites in this area that commemorate that important period in North American history and the ensuing contributions of local African Canadians.

The following sites might be considered when planning class field trips:

Amherstburg, ON: Fort Malden National Historic Park
North American Black Historical Museum and Cultural Centre
(Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church)
(George Taylor Log Cabin)

Chatham, ON: Heritage Room/Wish Centre

Dresden, ON: Uncle Tom's Cabin/Josiah Henson House

North Buxton, ON: Buxton National Historic Site and Museum

Puce, ON: John Freeman Walls Historic Site and
Underground Railroad Museum

Windsor, ON: Alton Parker Park
Devonshire Mall - Sports Hall
of Fame (kiosk)
Drouillard Road Murals
Fred Thomas Park
Old Sandwich Walking Tour
Sandwich First Baptist Church,
1851
Tower of Freedom Monument



FIELD TRIPS

Alton Parker Park
Broadhead Avenue
Windsor, ON

In 1976, the city of Windsor formally recognized Alton C. Parker's outstanding contribution to the community by officially renaming Broadhead Park as Alton C. Parker Park. It was a fitting tribute to an outstanding citizen of Windsor, who held his "Uncle Al's Annual Kids' Party" in that very park. (see write up on Alton C Parker in Gr. 8 Canada A Changing Society). Broadhead Park, a 1.39 acre neighbourhood park, was acquired by the city in 1915.

Today, the site is well equipped with playground equipment, a spray pool, junior and senior swing sets, a basketball court and picnic tables. In 1991, \$25,000 in private donations were combined with city monies to develop a water play feature at the Park. In memory of Alton C. Parker, a statue of a policeman holding the hand of a child sits in the park. The statue was placed there by the Alton C. Parker Foundation and is inscribed with his words: "A lot of people talk about doing something for these kids. I don't just talk. I want to do it."

Buxton National Historic Site and Museum
21975 A. P. Shadd Road
County Road 6
North Buxton, ON
Phone: 519-352-4799
Website: www.buxtonmuseum.com
Admission: \$4.00 per student



The Buxton National Historic Site and Museum is dedicated to preserving the rich heritage of the early Canadian black settlement of Buxton.

In 1849, Reverend William King brought fifteen American slaves from Louisiana to freedom in Canada and established the Elgin Settlement at Buxton, a self-sufficient black community at the northern terminus of the Underground Railroad. Throughout the Civil War years, Buxton, experienced miraculous economic and social growth spurred on by former slaves who, until a few years previous, had forcibly been denied the basic rights of marriage and education. Reverend King's methodical structuring of the community, which eventually grew to 2,000 people, enabled these African-Canadian immigrants to become self sufficient land owners and successful business people.

FIELD TRIPS

Devonshire Mall - Sports Hall of Fame (kiosk)

Howard Avenue

Windsor ON

Phone: 966-3100

Essex County Sports Hall of Fame: 250-4039

The wall outside The Bay pays tribute to the following local African-Canadian sports heroes:

Charlie Stewart

Charlie Stewart was born in Dresden, Ontario on August 29, 1941. The family moved to Amherstburg when Charlie was five years old. As a student at General Amherst H. S., in Amherstburg, Charlie excelled in basketball and track and field.

At the age of 14, he joined the Amherstburg Boxing Club. He won his first four fights in Windsor and Detroit; won the Canadian Cadet Championship at the Canadian Army Training Camp in Ipperwash, Ontario; and began training at the Big D Gym and Brewster Recreation in Detroit. In 1955 the Windsor Star did a story on Charlie's accomplishments, his unknowing father heard about his son's fighting life from a neighbour and Charlie's boxing career ceased at 14!

Charlie did not recommit himself to boxing until the age of twenty-nine, when he joined the Windsor Amateur Boxing Club (WABC). Over the next two years Stewart had 30 fights posting a record of 28-2. He became Ontario Southwestern and Eastern Canadian Heavyweight Champion and was an alternate on the 1972 Canadian Olympic Team for Munich, Germany. The 1976 Olympics would be in Montreal, but Charlie at age 35 would be over the age limit to participate.

In 1973, Charlie turned professional. He retired from boxing in 1982 with a pro record of 15-1. He retired from General Motors in 1992 and began spending 60 hours per week with the young WABC boxers and in 1993 became President and Coach of the WABC. Charlie was one of three Team Canada Coaches at the 2002 Olympics in Sydney, Australia, where Canada won 8 matches, the most ever for Canada.

Charlie Stewart's career in boxing is remarkable for its early start, its interruption, its late and successful resumption, and the dedicated attitude of Charlie himself, who never ceases to encourage others by deed and example, about what can be accomplished by hard work, heart and determination.

Fred Thomas (1923-1981)

Fred Thomas was born in Windsor, Ontario on December 26, 1923, He was an outstanding high school basketball player who brought the All-Ontario basketball title to Patterson Collegiate in Windsor. In a scintillating four-year career at Assumption

FIELD TRIPS

College, he scored an outstanding 2,059 points, third on the NCAA list at the time. Fred Thomas played professional basketball with the famed Harlem Globetrotters and professional football with the Toronto Argonauts. By making his debut in the right field with the Wilkes-Barre farm club of the Cleveland Indians, on July 4, 1948 he became the first African Canadian to play in the professional Eastern League.

In balloting to determine Canada's finest basketball player of the half-century in 1950, Fred Thomas placed second to Norm Baker. He was inducted into the University of Windsor Hall of Fame in 1986 and into the Canadian Basketball Hall of Fame in 1995.

Earl Sylvester Walls (Feb. 19, 1928 - Dec. 13, 1996)

Earl Walls was born in Maidstone Township, near Puce on February 19, 1928. Mr. Walls was the Heavy Weight Boxing Champion of Canada from 1952 to 1955. He learned the rudiments of boxing from Windsor's Bill Swinhow at Patsy Drouillard's Gymnasium. On June 14, 1952 at Edmonton, Alberta, Walls knocked out Vern Escoe to win the Canadian heavyweight boxing title.

Before 10,000 fight fans, again at Edmonton, Earl Walls stunned the boxing world with a sensational first-round knockout over Rex Layne to establish himself as an outstanding contender for the world's heavyweight crown. Mr. Walls was the Heavy Weight Boxing Champion of Canada from 1952 to 1955.

On November 2, 1955, at the age of 27, Walls ended all speculation concerning a title bout with Rocky Marciano by announcing his retirement from the ring. During his pro career Earl "Hooded Terror" Walls scored 27 knockouts, 14 in the first round, and more first round knockouts than Joe Louis.

In 1978 Walls was enshrined into Canada's Boxing Hall of Fame. In 1996, he was inducted into African American Sports Hall of Fame at a ceremony in the Renaissance Centre in Detroit, Michigan. In 2002, he was inducted into the Etobicoke Sports Hall of Fame. During his boxing career he was ranked as # 3 under the famous American boxer Rocky Marciano. Earl Walls was a supporter of many charities, including the Sunshine Games by Variety Village, which supported handicapped athletes.

FIELD TRIPS

Fort Malden National Historic Park

100 Laird Street

Amherstburg, ON

Phone: 736-5416

Admission: \$2.75 per student



Fort Malden National Historic Site preserves the remnants of the second British fort built in Amherstburg, Ontario. The first, Fort Amherstburg, was established here, near the mouth of the Detroit River in 1796. It was a centre of British operations during the War of 1812 and was destroyed by the British when they were forced to retreat in September 1813. Today, there are no visible remains of that earlier fortification.

Two exhibition buildings and barracks offer video presentations and military demonstrations. This strategic military post of the past tells the roles Blacks played during the Rebellion of 1837-38.

Fred Thomas Park

Wyandotte Street East & Mercer Street

Windsor ON

In 1981, the city of Windsor formally recognized Fred Thomas by officially renaming Glengarry Court as Fred Thomas Park. Mr. Thomas was a long time Windsor resident who starred on the Patterson Collegiate and Assumption College basketball teams in the late 1940s and early 1950s. This 4.15 acre park was acquired by the city of Windsor in 1959. The land was part of a redevelopment area that was cleared of homes and buildings in the 1960s.

Today, the park, community centre and pool combine to offer a wide variety of facilities, including an assortment of playground equipment, an indoor pool, a softball diamond, basketball courts, plus an ongoing schedule of recreation and leisure activities. In 1991, a water play feature was added to the park.

(See Devonshire Mall - Sports Hall of Fame (kiosk) for additional information on Fred Thomas.)

FIELD TRIPS

Heritage Room/Wish Centre

177 King Street

Chatham, ON

Phone: 519-352-3565

Website: www.mnsi.net/~wishc/heritageroom

Admission: \$3.00 per student

The Heritage Room at the Wish Centre houses a collection of artifacts, genealogical information and archival materials reflecting the achievements and struggles of early African-Canadian pioneers in the Chatham area. Visitors can take in a self-guided tour of the Heritage room to view a collection of rare books, china from Murray Store, artifacts from the Binga, Smith and Whipper families, and an extensive military collection featuring photos, artifacts and books. Group tours and classroom visitations are available.

John Freeman Walls Historic Site and Underground Railroad Museum

Puce Road (one mile north of 401 Puce Exit)

Puce, ON

Phone: 258-623

Fax: 727-4911

Open: May - October

Website: www.undergroundrailroadmuseum.com

Email: bryanugrr@AOL.com



In 1846 John Freeman Walls, a fugitive slave from North Carolina, built a log cabin on this land purchased from the Refugee Home Society. This organization was founded by the abolitionists Henry Bibb, publisher of the *Voice of the Fugitive*, and the famous Josiah Henson. The cabin, subsequently served as a terminal of the underground railroad and the first meeting place of the Puce Baptist Church. Although many former slaves returned to the United States following the American Civil War, Walls and his family chose to remain in Canada. The story of their struggles forms the basis of the book, "The Road That Led to Somewhere" by Dr. Bryan E Walls, a descendant of John Freeman Walls. On this field trip, students will re-live the journeys of escaping slaves as they made their way to Canada and to freedom.

(See Grade 3 and Grade 7 sections for added information on John Freeman Walls.)

FIELD TRIPS

North American Black Historical Museum and Cultural Centre

2777 King Street
Amherstburg, ON

Phone: 736-5433

Website:

www.blackhistoricalmuseum.com

Admission: \$4.50 per student



The North American Black Historical Museum and Cultural Centre illustrates the story of black migration from Africa to Canada through a series of displays of historical artifacts and documents, including several clippings from the black newspaper, *The Voice of the Fugitive*. Video presentations and workshops can also be arranged. The restored Taylor Log Cabin and Nazrey AME Church stand adjacent to the museum.

Group tours and school kits are available.

The Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church stands adjacent to the North American Black Historical Museum and Cultural Centre. The Nazrey AME Church was founded by Bishop Willis Nazrey who led traditional AME congregations into the new British Methodist Episcopal structure so that Black Canadians could worship in their homeland, thereby avoiding the dangers of travelling back to their former church congregations in the United States. This church played a key role in the lives of the freedom seekers arriving in Amherstburg, first as an interim resting place until permanent housing could be found, then as a school and centre of moral socialization. Built of hand-laid fieldstone, this recently renovated structure is an excellent example of the many small black churches found throughout early Ontario and a testament to the beliefs and perseverance of the black freedom seekers.

Old Sandwich Walking Tour

3242 Sandwich Street

Windsor, ON

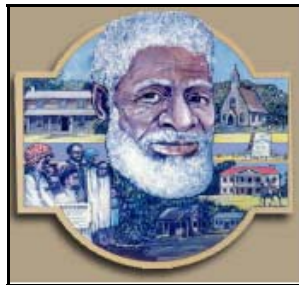
On the west-side of "Knechtel's On The Westside Foodland" building on Sandwich Street, you will find a mural depicting many "Sandwich and Area Black Historical Figures and Events."

FIELD TRIPS

Illustrated are:

- Abraham Shadd, Underground Railroad Abolitionist and Shoemaker
- Issac Riley, the first settler to purchase property at the Elgin Settlement near Chatham; he walked 180 km to the Sandwich Land Office for location papers
- Samuel Ringgold Ward, first editor of the Provincial Freedom
- Henry Bibb, editor of the Voice of the Fugitive, 1851 (see Gr. 3 and 7 sections)
- Elijah McCoy, inventor of over 80 inventions and 45 patents (see Gr. 3 Pioneers)
- Walter Perry, organizer of Emancipation Celebrations in Windsor (see Gr. 2 section)
- Annie F. Hyatt, owner and operator of Hyatt Greenhouses
- Howard Watkins, Canada's second African Canadian detective, born and raised in Sandwich (1927-1968)
- Delos Rogest Davis, K. C., Canada's first Black lawyer; in 1885 he became part of the King's Counsel and in 1910 he tried several cases at MacKenzie Hall which is across the street from the mural
- Sandwich Baptist Church, 3651 Peter Street, Windsor, ON, erected in 1851 by ex-slaves (see Gr. 8 Confederation)
- Mary Shadd Cary, teacher, lawyer, first African Canadian woman editor of weekly newspaper in North America (See Gr. 3 Pioneers)
- Dr. Henry D. Taylor (1888 - 1975), trustee who served 31 years on the Windsor Board of Education; served on Board of Health for Metropolitan Hospital (see Gr. 8 Confederation)
- Dr. H. D. Taylor School, Campbell Ave., Windsor, ON
- Alton C. Parker, Canada's first African-Canadian detective (See Alton C. Parker Park and Gr. 8 Confederation)
- Fred Thomas, athlete (basketball, football, baseball) inductee into Windsor Essex County Sports Hall of Fame (Devonshire Mall - Sports Hall of Fame (kiosk) and Essex County Sports Hall of Fame)
- Fred Thomas Park (see Fred Thomas Park)
- Mac Simpson, founder of the North American Black Historical Museum (see Gr. 8 Confederation)
- North American Black Historical Museum, 1777 King Street, Amherstburg, ON

These local African Canadians are honoured on the murals on the buildings at Sandwich Street and Mill Street, Westside Knechtel's Foodland, Shoppers Drug Mart, the former CIBC Bank, Mill Street Heritage Park on Sunset Street and Old Sandwich Heritage Park.



FIELD TRIPS

'Reaching Out' Mural

The 'Reaching Out' mural is located on the west wall of the Monteo Alkebulanian Bookstore, Windsor's first Black history bookstore. The store is located on the south-west corner of Wyandotte Street East and McDougall Avenue in Windsor. The mural celebrates the historical roots of the African-Canadian community when many settled in the McDougall Street neighbourhood. It honours the following six community leaders who helped shape local African-Canadian views of human rights and good citizenship.

Mary Ann Camberton Shadd, a schoolteacher and well-known activist for women's rights and the Black community, was the first black woman to edit a weekly newspaper, *The Provincial Freeman*. She recruited for the Union Army during the Civil War and at the age of 60 became a practicing lawyer in Washington D.C.

Bishop C.L. Morton established the Church of God in Christ in Canada. He founded 11 churches in Canada and the United States including churches in Chatham, North Buxton, Windsor and Amherstburg. He hosted a regular radio program on CFCO in Chatham and CKLW in Windsor.

Justin Jackson, a founding member of the Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County, helped establish the Carrousel of Nations, the Caribbean Centre and the Windsor West Indian Association. He worked tirelessly for equal opportunities for all people including high-quality low-income housing.

Walter Perry, more affectionately known as Mr. Emancipation, organized the Emancipation Day celebrations in Windsor from 1936-1967.

Rev. J.T. Wagner championed the cause of escaped slaves during the mid-19th century. With help from the Religious Hospitallers of Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph in Montreal, he opened the first black mission in Canada. He also helped establish Windsor's first hospital, Hotel Dieu.

Alton C. Parker, Canada's first black police detective, became Windsor's first black police officer in 1942. *Uncle Al*, organized summer parties for underprivileged children for 22 years at Broadhead Park, later renamed Alton C. Parker Park. After his death, his family continued to organize the party until it celebrated its 25th anniversary. He received the Order of Canada in 1967, the nation's highest civilian honour from the Government of Canada.

FIELD TRIPS

Sandwich First Baptist Church, 1851

3652 Peter Street,

Windsor, ON

Phone: 252-4917



Eleven freedom seekers from the American South formed the congregation of Sandwich First Baptist Church about 1840, calling themselves the Close Communion of Baptists. It was one of three founding churches of the Amherstburg Baptist Association (1841), a cross-border organization of black Baptists that is still active today. Until 1847 when they built a small log cabin, members of First Baptist worshipped in homes and outdoors. To build this church, they hewed lumber by hand and molded bricks from Detroit River clay, firing them in a home-made kiln.

The church was dedicated on August 1, 1851, the eighteenth anniversary of the passage of the Emancipation Act, which ended slavery throughout the British Empire.

This church represents the once numerous Black border-town churches which were built to serve the rapidly increasing numbers of Underground Railroad settlers. This church received, sheltered, and assisted many of these new arrivals. All members were required to aid in the construction by giving donations or making bricks. A focal point for many local anti-slavery activities, the Sandwich First Baptist Church stands as an important symbol of their struggle.

Tower of Freedom Monument

International Memorial to the Underground Railroad

Windsor City Civic Centre Riverside Dr. East of Goyeau

Windsor, ON



This monument was dedicated October 20, 2001, with its companion work, Gateway to Freedom, in Hart Plaza, Detroit. The two monuments face each other across the Detroit River and were a project of Detroit 300 and the Underground Railroad Monument Committee of Windsor.

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Organizers from Detroit 300, the nonprofit group organizing observances for the city's tri-centennial, presented the International Monuments to the Underground Railroad--one on Detroit's Riverfront Promenade and one across the Detroit River on Windsor's Civic Esplanade.

The Detroit monument, which stands 11 feet high and is entitled, "Gateway to Freedom," depicts eight figures cast in bronze gazing across the river into Canada. The Windsor monument, a 22-foot tower called "Tower of Freedom," features a bronze flame. The \$1.1 million cost of the monuments was raised through the Detroit 300 public campaign. This sculpture allows people of good will to remember what happened and not allow this sort of thing to happen again," said Ed Dwight, the Denver-based sculptor who created the monuments.

Uncle Tom's Cabin/Josiah Henson House

2951 Uncle Tom's Road

Dresden, ON

Phone: 519-683-2978

519-862-2291 (winter)

Website: www.uncletomscabin.prg

The Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site celebrates the accomplishments of Josiah Henson and Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, through interpretive videos, exhibits, artifacts and tours reflecting the black experience in Canada. The five-acre site includes the Josiah Henson Interpretive Centre, which houses a collection of 19th century artifacts and rare books pertinent to the abolitionist era. At the North Star Theatre an audio-visual presentation celebrates the life of Josiah Henson. The sights and sounds of this dramatic story flow into the Underground Railroad Freedom Gallery which traces the trials and accomplishments of the freedom seekers on Canadian soil.

Nearby stands a restored period church, a sawmill, two cemeteries, the Harris House, and the original Henson dwelling, commonly referred to as Uncle Tom's cabin. As well, the Central Station Gift Shop offers a wide selection of unique African and Canadian gifts and souvenirs.

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Ashanti to Zulu: African Traditions	Margaret Musgrove	
Beyond Heroes and Holidays	Enid Lee	
A Practical Guide to K-12 Anti Racist	Multicultural Education	
The Black Battalion (1916-1920) Canada's Best Kept Secret	Calvin Ruck	
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The Black Canadians: Their History and Contributions	Velma Carter, Levero (Lee) Carter	
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A Brief Pictorial History of Blacks in Nineteenth Century Ontario	Ontario Human Rights Commission	
Civilizations in History	M. Dale Davis, Renate Davis	0-19-540828-4
The Colour of Democracy: Racism in Canadian Society	Frances Henry et al	
Deemed Unsuitable	Bruce R. Shepard	
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End of the Journey		
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