

Little Rock Girl 1957 How A Photograph Changed The Fight For Integration Captured History

The author describes the threats and emotional abuse she endured from white student and adults along with her fears of endangering her family as she committed to being one of the first African American students to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957.

" It was one of those periods that you got through, as opposed to enjoyed. It was n't an environment that . . . was nurturing, so you shut it out. You just got through it. You just took it a day at a time. You excelled if you could. You did your best. You felt as though the eyes of the community were on you. " —Glenda Wilson, East Side Junior High Much has been written about the historical desegregation of Little Rock Central High School by nine African American students in 1957. History has been silent, however, about the students who desegregated Little Rock ' s five public junior high schools—East Side, Forest Heights, Pulaski Heights, Southwest, and West Side—in 1961 and 1962. The First Twenty-Five gathers the personal stories of these students some fifty years later. They recall what it was like to break down long-standing racial barriers while in their early teens—a developmental stage that often brings emotional vulnerability. In their own words, these individuals share what they saw, heard, and felt as children on the front lines of the civil rights movement, providing insight about this important time in Little Rock, and how these often painful events from their childhoods affected the rest of their lives.

From beloved children ' s book creator Crockett Johnson comes the timeless classic Harold and the Purple Crayon! This imagination-sparking picture book belongs on every child's digital bookshelf. One evening Harold decides to go for a walk in the moonlight. Armed only with an oversize purple crayon, young Harold draws himself a landscape full of wonder and excitement. Harold and his trusty crayon travel through woods and across seas and past dragons before returning to bed, safe and sound. Full of funny twists and surprises, this charming story shows just how far your imagination can take you. " A satisfying artistic triumph. " —Chris Van Allsburg, author-illustrator of The Polar Express Share this classic as a birthday, baby shower, or graduation gift!

The last thing Harry ?Dit? Sims expects when Emma Walker comes to town is to become friends. Proper -talking, brainy Emma doesn?t play baseball or fi sh too well, but she sure makes Dit think, especially about the differences between black and white. But soon Dit is thinking about a whole lot more when the town barber, who is black, is put on trial for a terrible crime. Together Dit and Emma come up with a daring plan to save him from the unthinkable. Set in 1917 and inspired by the author?s true family history, this is the poignant story of a remarkable friendship and the perils of small-town justice

The Desegregation of Little Rock's Central High

Birmingham 1963

March Forward, Girl

A Primary Source Exploration of the Battle for School Integration

Warriors Don't Cry

Elizabeth and Hazel

Meet Daisy Bauer and her sometimes best friend, Graham, who are determined to break Daisy's dad out of prison in this hilarious middle-grade debut. No one believes her, but Daisy Bauer knows her dad has been wrongfully imprisoned and that it's up to her to break him out of jail (aka Club Fed). She has a plan that she's calling the Graham Cracker Plot because it was all Graham's idea. She just needs a miniature horse, a getaway truck, and a penny from 1919—the idea coin. This funny, nail-biter of a novel is about friendship and admitting you're wrong. Debut novelist Shelley Tougas balances humor and warmth against themes of family, broken trust, and unconditional love against all odds. This title has Common Core connections.

An unprecedented examination of how news stories, editorials and photographs in the American press—and the journalists responsible for them—profoundly changed the nation's thinking about civil rights in the South during the 1950s and '60s. Roberts and Kilbanoff draw on private correspondence, notes from secret meetings, unpublished articles, and interviews to show how a dedicated cadre of newsmen—black and white—revealed to a nation its most shameful shortcomings that compelled its citizens to act. Meticulously researched and vividly rendered, The Race Beat is an extraordinary account of one of the most calamitous periods in our nation's history, as told by those who covered it.

"Describes the science concepts behind military weapons"--Provided by publisher.

Sylvia is shocked and confused when she is asked to be one of the first black students to attend Central High School, which is scheduled to be integrated in the fall of 1957, whether people like it or not. Before Sylvia makes her final decision, smoldering racial tension in the town ignites into flame. When the smoke clears, she sees clearly that nothing is going to stop the change from coming. It is up to her generation to make it happen, in as many different ways as there are colors in the world.

The Graham Cracker Plot

Remember Little Rock

The Little Rock Nine

Little Rock Nine

The Lions of Little Rock

Today the World Is Watching You

This resource investigates the choices made by the Little Rock Nine and others in the Little Rock community during the civil rights movement during efforts to desegregate Central High School in 1957.

Through a series of poems, a young girl chronicles the life-changing year of 1975, when she, her mother, and her brothers leave Vietnam and resettle in Alabama.

The memorable and courageous story of nine teenagers in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 who helped "crack the wall" of segregation is clearly presented in this inspiring story.

Much has been written about the Little Rock School Crisis of 1957, but very little has been devoted to the following year—the Lost Year, 1958–59—when Little Rock schools were closed to all students, both black and white. Finding the Lost Year is the first book to look at the unresolved elements of the school desegregation crisis and how it turned into a community crisis, when policymakers thwarted desegregation and challenged the creation of a racially integrated community and when competing groups staked out agendas that set Arkansas's capital on a path that has played out for the past fifty years. In Little Rock in 1958, 3,665 students were locked out of a free public education. Teachers' lives were disrupted, but students' lives were even more confused. Some were able to attend schools outside the city, some left the state, some joined the military, some took correspondence courses, but fully 50 percent of the black students went without any schooling. Drawing on personal interviews with over sixty former teachers and students, black and white, Gordy details the long-term consequences for students affected by events and circumstances over which they had little control.

An Oral History of the Desegregation of Little Rock's Public Junior High Schools

The Struggles of the Little Rock Nine

The Long Shadow of Little Rock

A Mighty Long Way

Cracking the Wall

The Best Bad Luck I Ever Had

A life on the prairie is not all its cracked up to be for one girl whose mom takes her love of the Little House series just a bit too far. Charlotte's mom has just moved the family across the country to live in Walnut Grove, "childhood home of pioneer author Laura Ingalls Wilder." Mom's idea is that the spirit of Laura Ingalls will help her write a bestselling book. But Charlotte knows better: Walnut Grove is just another town where Mom can avoid responsibility. And this place is worse than everywhere else the family has lived—it's freezing in the winter, it's small with nothing to do, and the people talk about Laura Ingalls all the time. Charlotte's convinced her family will not be able to make a life on the prairie—until the spirit of Laura Ingalls starts getting to her, too.

Explores and analyzes the historical context and significance of the iconic Dorothea Lange photograph of a migrant mother during the Great Depression.

Explores and analyzes the historical context and significance of the newspaper photograph of African American Elizabeth Eckford trying to enter Little Rock, Arkansas's all-white Central High School in 1957.

On September 4, 1957, nine African American teenagers made their way toward Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. They didn t make it very far. Armed soldiers of the Arkansas National Guard blocked most of them at the edge of campus. The three students who did make it onto campus faced an angry mob. White citizens spit at them and shouted ugly racial slurs. No black students entered Central that day. And if the angry mob had its way, black children would never attend school with white children. But the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled in 1955 that school segregation that is, separate schools for black children and white children was unconstitutional. The Court ordered the nation s schools to be integrated. Nowhere was that process more hateful and more horrific than in Little Rock. Eventually, the nine students did make it into Central High under the protection of army soldiers. Once inside Central, they faced a never-ending torrent of abuse from white students. But the nine students persevered. Their courage inspired the growing movement for African American civil rights.

A Memoir

How a Photograph Rallied Civil Rights Support

Laura Ingalls Is Ruining My Life

Migrant Mother

Harold and the Purple Crayon

A Patron Saint for Junior Bridesmaids

Describes how nine African American students in Little Rock, Arkansas helped change the education system in America by standing up for their rights to attend school alongside of white students.

"Explores and analyzes the historical context and significance of the iconic Charles Moore photograph"--Provided by publisher.

Uses eyewitness accounts and on-the-scene news photography to examine the history making integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957, as well as explores what has happened in the last fifty years, what has changed, what hasn't, and why.

Chronicles the creation of Meredith Willson's The Music Man—reprinted now as the Broadway Edition Composer Meredith Willson described The Music Man as "an Iowa'n's attempt to pay tribute to his home state." Now featuring a new foreword by noted singer and educator Michael Feinstein, this book presents Willson's reflections on the ups and downs, surprises and disappointments, and finally successes of making one of America's most popular musicals. Willson's whimsical, personable writing style brings readers back in time with him to the 1950s to experience firsthand the exciting trials and tribulations of creating a Broadway masterpiece. Fresh admiration of the musical—and the man behind the music—is sure to result.

Finding the Lost Year

A Girl Stands at the Door

The Race Beat

Fire from the Rock

The Little Rock Nine Stand Up for Their Rights

The Time, the People, the Stories

Nine African American students made history when they defied a governor and integrated an Arkansas high school in 1957. It was the photo of one of the nine trying to enter the school a young girl being taunted, harassed and threatened by an angry mob that grabbed the worlds attention and kept its disapproving gaze on Little Rock, Arkansas. In defiance of a federal court order, Governor Orval Faubus called in the National Guard to prevent the students from entering all white Central High School. The plan had been for the students to meet and go to school as a group on September 4, 1957. But one student, Elizabeth Eckford, didnt hear of the plan and tried to enter the school alone. A chilling photo by newspaper photographer Will Counts captured the sneering expression of a girl in the mob and made history. Years later Counts snapped another photo, this one of the same two girls, now grownup, reconciling in front of Central High School.

At an event honoring Daisy Bates as 1990's Distinguished Citizen then-governor Bill Clinton called her "the most distinguished Arkansas citizen of all time." Her classic account of the 1957 Little Rock School Crisis, The Long Shadow of Little Rock, couldn't be found on most bookstore shelves in 1962 and was banned throughout the South. In 1988, after the University of Arkansas Press reprinted it, it won an American Book Award.

On September 3, 1957, Gov. Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to surround all-white Central High School and prevent the entry of nine black students, challenging the Supreme Court's 1954 order to integrate all public schools. On September 25, Daisy Bates, an official of the NAACP in Arkansas, led the nine children into the school with the help of federal troops sent by President Eisenhower—the first time in eighty-one

years that a president had dispatched troops to the South to protect the constitutional rights of black Americans. This new edition of Bates's own story about these historic events is being issued to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the Little Rock School crisis in 2007.

"A searing and emotionally gripping account of a young black girl growing up to become a strong black woman during the most difficult time of racial segregation."—Professor Charles Ogletree, Harvard Law School "Provides important context for an important moment in America's history."—Associated Press When fourteen-year-old Carlotta Walls walked up the stairs of Little Rock Central High School on September 25, 1957, she and eight other black students only wanted to make it to class. But the journey of the "Little Rock Nine," as they came to be known, would lead the nation on an even longer and much more turbulent path, one that would challenge prevailing attitudes, break down barriers, and forever change the landscape of America. For Carlotta and the eight other children, simply getting through the door of this admired academic institution

involved angry mobs, racist elected officials, and intervention by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was forced to send in the 101st Airborne to escort the Nine into the building. But entry was simply the first of many trials. Breaking her silence at last and sharing her story for the first time, Carlotta Walls has written an engrossing memoir that is a testament not only to the power of a single person to make a difference but also to the sacrifices made by families and communities that found themselves a part of history.

"Satisfying, gratifying, touching—this authentic piece of work has got soul." —The New York Times Book Review As twelve-year-old Marlee starts middle school in 1958 Little Rock, it feels like her whole world is falling apart. Until she meets Liz, the new girl at school. Liz is everything Marlee wishes she could be: she's brave, brash and always knows the right thing to say. But when Liz leaves school without even a good-bye, the rumor is that Liz was caught passing for white. Marlee decides that doesn't matter. She just wants her friend back. And to stay friends, Marlee and Liz are even willing to take on segregation and the dangers their friendship could bring to both their families. Winner of the New-York Historical Society Children's History Book Prize A New York Times Book Review Editor's Choice

Two Women of Little Rock

How a Photograph Defined the Great Depression

Little Rock, the Crisis That Shocked the Nation

A Life Is More Than a Moment

Weapons, Gear, and Uniforms of the Vietnam War

The Generation of Young Women Who Desegregated America's Schools

"Describes the uniforms, gear, and weapons used by U.S. and North Vietnamese forces during the Vietnam War"--Provided by publisher.

"Uses primary sources to tell the story of the Little Rock Nine during the U.S. Civil Rights Movement"--

A bully, a wedding, and a larger-than-life family add up to a hilarious and heartfelt middle-grade novel. Mary Margaret Miller is going to be a junior bridesmaid—that is, if she isn't grounded for the rest of her life. She's feuding with school bully Brent Helzinski, and her cousin Eden, aka The Bride, is clashing with her mother about wedding plans. Mary knows it's her job as a junior bridesmaid to make the day run smoothly, but she sure could use a little help from fate.

On September 3, 1957, Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to surround Little Rock's all-white Central High School and prevent the entry of nine black students, challenging the Supreme Court's 1954 order to integrate all public schools. On September 25, Daisy Bates, an official of the NAACP in Arkansas, led the nine children into the school with the help of federal troops sent by President Eisenhower—the first time in 81 years that a president had dispatched troops to the South to protect the constitutional rights of black Americans. Bates's classic account of the Little Rock School Crisis couldn't be found on most bookstore shelves in 1962 and was banned throughout the South. In 1988, after the University of Arkansas Press reprinted it, it won an American Book Award.—From publisher description.

The Science of Weapons

Little Rock Girl 1957

The Blood of Emmett Till

What Happened When Little Rock Closed Its Public Schools

The First Twenty-Five

Turn Away Thy Son

Retells in graphic novel format the story of the brave African American students who faced violent opposition when they integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, in September, 1957.

The author shares the back story of the crisis at Central High from her purview in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the school's desegregation. Her experiences will inspire readers of all ages, and gives new meaning to the importance of resilience after a "bad day".

The names Elizabeth Eckford and Hazel Bryan Massery may not be well known, but the image of them from September 1957 surely is: a black high school girl, dressed in white, walking stoically in front of Little Rock Central High School, and a white girl standing directly behind her, face twisted in hate, screaming racial epithets. This famous photograph captures the full anguish of desegregation—in Little Rock and throughout the South—and an epic moment in the civil rights movement.In this gripping book, David Margolick tells the remarkable story of two separate lives unexpectedly braided together. He explores how the haunting picture of Elizabeth and Hazel came to be taken, its significance in the wider world, and why, for the next half-century, neither woman has ever escaped from its long shadow. He recounts Elizabeth's struggle to overcome the trauma of her hate-filled school experience, and Hazel's long efforts to atone for a fateful, horrible mistake. The book follows the painful journey of the two as they progress from apology to forgiveness to reconciliation and, amazingly, to friendship. This friendship flourished, then collapsed—perhaps inevitably—over the same fissures and misunderstandings that continue to permeate American race relations more than half a century after the unforgettable photograph at Little Rock. And yet, as Margolick explains, a bond between Elizabeth and Hazel, silent but complex, endures.

A historical account of the efforts of nine African-American students to integrate Central High School draws on interviews to offer insight into the behind-the-scenes experiences of the students and members of their community.

The Worst First Day

"But He Doesn't Know the Territory"

The Story behind Meredith Willson's The Music Man

How a Photograph Changed the Fight for Integration

Bullied While Desegregating Central High : an Illustrated Autobiography

The Little Rock Nine and the Fight for School Integration, 1957

A new history of school desegregation in America, revealing how girls and women led the fight for interracial education The struggle to desegregate America's schools was a grassroots movement, and young women were its vanguard. In the late 1940s, parents began to file desegregation lawsuits with their daughters, forcing Thurgood Marshall and other civil rights lawyers to take up the issue and bring it to the Supreme Court. After the Brown v. Board of Education ruling, girls far outnumbered boys in volunteering to desegregate formerly all-white schools. In A Girl Stands at the Door, historian Rachel Devlin tells the remarkable stories of these desegregation pioneers. She also explains why black girls were seen, and saw themselves, as responsible for the difficult work of reaching across the color line in public schools. Highlighting the extraordinary bravery of young black women, this bold revisionist account illuminates today's ongoing struggle for equality.

Draws on firsthand testimonies and recovered court transcripts to present a scholarly account of the 1955 lynching of Emmett Till and its role in launching the civil rights movement.

William makes friends with Thomas, the son of his family's black maid, and they both become involved with an attempt to integrate a high school in their town of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Essays and photographs depict the integration of Little Rock's Central High School in 1957.

The Little Rock Nine and the Fight for Equal Education

Struggle for Integration

Inside Out & Back Again

The Press, the Civil Rights Struggle, and the Awakening of a Nation

Choices in Little Rock

My Journey to Justice at Little Rock Central High School

A member of the Little Rock Nine shares her memories of growing up in the South under Jim Crow.

The story of the 1957 desegregation of a Little Rock school includes a script for readers' theater.

From Young Warrior to Little Rock Nine