

Section Five: Workshop Readings and Film Excerpts

In advance of the workshop

David Blight, “Prologue” and “The Dead and the Living” in *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory* (Harvard University Press, 2001). W. Fitzhugh Brundage, “Contested History in the Sunbelt South,” in *The Southern Past: A Clash of Race and Memory* (Harvard University Press, 2005). Tomiko Brown-Nagin, “The Roots of Pragmatism: Voting Rights Activism inside and outside the Courts, 1944-1957,” *Courage to Dissent: Atlanta and the Long History of the Civil Rights Movement* (Oxford University Press, 2011).

Day One Central Theme—Atlanta’s Color Line Landmarks

Secondary: Timothy J. Crimmins and Dana F. White, “Looking for Atlanta” from *The New Georgia Guide* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1996).

Day Two Central Theme—The Emerging Color Line and Civil War Memory

Primary: Wendy Venet, *Samuel Richards’s Civil War Diary: A Chronicle of the Home Front* (University of Georgia Press, 2010), January–October, 1864. Mrs. George T. Fry, “Confederate Memorial Day Address,” *Atlanta Constitution*, April 26, 1890. Booker T. Washington. “Cotton States Exposition Address,” 1895. Press and other reactions to Washington’s Cotton States Exposition. Address; W.E.B. DuBois. “On the Wings of Atlanta” and “Of Booker T. Washington and Others” *The Souls of Black Folk*, (Chicago: A.C. McClurg, and Co., 1903).

Secondary: David Blight, “Prologue” and “The Dead and the Living” in *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory* (Harvard University Press, 2001); Timothy J. Crimmins, “Introduction,” *Guide to Oakland Cemetery* (University of Georgia Press, 2012). Wendy Hamand Venet, “From Gate City to Gotham: Sam Richards Chronicles the Civil War in Atlanta” in *Breaking the Heartland: Georgia’s Civil War* (Mercer University Press, 2011). Theda Perdue, “Beyond the Atlanta Compromise,” in *Race and the Atlanta Cotton States Exposition 1895*. William H. Chafe, *Remembering Jim Crow: African Americans Tell about Life in the Segregated South*, (The New Press, 2002), Chapters 3 pp. 89-151.

Fiction: Margaret Mitchell. *Gone With the Wind* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1939), excerpts.

Film: *Birth of a Nation* and *Gone With the Wind*, excerpts.

Day Three Central Theme— The Color Line in the Southern City

Primary: Herman E. Talmadge's *You and Segregation* (1955). Atlanta University Center Students, “Appeal for Human Rights,” March 9, 1960. Video of Governor Ernest Vandiver and Mayor William Hartsfield press conferences responding to the Appeal for Human Rights, WSB Television Recordings, Brown Media Library, University of Georgia, March 9, 1960.

- Secondary: Timothy J. Crimmins and Anne Farrisee. *Democracy Restored: A History of the Georgia Capitol* (University of Georgia Press, 2007)
- Fiction: Joel Chandler Harris, *The Complete Tales of Uncle Remus* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1955). “The Tar Baby,” “The Reason Why,” “Race Improvement.” Alice Walker. “Uncle Remus No Friend of Mine.” *Southern Exposure*. 21:1-2 Spring 1993, p. 36-7.

Day Four Central Theme— Challenging the Color Line

- Primary: Walter White, *A Man Called White* (1948; reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1969), 5–12. Ray Stannard Baker, *Following the Color Line* (N.Y.: Harper Torchbooks, 1964). “A Race Riot and After,” pp. 3-25. *New York Times*, Articles and Editorial, September 23 and 25, 1906. Herman E. Talmadge, *You and Segregation* (Birmingham: Vulcan Press, 1955), pp. 75-79.
- Secondary: David Fort Godshalk, *Veiled Visions*, “Ghosts of the Riot Past.” Gregory Mixon, “Atlanta Race Riot of 1906,” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*;
- Fiction: Flannery O’Connor, “The Artificial Nigger,” “A Late Encounter with the Enemy,” and “Everything that Rises Must Converge.” in *The Complete Stories* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1971).
- Film: *Driving Miss Daisy* and *School Daze*, excerpts.

Day Five Central Theme—The Civil Rights Movement Dismantles the Color Line

- Primary: Excerpts from Martin Luther King’s Speeches and News Clips Martin Luther King, Jr. “The Drum Major Speech.” Howell Raines, *My Soul Is Rested* (N.Y.: Viking Penguin, 1983 (c1977)). “Joseph E. Lowery,” pp. 66-70. “John Lewis,” pp. 71-74. “Julian Bond and Lonnie King,” pp. 83-93. “John Calhoun,” pp. 94-96. “Julian Bond,” pp. 101-102, “Connie Curry,” pp. 103-108, “Joseph E. Lowery,” pp. 222-24, “Helen Bullard,” pp. 410-15, “Black Camelot,” pp.425-72, “John Lewis,” pp. 97-100. Constance Curry, “Wild Geese to the Past,” in *Deep In Our Hearts: Nine White Women in the Freedom Movement* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2000), pp. 1-35.
- Secondary: Clifford Kuhn, “There’s a Footnote to History! Memory and the History of Martin Luther King’s October 1960 Arrest and Its Aftermath,” *Journal of American History*, (September 1997), pp. 583-595. Kathryn L. Nasstrom, “Down to Now: Memory, Narrative, and Women’s Leadership in the Civil Rights Movement in Atlanta, Georgia,” in Renee C. Romano and Leigh Raiford, The Civil Rights Movement in American Memory (Athens, University of Georgia Press, 2006); Glenn Eskew, “Coretta Scott King,” *Georgia Women* (University of Georgia Press, 2012). Manning Marable, *Let Nobody Turn Us Around*, pp. 391-94.
- Fiction: Alice Walker, From *Meridian*: “Battle Fatigue,” “Driven Snow” and from *In Search of our Mother’s Gardens*: “The Civil Rights Movement,” “Choice: A Tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,” “Coretta King: Revisited.”