

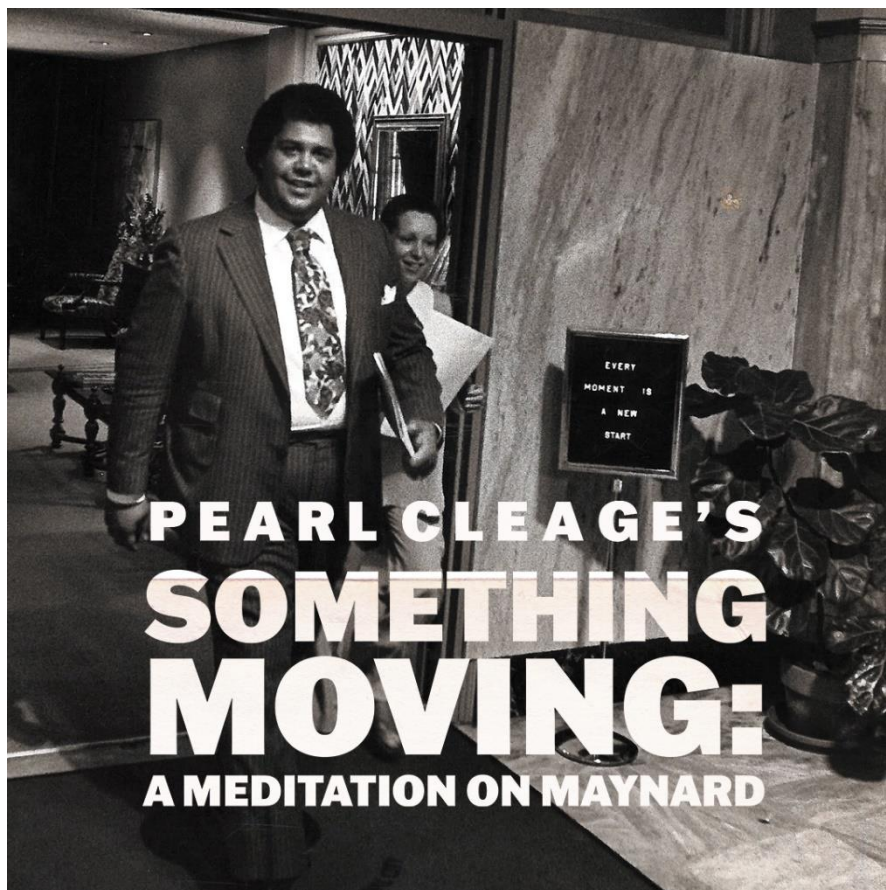
Alliance Theatre

Institute

Study Guide

PEARL CLEAGE'S
SOMETHING MOVING: A MEDITATION ON MAYNARD

Created by: Vallea Woodbury, Teaching Artist



Directed by David Koté
August 2-11, 2024
Hertz Stage

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Georgia Standards of Excellence

Grades 7-12

English Language Arts

- ELAGSE7RL2: Determine a theme and/or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
- ELAGSE7RL5: Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
- ELAGSE8RL3: Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
- ELAGSE8RL7: Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
- ELAGSE9-10RL2: Determine a theme and/or central idea of text and closely analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
- ELAGSE9-10RL5: Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
- ELAGSE11-12RL1: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
- ELAGSE11-12RL3: Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).

Social Studies

- SS8H11 Evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.
- SS8H12 Explain the importance of developments in Georgia since the late 20th century
 - SS8H12.a Explain how the continued development of Atlanta under mayors Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young impacted the state.
- SSIPS2 Organize items chronologically.
- SSIPS5 Identify main idea, detail, sequence of events, and cause and effect in a social studies context.

Theater

- TA7.CN.1 Explore how theatre connects to life experience, careers, and other content.
 - b. Articulate relationships between theatre and life.
- TA7.CN.2 Examine the role of theatre in a societal, cultural, and historical context.
 - b. Identify and analyze cultural influences on theatre.
 - c. Utilize multi-disciplinary research skills to obtain cultural and historical information to justify artistic choices (e.g. costuming, make-up, setting of a time period in relation to the play).
- TA8.CN.1 Explore how theatre connects to life experience, careers, and other content.
 - b. Defend how theatre reflects life.
- TA8.CN.2 Examine the role of theatre in a societal, cultural, and historical context.
 - b. Examine how culture is defined through theatre and other media.
 - c. Apply advanced research skills to obtain appropriate cultural and historical information to rationalize artistic choices (e.g. costuming, make-up, setting of a time period in relation to the play).
 - d. Discuss theatre's role in reflecting the culture of a society.
- TAHSA.CN.2 Examine the role of theatre in a societal, cultural, and historical context.
 - a. Examine and apply theatrical theories, performances, and conventions from a variety of theatrical literature, historical periods, and cultures.

Content Warning

The play *Something Moving* includes references to Atlanta and U. S. History. Much of the included history is celebratory of Mayor Maynard Jackson's life, rise, and influence. Please note that the time period leading to his election and political terms also includes references to historical subjects and incidents of controversy, discrimination, and violence.

About the Play:

Award-winning author and playwright, Pearl Cleage, explores the election of Maynard Jackson, Atlanta's first African American mayor, from the vantage point of an artist and an insider – Cleage served as Jackson's press secretary during his campaign and followed him into City Hall for two years as Director of Communications. In choosing to tell the story of this 1973 landmark election, Cleage creates a cast of characters drawn from her own participation in this transformative moment in our city's history. By looking back, Cleage invites us to reflect on the meaning of leadership and the kind of future we want to build.

"HE SHOWED ME WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE TO REALLY LOVE A CITY" – PLAYWRIGHT PEARL CLEAGE

About the Playwright:



Pearl Cleage is a Distinguished Artist in Residence at the Alliance Theatre. She serves as the city's first Poet Laureate and is the recipient of a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Dramatists Guild. *Flyin' West*, *Blues for an Alabama Sky*, *What I Learned in Paris*, and *Angry, Raucous and Shamelessly Gorgeous* are among the plays she has premiered at the Alliance. She served as playwright to the Palefsky Collision Project for fourteen years and collaborated with her husband, writer Zaron W. Burnett, Jr., and artist, Radcliffe Bailey, on *In My Granny's Garden*, a picture book for children that became an interactive theater piece for very young audiences. She is the author of eight novels, including *What Looks Like Crazy on an Ordinary Day*, an Oprah Book Club selection and New York Times bestseller. Cleage and Burnett were recently honored by Mayor Dickens who announced the new Pearl Cleage and Zaron W. Burnett Center for Culture and Creativity in Atlanta's West End. *Something Moving: A Meditation on Maynard* grows out of Cleage's active role in Jackson's first campaign and her two years as a member of his administration. She is the mother of Deignan Lomax, and the proud grandmother of Michael, Chloe, Bailey, Averie and Ethan.

Discuss

Why is Cleage's perspective unique for the subject matter of this play?

About the Mayor



—UPI-Courier-Post Telefax
FIRST Negro vice mayor in the history of Atlanta is young attorney Maynard Jackson.

Youthful Attorney

Negro Vice Mayor Elected in Atlanta

Maynard Jackson (born March 23, 1938, Dallas, Texas, U.S.—died June 23, 2003, Arlington, Virginia) was an American lawyer and politician, who was the first African American mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, serving three terms (1974–82 and 1990–94).

Jackson's father was a Baptist minister, his mother a professor of French. He entered Morehouse College through a special-entry program and received a bachelor's degree in political science and history in 1956. He then attempted law school but was forced to drop out. Later he enrolled in North Carolina Central University School of Law, received a J.D. degree in 1964, and found work as an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in Atlanta. Jackson, a member of the Democratic Party, made his first attempt at elective office in 1968 with a run for the U.S. Senate; although he was unsuccessful, he caught the public's eye and gained the office of vice mayor of Atlanta in 1969.

Jackson's runoff victory in 1973 over the white incumbent under whom he had served as vice mayor was widely seen as a turning point for the "New South." Atlanta's population was nearly 50 percent black, and Jackson implemented an affirmative action program to ensure that minorities

shared in the prosperity of the expanding city through municipal contracts. One of his major achievements was the expansion of Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport into a major transportation hub, "ahead of schedule and under budget." (It was renamed Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport after his death.) He reformed the police force and worked to maintain calm when the city was terrorized by a string of child murders. After his reelection in 1977, he was barred from a third consecutive term and supported the successful candidacy of Andrew Young. Jackson then worked as a municipal bond attorney while staying active in politics. In his third bid for the mayoralty, he was swept into office with nearly 80 percent of the vote. He counted among his triumphs the securing of Atlanta as the site of the 1996 Olympic Summer Games. Ill health led him to decline seeking a further term, and he returned to the bond business, founding his own firm.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Maynard-Jackson>

Documentary Film: <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt4375446/>

Discuss

You are elected Mayor of your school! What 3 campaign promises will better your school and student experience?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Timeline

1938
 Maynard Holbrook Jackson Jr. is born on March 23, 1938, to parents Maynard Jackson Sr. and Irene Dobbs Jackson. Jackson is the grandson of John Wesley Dobbs, an early civil rights activist and unofficial "mayor" of Auburn Avenue. He is a child prodigy who graduates from high school at 14.

1956
 Jackson graduate from Morehouse College at 18 in 1956. He earns his law degree from North Carolina Central University in 1964. Jackson works as an attorney from 1964 to 1968.

1968
 Jackson runs for the U.S. Senate, challenging Georgia incumbent Herman Talmadge. Although he does not win the race, Jackson's campaign garners significant support in Atlanta, laying the foundation for his future political career.

1969
 Jackson is elected as Mayor Sam Massell's vice mayor. He makes history as Atlanta's first Black vice mayor.

1972
 Serving as vice mayor, Jackson continues to gather supporters in local Atlanta politics while working alongside Mayor Sam Massell. His responsibilities include assisting with Andrew Young's congressional campaign.

1973
 Jackson runs for Atlanta mayor against the incumbent Sam Massell.

1974-1982
 During his first two terms as mayor of Atlanta, Jackson achieves several significant milestones. His affirmative action program substantially boosts city contracts with Black-owned businesses. Jackson also oversees the construction of a new terminal at Hartsfield Airport, then known as "midfield," which today serves as the domestic terminal. At the time of its completion, this terminal stands as the largest airport terminal in the world.

1994-2002
 Following heart surgery in 1992, Jackson opts not to seek a fourth term as mayor. In 1994, he establishes his own bond and security business firm while remaining a staunch supporter of Black leadership in Atlanta. He actively backs Shirley Franklin's mayoral campaign, which she wins in 2002, making her Atlanta's first Black female mayor.

1973
 Atlanta's Black community overwhelmingly supports Jackson's mayoral candidacy due to the political alliances he had forged with Black leadership in the city. He makes history as the first Black mayor of Atlanta and the first Black mayor of any major southern city.

1987-1990
 In 1987, Atlanta commences its bid for the 1996 Olympics. Even though he isn't mayor at the time, Jackson actively supports the effort and campaigns for Atlanta's Olympic bid upon his reelection as mayor in 1990. On August 18, 1990, Atlanta is selected as the host city for the 1996 Olympics.

June 23, 2003
 Maynard Holbrook Jackson Jr. dies at age 65.

<https://www.atlantahistorycenter.com/blog/celebrating-maynard-jackson-50-years-of-influence/>

Discuss

Which communities benefited directly from his time in office? Do you see any elements from his time in office that effect you or someone you know directly?

Allusions:

Vocabulary

Camouflage	To conceal by means of disguise; behavior or artifice designed to deceive or hide the disguising especially of military equipment or installations with paint, nets, or foliage
Citizen	an inhabitant of a city or town (a person who lives there), especially one entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman. Also, a native or naturalized person who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it; a civilian as distinguished from a specialized servant of the state (a regular person)
Collage Play	In <i>Something Moving</i> the Witness describes the play as being created from the stories of ordinary citizens across the city. This way of writing is like a collage. Collage drama is a script or performance woven from various text and performance fragments. It allows the writer and performers to connect separate experiences and ideas, sometimes within a theme (like Mayor Maynard Jackson). It creates a collage of voices, perspectives, and emotions that collectively convey a larger message or narrative.
Drag Queen	A person, usually male, who uses elaborate and glamorous costumes and makeup and adopts a feminine persona to imitate and often exaggerate female gender signifiers and gender roles for entertainment purposes.
Embody	to give tangible or physical form to an idea or spirit; to be an expression of an invisible idea, quality, or feeling.
Memory Play	A memory play is a play in which a lead character narrates the events of the play, which are drawn from the character's memory.
Passing	Passing in relation to race is when a person who is classified as a member of a racial group is accepted or perceived ("passes") as a member of another racial group. This took place in the United States with African Americans with light complexions who allowed other to think they were white or European American so they could have more privileges in the days of enslavement and the decades following until after the civil rights act. Citizen 6 says he was prepared to pass. He could have meant to pass on the role as in to decline or turn down the role.
Witness	a person who has personal knowledge of something; Also, one asked to be present to testify something has taken place; one who gives evidence or testifies.
Yellow Brick Road	The yellow brick road is a central part of the 1900 children's novel "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" by L. Frank Baum. The road leads Dorothy and the other main characters to the Emerald City where they will get their wishes granted by the Wizard. Now it usually

	refers to a course of action that a person takes believing that it will lead to good things.
Young Turks	The term Young Turk is used to describe an insurgent or rebel trying to take control of a situation or organization, usually by force or political maneuver. There are groups in multiple countries who have been named Young Turks because of their rebellious or revolutionary nature. More broadly: a person advocating for changes within a usually established group

Discuss

In *Something Moving*, The Witness says that “all plays are memory plays.” Do you think this is true?

Events, Ideas, and Concepts

Black Mecca	A mecca is a place that draws people to it. A black mecca is a city to which African Americans are drawn to live, due to factors such as better economic opportunities for black people and the presence of a large black upper-middle and upper class, black businesses and political power in a city, and ample outlets in black history, arts, music, food, and other cultures. Positive black-white race relations in a city also played a factor because it meant increased safety and access to all the desirable opportunities.
Civil Rights Act	In a nationally televised address on June 6, 1963, President John F. Kennedy urged the nation to take action toward guaranteeing equal treatment of every American regardless of race. Soon after, Kennedy proposed that Congress consider civil rights legislation that would address voting rights, public accommodations, school desegregation, nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs, and more. The act was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on July 2, 1964, 8 months after President Kennedy was assassinated.
Morehouse	Historically black college in Atlanta, GA. The college is for men only and is where Maynard Jackson graduated in 1956 with a degree in Political Science. He was only 18.
New South	A term coined in the 1970s indicating that the south had put the ways and thinking of slavery that led to the civil war behind it; that racial harmony was the new majority feeling and that made it okay for Northerners and companies to live and invest there.

Roe v. Wade	In 1973, the Supreme Court ruled that government could not make abortion illegal because that would violate a person's right to privacy in making those decisions for themselves. Justice Harry Blackmun, who wrote the ruling, declared that the right of privacy protected by the Fourteenth Amendment and previously outlined in another case (Griswold vs Connecticut) "is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." It is notable that this ruling was overturned by the current supreme court in 2022.
The Exorcist	A horror movie release in 1973 about a young girl who is possessed by the devil and the priest who comes to help her mother save the girl's soul and life. It was loosely based on real events.
The Holocaust	The Holocaust was the state-sponsored oppression and mass murder of millions of European Jews, Romani people, the intellectually disabled, political dissidents and homosexuals by the German Nazi regime between 1933 and 1945 during World War II. The word "holocaust," from the Greek words "holos" (whole) and "kaustos" (burned), was historically used to describe a sacrificial offering burned on an altar. About six million Jews and some five million others, targeted for racial, political, ideological and behavioral reasons, died in the Holocaust—more than one million of them were children.
Voting Rights Act	Signed into law on August 6, 1965, by President Lyndon Johnson, this act outlawed the discriminatory voting practices adopted in many southern states after the Civil War, including literacy tests as a prerequisite to voting.
War of Northern Aggression	Another name for the American Civil War. Some southerners and segregationists have used the term to indicate the Union as the belligerent party in the war.
What goes around comes around	This is a saying that means the way that you behave or treat people now will affect how you are treated in the future. This is also the concept of Karma.

Native Americans in Georgia

There is evidence that humans were living on the land that we now call Georgia as early as 15,000 BCE. Those groups, known as Paleo Indians, gave way to Archaic Indian and several other groups of nomadic and permanent settler tribes until most of the land was inhabited by the Cherokee and Muskogee tribes. In 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the American Indian Removal Act into law, allowing Georgia and other states to force several tribes out of Georgia and its surrounding states.

American Indian Movement:

AIM—the American Indian Movement—began in Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1968. It was started by a group of Native American community activists led by George Mitchell, Dennis Banks, and Clyde Bellecourt. Frustrated by discrimination and decades of Native American centered federal policy, AIM's leaders spoke out against high unemployment, underserved neighborhoods, and racist treatment, fought for treaty rights and the reclamation of tribal land, and advocated on behalf of urban Native people whose situation bred illness and poverty.

The revolutionary fervor of AIM's leaders drew the attention of the FBI and the CIA, who then set out to crush the movement. This eventually led to a confrontation in February 1973, when AIM leader Russell Means and his followers took over the small Native community of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in protest of its allegedly corrupt government. When FBI agents were dispatched to remove the AIM occupiers, a standoff ensued. During the next 71 days, two people were killed, twelve wounded, and twelve hundred arrested. Wounded Knee was a seminal event, drawing worldwide attention to the plight of Native Americans. AIM leaders were later tried and acquitted in a Minnesota court. (<https://libguides.mnhs.org/aim>)

Civil Rights in Mississippi

The civil rights movement from mid-1950s through 1970 were especially hard and tumultuous in Mississippi. Society was strictly segregated along racial lines, and the social, political, and economic rights of black people were suppressed through violence and other forms of intimidation.

Mississippi Freedom Summer

The 1964 Freedom Summer project was designed by members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to draw the nation's attention to the violent oppression experienced by black people from Mississippi who attempted to exercise their constitutional rights, and to develop a grassroots freedom movement that could be sustained after student activists left Mississippi.

Discuss

Why should the people of Georgia be concerned with the 1964 Freedom Summer Project?

People:

Julian Bond – Civil rights activist Julian Bond was a Georgia politician who served as Chairman of NAACP from 1998 to 2010.

Scarlett O'Hara is a fictional character and the protagonist in the book “Gone with the Wind” by Margaret Mitchell and the 1939 film made from the novel. “Gone with the Wind” is set in Georgia in the period during and after the civil war. The book is a part of American literature considered to romanticize and downplay the violence of slavery in the American south.

Andrew Young – Mayor of Atlanta from 1982-1990. Before that he served as the executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference where he was one of the people who helped write the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act. He was a senator from 1972-1977, then a congressman before becoming mayor. He is a monumental figure in civil rights and is credited for bringing the Olympics to Georgia in 1996.

Discuss

In what ways do you see fictional works affecting society and politics or vice versa in your community, state, or nation?

All About Atlanta

Something Moving is as much about the City of Atlanta, its places, history, and people, as it is about Mayor Jackson. Here are some of the landmarks mentioned and space for your own exploration.

Airport Expansion

Mayor Jackson oversaw the creation of a new International terminal at the Atlanta Hartsfield airport and required that 25% of the companies working in the project must be minority-owned businesses. It was the largest international terminal in the world at the time and a historic win for increasing minority business participation in the city. The airport was later named Hartsfield-Jackson International for the two mayors who had the most influence on making Atlanta the modern transportation hub it remains to this day.

Atlanta Fire:

On November 15, 1864, U.S. union troops led by Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman burned nearly all of the captured city of Atlanta, Georgia near the end of the Civil War. Atlanta was a major supply and transportation hub and was targeted to block the Confederate army from having access to reinforcements and more supply resources. Over 3,000 buildings (including businesses, hospitals, homes, and schools) were destroyed.



<https://www.post-gazette.com/local/city/2014/08/31/The-burning-of-Atlanta-seared-into-America-s-memory/stories/201408310090>

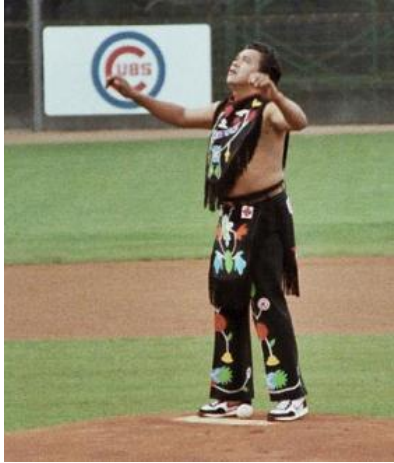
Atlanta Murders or Atlanta Child Murders (1979-81)

Between July 1979 and May 1981, 29 children, teenagers, and young adults were kidnapped and killed. Wayne Williams, an Atlanta native who was 23 years old at the time of the last murder, was arrested, tried, and convicted of the two adult murders and sentenced to two consecutive life terms. Since his conviction, police have attributed a number of the child murders to Williams, although he has not been charged in any of those cases, and Williams has continued to claim he is innocent.

In March 2019, the Atlanta police, under the order of Mayor Keisha Lance Bottoms, reopened the cases in hopes that new technology will lead to a conviction for the murders that were never resolved.

Chief Noc-A-Homa:

Chief Noc-A-Homa was a mascot for the Atlanta Braves baseball team from 1966 to 1985. He was primarily played by Levi Walker, Jr. The Atlanta Braves retired Chief Noc-A-Homa before the 1986 season.



See more – <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=956176671144194>

Ebenezer Baptist Church

Ebenezer Baptist Church, is most famous for being the church of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr's baptism as a child. After giving a trial sermon to the congregation at Ebenezer at the age of 19 Martin was ordained as a minister. In 1960 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. became a co-pastor of Ebenezer with his father, Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. He remained in that position until his death in 1968 and his funeral was held in the church. It has been and continues to be a spiritual home to many citizens of the Sweet Auburn community where current Senator Raphael Warnock is also senior Pastor.

KKK Rallies at Stone Mountain

The Ku Klux Klan is a hate organization that was founded with the goal of maintaining white supremacy in the south. The group held an annual National Rally at Stone Mountain for a Day of Speech Making, Weddings and Cross Burnings. This tradition restarted the group in 1915 and lasted for decades.

Pittypat's Porch

A *Gone with the Wind* themed restaurant that opened in 1963 and thrived in Atlanta until the COVID-19 pandemic caused it to shutter its doors.



Paschal's Soul Food

Paschal's Soul Food opened on Hunter Street in Atlanta in 1947. Paschal's Restaurant became the unofficial meeting place for some of the most notable entertainers, politicians, and business people, including Aretha Franklin, Dizzy Gillespie, Andrew Young, Maynard Jackson, Vice President Al Gore, and Dr. Martin Luther King, among many others. Paschal's opened at a new location in 2002, when James Paschal partnered with Herman J. Russell to create a 21st century version of the restaurant in the Castleberry Hill area.

The Royal Peacock

The Royal Peacock was a nightclub built around 1920 at 186 1/2 Auburn Ave. Built around 1920, it was originally known as the Top Hat Club. The club showcased acts such as Cab Calloway and Louis Armstrong. In 1949, former circus performer Carrie Cunningham built the building, redecorated, and renamed it the Royal Peacock. With a who's who of performers and patrons – from Ray Charles, Little Richard, and Marvin Gaye to Muhammad Ali and Martin Luther King Jr. — the Royal Peacock became one of the places black Atlantans went to see and be seen. It was featured prominently in rap group Outkast's 1998 video for the song, "Rosa Parks." The building still exists today as a Caribbean-style nightclub that features reggae, hip-hop, and dancehall music.

<https://www.atlantahistorycenter.com/programs-events/public-programs/juneteenth/royal-peacock/>

The Temple Bombing (October 1958)

Click this link to watch a short video about The Temple Bombing from the Atlanta Historical Society:

<https://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org/tih-georgia-day/temple-bombing/>



Mayor Hartsfield famously posed for a photo with Rabbi Rothschild in the rubble of the **bombing**.

The Varsity

The Varsity opened in 1928 and is a downtown Atlanta institution. It is the World's Largest Drive-in Restaurant. Stopping in for a meal there is experiencing an iconic part of Atlanta's culture.

Further Study – Meditations on the Play

1. Is there a person in your local government or a social activist you think is working hard for the people in your community? How do they achieve their goals?

2. Think about a big event in your life. It could be a family event like a wedding, something at school like a graduation, or a larger city or world event (like the Olympics). Write a note or letter with your story about this event for future people to read. Share your thoughts, what you saw, how it felt to be there.

3. In September 1963, Birmingham's 16th Street Baptist Church was bombed in the middle of Sunday church service. What was significant about this church that made it a target of violence?

4. What are you passionate about? If you wanted to convince those around you to become passionate about the same thing and work towards making it reality, how would you persuade them?

5. Have you had to do a group project with people you sort of know, but aren't really friends with? Have you had the experience of also working with a good friend? What are the similarities and differences between the two experiences and pros and cons of both?

Further Study - Music

The Allman Brothers Band

The Allman Brothers Band was an American Rock band originally formed in Jacksonville, Florida in 1969. "Ramblin' Man" is considered their biggest hit song of many to this day.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wa4DCp6cl2U>

Read more – [https://visitmapacon.org/music/allman-brothers/#:~:text=The%20Allman%20Brothers%20Band%20\(ABB,%2C%20and%20Jaimoe%20\(drums\)\)](https://visitmapacon.org/music/allman-brothers/#:~:text=The%20Allman%20Brothers%20Band%20(ABB,%2C%20and%20Jaimoe%20(drums)))

The Impressions

The Impressions were an American music group originally formed in 1958. Their repertoire includes gospel, R&B, doo-wop, and soul. Singer-songwriter Curtis Mayfield was a member of this group. He would go on to write and produce influential music for decades, including the soundtrack album for the Film "Superfly"

"Amen" sung by the Impressions: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEZ6CwPSy9s>

"Move on Up" – Curtis Mayfield: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NLypiQLgyU>

Lotsa Poppa

Julius L. High, Jr., also known as Little Julius and later, Lotsa Poppa was an Atlanta born Blues singer.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XC7iNZ4n7kM>

Charlie Parker

Charlie Parker was a Jazz saxophonist and composer nicknamed "Bird."

Listen to some of his best known music:

- "Yardbird Suite" <https://youtu.be/HmroWlcCNUi?si=h2PMg55R2HUjxh7U>
- "Now it's the Time" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ryNtmkfeJk4>
- "A Night in Tunisia" with Dizzy Gillespie (on trumpet)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfLVVHxk4IM>



Dear Old Morehouse

Dear Old Morehouse is the school song of Morehouse College –

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPcNOeQUChY>

(More) Further Study

Related Films

- Film about the 16th Street Baptist Church Bombing: <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0118540/>
- Maynard Jackson Documentary Film: <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt4375446/>

Other Firsts

Look up 2-3 of these first black mayors in other cities mentioned in the play. How was each person's journey different? What did they have in common?

- Tom Bradley in Los Angeles, California
- Kenneth Gibson in Newark, New Jersey
- Richard Hatcher in Gary, Indiana
- Carl Stokes in Cleveland, Ohio
- Walter Washington in Washington D.C.
- Coleman Young in Detroit, Michigan

More about the American Indian Movement and Native Americans in Georgia:

<https://libguides.mnhs.org/aim>

Read Mayor Jackson's 1974 Inauguration Speech! <https://radar.auctr.edu/islandora/object/auc.075%3A00224>

Watch him get sworn in: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QIAJk_bHlgw



Bonnie Jackson reaches over to touch the cheek of her husband, Maynard Jackson, after election returns showed he had defeated incumbent Sam Massell to become Atlanta's first Black mayor on Nov. 17, 1973. (The Associated Press)

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