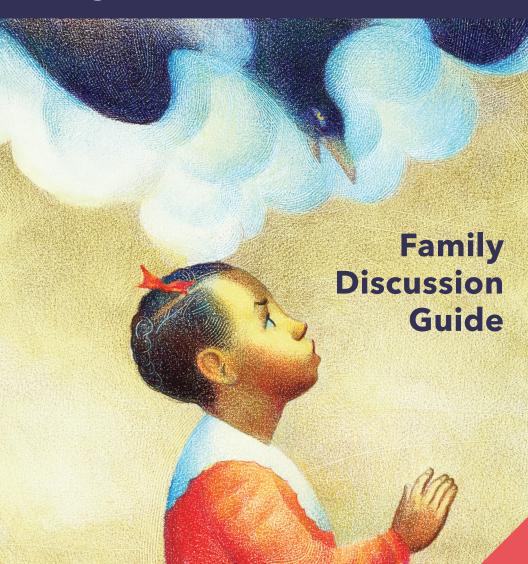
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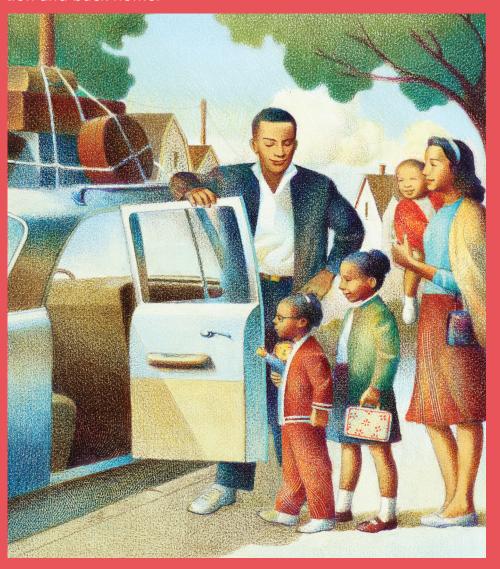
The Story of the Civil Rights Movement through Children's Books



Family Discussion Guide

Picture books provide powerful opportunities for us all to have important conversations about race, equality, and social justice.

Grown-ups! Here are some helpful guideposts as you go, some definitions to light the way. Refer to this as you travel the exhibition and back home.



Picture the Dream is dedicated to the foot soldiers and beacons whose lights have taken flight. Your legacies lift us. Your inspiration empowers our steps. You are angels who guide the way.

Talk It Through

EmbraceRace is proud to partner with the High Museum of Art to offer these tips for engaging young visitors as they walk through the exhibition *Picture the Dream: The Story of the Civil Rights Movement through Children's Books.*

EmbraceRace is a national nonprofit community of parents and caregivers working to raise children who are brave, thoughtful, and informed about race. Find links to more resources at EmbraceRace.org.

Encourage your child to think about the story the artist is trying to tell.

Illustrations are a form of communication. Ask children open-ended questions to help them understand the story being told: What do you see happening in this picture? What makes you say that? What do you think that person is feeling? What do you think the artist wanted you to think/feel when you look at this picture? Share your ideas.

Engage with your child's questions or comments. Children may express their curiosities openly, by pointing or by wrinkling a brow, or through prolonged attention to something. Those are your cues to engage! How do you feel looking at this? and What does that make you think about? are good conversation starters. Model for your child that it's okay to notice skin color and to

be respectfully curious about race. If your child makes a negative racial comment, ask him or her, nonjudgmentally, What makes you say that? Your child's answer may provide an opportunity to counter generalizations or to increase empathy.

Be honest, in age-appropriate ways, about bigotry and oppression. Segregation, bias, interpersonal violence—these can be scary subjects for children, especially children whose lives are marked by hardship. They are also an important part of the context for the pictures in this exhibition. Consider prompts like these: What people do you see in these pictures? Who's missing? Why do you think that is? Why do you think it was important for the

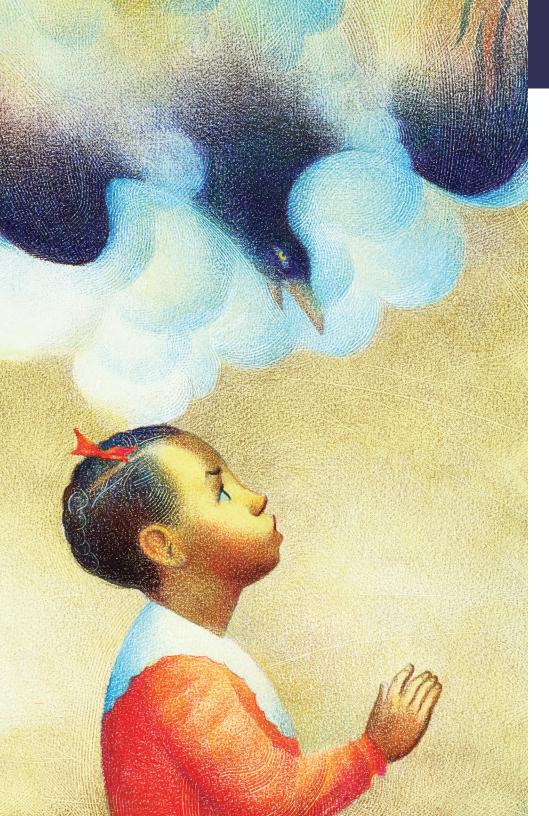
Acknowledge when you don't have a good answer, but don't leave it there! You don't have to be an expert on the civil rights movement to talk with a child about this exhibition. It's okay to say, Let me think about that for a while or Good question! Let's find out more about that later, okay? And then do the research!

artist to draw this picture?

Be sure your child knows that the struggle continues and that they can participate in it. The final part of the exhibition suggests that the journey to racial justice in the United States is ongoing. If you agree, affirm with your child that you believe racial injustice is still a

problem. Be open to continuing that conversation after you leave the Museum; connect it to the change you and your child want to see and to ways your child or family might help to bring about that change.





Defining a Movement

Use these definitions to help understand some of the content you see in the books and labels.

Civil rights movement: African Americans began the civil rights movement in the 1950s and '60s to seek equality. Because of their skin color, Black citizens were not treated fairly. They were kept separate from White people in public places such as restaurants, schools, movie theaters, and swimming pools. This separation was called segregation. People of all races gathered, protested, marched, and spoke out. Today, the struggle for equal rights continues for many people who have been inspired by the movement started by African Americans years ago.

Ku Klux Klan: The Ku Klux Klan is the oldest American hate group. Formed just after the Civil War, it has a long history of violence. Although African Americans have typically been the Klan's primary target, it has also attacked Jews, immigrants, the LBGTQ community, and, until recently, Catholics.

Lynching: Lynching is the killing of someone by hanging with a rope. Lynchings were planned events inflicted by groups of people. These evil acts were extremely prevalent in the South but took

place across the United States between 1882 and 1968. The majority of those lynched were Black people. As of 2020, lynching has still not been deemed a federal crime. A bill for this purpose, called the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, was introduced and passed by the U.S. House of Representatives but has not yet made it past the senate.

Green Book: The Negro Motorist Green Book was a guide to the safest routes for Black people to travel by car. Victor Hugo Green, a New York City mailman, created the Green Book. It was published annually from 1936 to 1966.

Jim Crow: For almost one hundred years, there were laws that denied Black people basic human rights and kept them separated from White society. These laws turned into a system of separation that dictated every aspect of life. These "Jim Crow laws" took on the nickname of White entertainers who painted their faces black and performed as a character named Jim Crow. This character made fun of Black people. Over time, the character came to be represented as a crow.

A Backward Path

Find the faces of these civil rights figures in the artwork of "A Backward Path," and spot their names in the word search below!

Jackie Robinson
Marian Anderson
Martin Luther King Jr.
Andrew Young

Rosa Parks
John Lewis
Ruby Bridges
Emmett Till

KOMEAGMARIANANDERSON ARARPPMQSIJOYWILPTRC YURRCGFIBHVBKUOSZKBN IBTRRGVFFKFNSXHLQNKY TYIGCRMWWJLHSDNVNVVI XBNEOROUIYFBTQLLPGBV RRLKMUASHKBRDNEJEPBQ BIUIRMDCAVMOUBWASEGK PDTOAPEWUPVGJOICQHKB NGHQSNATRQATZZSKOJCG K E E C Z C D D T Z Y R Z B X I G O G M RSRGQWARITRSKGTENHBZ CIKWUIPZEHIVBSQRHNPE WBICEYSDUWELKGQOTLXL CPNGADHIADYOLHKBRELU NGGSAYRKILXOAAWIFWRM WVJIJVKLJWJUUMUNDIRV V K R Y K E N K W E N J P N V S V S Q P EEVYYLMWNNEVEOGONWJY UEKJPUVYUSRBUJNNSMYY



The Rocks Are the Road



Can you find all the artwork with people holding protest signs?

These signs played a big role in the civil rights movement and are still used today! They show important symbols and phrases to communicate a strong message. Create your own sign inspired by the ones you see in the illustrations.

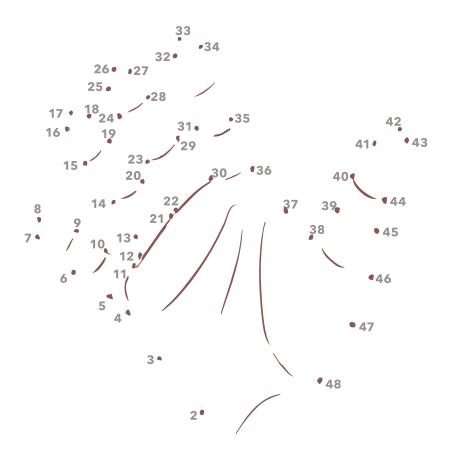
JANUARY 20, 2009.





Today's Journey, Tomorrow's Promise

Many of the artists depict hands—a helping hand, a raised hand, a hand to shake, a hand to hold—to represent the powerful goals of the civil rights movement and the ways equality can be fought for today.



1.

Connect the dots to draw your own version of a hand up for equality!

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Picture the Dream: The Story of the Civil Rights Movement through Children's Books is co-organized by the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, and the Eric Carle Museum of Picture Book Art, Amherst, Massachusetts.

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FRONT AND PAGE 4 Raúl Colón

American, born 1952

"At first I thought that Jim Crow was a big black crow that squawked

whenever a black person tried to get a good seat."

Child of the Civil Rights Movement, 2010

Written by Paula Young Shelton

Wash, colored pencil, lithograph pencil, and graphite on watercolor paper

R. Michelson Galleries, Northampton, Massachusetts

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PAGE 1

Raúl Colón

American, born 1952

"So Mama and Daddy packed up their three little girls-"

Child of the Civil Rights Movement, 2010

Written by Paula Young Shelton

Wash, colored pencil, lithograph pencil, and graphite on watercolor paper

R. Michelson Galleries, Northampton, Massachusetts

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PAGE 3

Sean Qualls

American, born 1969

Selina Alko

American, born Canada, 1968

Two Children

Why Am I Me?, 2017

Written by Paige Britt

Acrylic, colored pencil, and collage

Collection of Julie and Glenn Gribble, KidLit TV, New York

© 2017 Sean Qualls and Selina Alko.

PAGE 7

George Ford

American, born 1926

"Ruby said the prayer she repeated twice a day-"

The Story of Ruby Bridges, 1995

Written by Robert Coles

Watercolor, acrylic ink, and ink on Strathmore illustration board

Collection of the artist

© 1995 George Ford. Used by permission of Scholastic Inc.

PAGE 9

Benny Andrews

American, 1930-2006

Protest Marchers

Delivering Justice: W.W. Law and the Fight for Civil Rights, 2005

Written by Jim Haskins

Oil with painted fabric and paper collage on paper

Courtesy of Michael Rosenfeld Gallery, LLC, New York

© 2005 Benny Andrews Estate/Licensed by VAGA at Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.

PAGE 10

Nate Powell

American, born 1978

"'Brother John-good to see you."

March: Book Two, 2015

Written by John Lewis and Andrew Aydin

India ink on Bristol board

Collection of the artist

© 2015 Nate Powell.

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