Relevant Books


This work offers a progressive perspective on Black marriage that rejects talk of Black relationship "pathology" in order to provide an understanding of enduring Black marriage that is richly lived with an in-depth investigation of details and contexts of Black married life, and seek to empower Black married couples whose intimate relationships run contrary to common—but often inaccurate—stereotypes. Considering historical influences from Antebellum slavery onward, thus, this book investigates contemporary married life among more than 60 couples born after the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Husbands and wives tell their stories, from how they met, to how they decided to marry, to what their life is like five years after the wedding and beyond; their stories reveal the experiences of U.S. born and of Black immigrants from Africa or the Caribbean, with explorations of the "ideal" marriage, parenting, finances, work, conflict, the criminal justice system, religion, and race (the couples show us that Black family life has richness that belies common stereotypes, with substantial variation in couples’ experiences based on social class, country of origin, gender, religiosity, and family characteristics). Katrina Bell McDonald is associate professor of Sociology, co-director of the Center for Africana Studies at the Johns Hopkins University, and an associate of the Hopkins Population Center (she has been married for 23 years). Caitlin Cross-Barnet is a sociologist, public health researcher and associate of the Hopkins Population Center (she has been married for 26 years).

This book presents an in-depth account of nine Black British women’s experiences of violence and abuse through in-depth interviews and analysis to reveal their feelings of being silenced as children, women, and as victims/survivors. Being silenced or staying silent about experiences of violence and abuse are key influences in how and when women access help and support and the author illuminates missed opportunities in how and when this help and support can and should be given. Based on women’s descriptions of how they felt supported, listened to, yet ‘unheard’, chapters explore what professionals might face in the process of supporting Black women who access these services. The author is a lecturer in Clinical and Community and Forensic Psychology at the University of East London, UK.


This work offers a multidisciplinary examination of the role of Memphis, Tennessee in African American history during the twentieth century to investigate episodes such as the 1940 “Reign of Terror” when Black people in Memphis experienced a prolonged campaign of harassment, mass arrests, and violence at the hands of police. The book also examine topics including the relationship between the labor and civil rights movements, the fight for economic advancement in Black communities, and the impact of music on the city’s culture. The first editor is a professor and chair of the department of history at the University of Memphis, and the second is the Neville Frierson Bryan Chair of Africana Studies and associate professor of history at Rhodes College.

This book explores Black British dance, and thus, it brings together the voices of dance-artists, scholars, teachers and choreographers to look at a range of performing arts from dancehall to ballet, providing valuable insights into dance theory, performance, pedagogy, identity and culture. Hence, it challenges the presumption that Blackness, Britishness or dance are monolithic entities, instead arguing that all three are living networks created by rich histories, diverse faces and infinite future possibilities (the book suggests a widening conceptions of what British dance looks like, where it appears, and who is involved in its creation). The author is a Senior Dance Lecturer at Middlesex University, and a practice-based scholar and choreographer.


This volume follows eleven Black male teachers from an urban, predominantly Black school district to reveal a complex set of identity politics and power dynamics that complicate these teachers’ relationships with students and fellow educators. It provides new and important insights into what it means to be a Black male teacher and suggests strategies for school districts, teacher preparation programs, researchers and other stakeholders to rethink why and how we recruit and train Black male teachers for urban K-12 classrooms. The author is an associate professor in Teaching, Learning, and Leadership at the University of Pennsylvania.

This book is a plea to America to understand what life post-slavery remains like for many African Americans, who are descended from people whose unpaid labor built this land, but have had to spend the last century and a half carrying the dual burden of fighting racial injustice and rising above the lowered expectations and hateful bigotry that attempt to keep them shackled to that past. Hence, a collection of essays that creates a chorus of evidence that the burden is real that is a response to the false idea that slavery wasn’t so bad and something we should all just “get over.” The contributors include: Mark Auslander, Kevin B. Blackistone, Herb Boyd, A'Lelia Bundles, Charlene A. Carruthers, Betty DeRamus, Carolyn Edgar, Patrice Gaines, Aisha Hinds, II, Leonard Pitts Jr., Aku Kadogo, T'Keyah Crystal Keymáh, Torrance G. Latham, Paula Williams Madison, Julianne Malveaux, Tonya M. Matthews, Vann R. Newkirk, Tim Reid, Rochelle Riley, Michael Simanga, Michelle Singletary, DeWayne Wickham, Benét J. Wilson, and Tamara Winfrey-Harris.


This book is a collection of essays, poems, personal thoughts, and lessons for the reader looking for more than top of the head responses. Thus, it is a critical document that demands that readers to think, rethink, and continue to re-access Black life (families, communities, organizations, institutions, businesses, scholarship and the arts). The author was instructed and inspired by the artists, scholars and activists of the Black Arts Movement; and he pays tribute in this text to Amiri Baraka, Sonia Sanchez, Ron Milner, Muhammad Ali, Marvin Gaye, Maya Angelou, Aneb Kgositsele and others as he pays special attention to the work of Robert F. Williams and his wife, Mable as well as the revolutionary Haitian Priest, the Reverend Gerard Jean-Just.

This book is an analysis of a 1964 speech by Malcolm X (El Hajj Malik El Shabazz) when he was invited to debate at the Oxford Union Society at Oxford University, delivered just months before he was assassination. The speech followed a period in which Malcolm had traveled throughout Africa and much of the Muslim world, advocating on behalf of Black people in America and other nations, a journey that broadened his political thought to encompass decolonization and the revolutions underway in the developing world. The speech engaged: the nature of national identity; US foreign policy in the developing world; racial politics at home; the experiences of Black immigrants in England; and the nature of power in the contemporary world. Hence, the book makes the case that Malcolm X was seeking to organize a black human rights movement not only in America, the Middle East, or Africa, but in cities such as Paris, London, and Amsterdam as well.


This book strikes at the source of the recent flare-ups over Confederate symbols in Charlottesville, New Orleans, and elsewhere to reveal the deep roots of these controversies and traces them to the capital of slavery in the United States: Charleston, South Carolina, where almost half of the U.S. enslaved population stepped onto the shores of America, where the first shot at Fort Sumter began the Civil War, and where Dylann Roof shot nine people at Emanuel A.M.E. Church, the congregation of Denmark Vesey, a Black revolutionary who plotted a massive insurrection in 1822. Examining public rituals, controversial monuments, and competing musical traditions, the book tracks history when a segregated tourism industry reflecting opposing visions of the past took hold in the popular vacation destination; hence, the book works to expose a hidden dimension of America’s deep racial divide.

This volume offers insights into the changing landscape of race and Latin American politics and provokes readers to adopt a more transnational and flexible understanding of social movements. Drawing on archival and ethnographic research to show how over a short period, Black movements and their claims went from being marginalized to become institutionalized into the law, state bureaucracies, and mainstream politics via the strategic actions of a small group of Black activists—working in the context of domestic unrest and the international community's growing interest in ethno-racial issues—successfully brought about change. Hence, the author also examines the consequences of these reforms, including the institutionalization of certain ideas of Blackness, the reconfiguration of Black movement organizations, and the unmaking of Black rights in the face of reactionary movements.


This book examines how Black women playwrights in the Black Arts Movement (1965–76) which consisted of artists across the United States deeply concerned with the relationship between politics and the black aesthetic advanced feminist and womanist perspectives from within Black nationalist discourses. Hence, the author recuperates the careers, artistic theories, and dramatic contributions of four leading playwrights: Martie Evans-Charles, J.e. Franklin, Sonia Sanchez, and Barbara Ann Teer using original interviews, production recordings, playbills, and unpublished manuscripts to investigate how they operated within a context that equated the collective well-being of Black people with Black male agency, and created works that validated Black women's aspirations for autonomy and explored women's roles in the struggle for Black liberation. The author is an assistant professor in the Department of Film, Television, and Theatre at the University of Notre Dame.

This biography tells the story of Allison Davis (1902-1983), a preeminent Black scholar and social science pioneer, known for his groundbreaking investigations into inequality, Jim Crow America, and the cultural biases of intelligence testing. He was one of America’s first black anthropologists and the first tenured African American professor at a predominantly white university, who produced work that had tangible and lasting effects on public policy, including contributions to Brown v. Board of Education, the federal Head Start program, and school testing practices. Thus, the book shows how a combination of institutional racism, disciplinary eclecticism, and iconoclastic thinking effectively sidelined him as an intellectual. However, a close look at Davis’s career sheds light not only on the racial politics of the academy but also the costs of being an innovator outside of the mainstream as the author argues that Davis exemplifies how Black scholars led the way in advancing American social thought; and even though he was rarely acknowledged for it, Davis refuted scientific racism and laid bare the environmental roots of human difference more deftly than most of his white peers, by pushing social science in new directions.


This book confronts the tension between Black Americans' economic realities and the hope many felt for the future, looking at survey data alongside the rhetoric of leading Black figures, including President Obama, a disparity that caused a dangerous resistance to social activism according to the author, as discourses of optimism privilege individual success over the need for collective action. Yet the author sees the emergence of the Black Lives Matter movement as a constructive change in this dynamic as Americans continue to grapple with complicated questions of race and progress in classrooms, in the media, and in legislatures.
This work tells the story of the integration of southern public libraries. As in other efforts to integrate civic institutions in the 1950s and 1960s, the determination of local activists won the battle against segregation in libraries. And in particular, the willingness of young Black community members to take part in organized protests and direct actions ensured that local libraries would become genuinely free to all citizens. Thus, the book traces the struggle for equal access to the years before the Supreme Court’s Brown v. Board of Education decision, when Black activists in the South focused their efforts on equalizing accommodations, rather than on the more daunting—and dangerous—task of undoing segregation. After the ruling, momentum for vigorously pursuing equality grew, and Black organizations shifted to more direct challenges to the system, including public library sit-ins and lawsuits against library systems. Although local groups often took direction from larger civil rights organizations, the energy, courage, and determination of younger Black community members ensured the eventual desegregation of Jim Crow public libraries. This study adds to the history of civil rights activism in the mid-twentieth century and celebrates the resolve of community activists as it weaves the account of racial discrimination in public libraries through the national narrative of the civil rights movement. Wayne A. Wiegand is F. William Summers Professor of Library and Information Studies Emeritus and professor of American Studies at Florida State University, and Shirley A. Wiegand is professor emerita of law at Marquette University.