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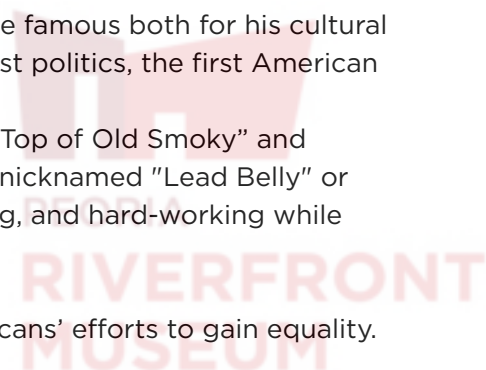
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1. **Colonial Troy** destroying a bill the 1775 Provincial Congress attempted to pass that sought to outlaw the sale and importation of enslaved people into America
2. **Crispus Attucks**, the first to die in the American Revolutionary war, falling before the guns of **#3**.
3. **British Soldiers** at the Boston Massacre, 1770.
4. **Peter Salem**, American Revolutionary soldier who killed British Army Major at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
5. **Nat Turner** Southampton County, Va. minister executed for leading a rebellion in 1831, which more than 50 white slave-owning people were killed.
6. **Denmark Vesey** (on horseback) leading an armed revolt against slavery in 1822, inspired through **#7**. Vesey often referenced the Bible in his attacks on the institution of slavery.
7. **A religious mysticism represented by a winged angel with a sword**. Religious faiths have been foundational to Black liberation in the U.S., acting as a source of spiritual empowerment, community organization, and resistance against white supremacy.
8. **Frederick Douglass**, American social reformer, abolitionist, orator, writer, and statesman was the most important leader of the movement for African-American civil rights in the 19th century. Douglas is embracing **#9**.
9. **African American soldiers** deployed by President Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865 during the Civil War.
10. **Sojourner Truth**, key abolitionist, preacher, and lecturer of the 19th century; beckoning freedom-loving enslaved people to the Underground Railroad symbolized by the arch above her. Best known for her powerful speeches, including "Ain't I a Woman?" exposed how Black women were excluded from traditional notions of femininity and equality, revealing the unique oppression they faced at the intersection of race and gender.
11. **Peter Still** secured his own freedom in 1850, waving the declaration from his autobiography: "I will die before I submit to the yoke".
12. **Harriet Tubman**, abolitionist and notorious "conductor" of the Underground Railroad between 1850 and 1860. She is showing a book to a figure modeled on John Biggers, Charles White's apprentice on the mural project.
13. **Brooker. T Washington**, Hampton Institute alumni, educator, and founder of Tuskegee Institute in 1881, now University. He advocated for vocational education, economic self-reliance, and racial uplift, often emphasizing patience regarding segregation
14. **George Washington Carver**, famed chemist, scientist, and agricultural expert who advocated for sustainable farming practices. Born into slavery, Carver became a symbol of perseverance and education. Carver started as head of the Agriculture Department at Tuskegee Institute in 1896 and taught there for 47 years.
15. **Marian Anderson**, world renowned American contralto and civil rights pioneer who performed a variety of music, from opera to spirituals. Her career helped pave the way for Black Americans to receive fair recognition for their achievements in music. Anderson performed at the opening of Poro College in St. Louis during her early career, a cultural hub established by Peoria's own Annie Turnbo Malone.
16. **Ferdinand Smith**, Jamaican-born labor leader. In the 1920s, impressed by their commitment to racial issues, Smith joined the Communist-led Marine Workers Industrial Union.
17. **Paul Robeson**, an American bass-baritone concert artist, actor, professional football player, and activist who became famous both for his cultural accomplishments and for his political stances. In 1947, Peoria banned Paul Robeson from performing due to his leftist politics, the first American city to do so. Rather than perform publicly, Robeson sang at a tiny house concert hosted by a black union leader.
18. **Huddy Leadbetter "Leadbelly"**, "King of the Twelve-String Guitar", blues singer, song writer, and composer of "On Top of Old Smoky" and "Goodnight Irene". "Leadbelly" was one of the most important folk musicians of the twentieth century. He was was nicknamed "Lead Belly" or "Leadbelly" due to a combination of his surname, Ledbetter, and his reputation for being exceptionally tough, strong, and hard-working while serving time in Southern prison farms.
19. **The contemporary African American family** with the blueprint of the planned society, free from social wrongs.
20. **Nameless figure clutching the machinery of an industrial society**; symbol of opposition confronting African Americans' efforts to gain equality.



THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO TO DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA

Study Sketch - Charles White

Find this sketch near the end of the Promise of Liberty exhibition.

In his painting *The Contribution of the Negro to Democracy in America*, **Charles White** reshapes the story Americans had been taught for generations. By broadening the nation's historical lens, he elevates the often overlooked African American figures whose leadership, labor, and courage remain essential to the making of American democracy.

This full-color study provides White's vision for his mural at Hampton University. It features images of prominent African American men and women from the colonial era to the 20th century.

In 1941, White received \$2,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fellowship for a project that included its creation. He painted the 18-by 12-foot mural on a plaster wall with egg tempera over three months in 1943. Three students assisted by serving as models, mixing paints, and cracking eggs for the tempera. The mural was painted on the second floor of Clarke Hall in Wainwright Auditorium on the back wall of the stage.