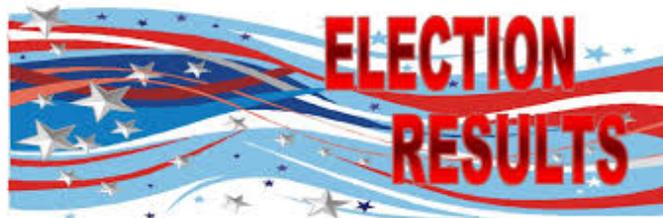


“The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He has anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; He has sent me to heal the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed” Luke 4:18



Did you know?

- Although voting is over in Missouri and Illinois, remember that what happens in other states could ultimately affect each of us. People still need to go vote where elections are not final. Please stay involved and encourage friends and family in other states to vote if voting is still underway.
- Unofficial Missouri voting results can be found at: <https://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/results>
- Missouri and Illinois voting results can be found at: <https://www.ksdk.com/elections>
- To find out what's on the 2023 ballots go to: https://ballotpedia.org/Sample_Ballot_Lookup
- Missouri and Illinois voting results can be found at: <https://www.ksdk.com/elections>
- To find out what's on the 2023 ballots go to: https://ballotpedia.org/Sample_Ballot_Lookup
- The Georgia runoff will be December 6, 2022

Watch For Upcoming Events

- Financial Empowerment Workshop
- Environmental Justice/Racism Forum
 - Lead Issues
 - Water Issues
 - Land fields

BLACK HISTORY & BEYOND



Carter Goodwin Woodson (December 19, 1875 – April 1950)

Carter G. Woodson was an American historian, author, journalist, and the founder of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH). He was one of the first scholars to study the history of the African diaspora, including African-American history. A founder of *The Journal of Negro History* in 1916, Woodson has been called the "father of black history".^[1] In February 1926 he launched the celebration of "Negro History Week", the precursor of Black History Month. Woodson was an important figure to the movement of Afrocentrism, due to his perspective of placing people of African descent at the center of the study of history and the human experience.^[1]

Born in Virginia, the son of former slaves, Woodson had to put off schooling while he worked in the coal mines of West Virginia. He graduated from Berea College, and became a teacher and school administrator. He gained graduate degrees at the University of Chicago and in 1912 was the second African American, after W. E. B. Du Bois, to obtain a PhD degree from Harvard University. Woodson remains the only person whose parents were enslaved in the United States to obtain a History PhD.^[6] He taught at historically black colleges Howard University and West Virginia State University but spent most his career in Washington, DC managing the ASALH, public speaking, writing, and publishing.

CONTINUE TO PROTECT YOURSELF

