

## Reading List from William Reed

*The Black History of the White House* is a book by Clarence Lusane concerning the history of the African-American community's relationship to government and the White House as a symbol as well as a place of employment. The book begins with the founding of the United States and continues to the first few years of the Barack Obama administration.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Black\\_History\\_of\\_the\\_White\\_House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Black_History_of_the_White_House)

*A Slave in the White House: Paul Jennings and the Madisons* by Elizabeth Dowling Taylor.

Paul Jennings was born into slavery on the plantation of James and Dolley Madison in Virginia, later becoming part of the Madison household staff at the White House. Once finally emancipated by Senator Daniel Webster later in life, he would give an aged and impoverished Dolley Madison, his former owner, money from his own pocket, write the first White House memoir, and see his sons fight with the Union Army in the Civil War. He died a free man in northwest Washington at 75. Based on correspondence, legal documents, and journal entries rarely seen before, this amazing portrait of the times reveals the mores and attitudes toward slavery of the nineteenth century, and sheds new light on famous characters such as James Madison, who believed the white and black populations could not coexist as equals; French General Lafayette who was appalled by this idea; Dolley Madison, who ruthlessly sold Paul after her husband's death; and many other since forgotten slaves, abolitionists, and civil right activists.

[https://www.amazon.com/Slave-White-House-Jennings-Madisons/dp/0230341985/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1511894706&sr=1-1](https://www.amazon.com/Slave-White-House-Jennings-Madisons/dp/0230341985/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1511894706&sr=1-1)

"Faces at the Bottom of the Well: The Permanence of Racism" by Derrick Bell.

Bell, who passed away in 2011, was a catalyst for racial equity. His life, a tribute to activism and courage, was expertly chronicled by The HistoryMakers, which records oral histories of the Black experience.

<https://ww2.kqed.org/mindshift/2015/07/02/what-faces-at-the-bottom-of-the-well-teaches-about-race/>

<https://www.amazon.com/Faces-At-Bottom-Well-Permanence/dp/0465068146>

*Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* is an 1845 memoir and treatise on abolition written by famous orator and former slave Frederick Douglass. It is generally held to be the most famous of a number of narratives written by former slaves during the same period. In factual detail, the text describes the events of his life and is considered to be one of the most influential pieces of literature to fuel the abolitionist movement of the early 19th century in the United States.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative\\_of\\_the\\_Life\\_of\\_Frederick\\_Douglass,\\_an\\_American\\_Slave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative_of_the_Life_of_Frederick_Douglass,_an_American_Slave)

*White Like Me: Reflections on Race from a Privileged Son* is a book by activist and writer Tim Wise. It is a personal account examining white privilege and his conception of racism in American society through his experiences with his family and in his community. The title is based on the book *Black Like Me* written by John Howard Griffin.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White\\_Like\\_Me](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Like_Me)

## Reading List from William Reed

*The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness* is a book by Michelle Alexander, a civil rights litigator and legal scholar. The book discusses race-related issues specific to African-American males and mass incarceration in the United States, but Alexander notes that the discrimination faced by African-American males is prevalent among other minorities and socio-economically disadvantaged populations. Alexander's central premise, from which the book derives its title, is that "mass incarceration is, metaphorically, the New Jim Crow".

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_New\\_Jim\\_Crow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_Jim_Crow)

*Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* is an autobiography by a young mother and fugitive slave published in 1861 by L. Maria Child, who edited the book for its author, Harriet Ann Jacobs. Jacobs used the pseudonym Linda Brent. The book documents Jacobs' life as a slave and how she gained freedom for herself and for her children. Jacobs contributed to the genre of slave narrative by using the techniques of sentimental novels "to address race and gender issues." She explores the struggles and sexual abuse that female slaves faced on plantations as well as their efforts to practice motherhood and protect their children when their children might be sold away.

Jacobs' book is addressed to white women in the North who do not fully comprehend the evils of slavery. She makes direct appeals to their humanity to expand their knowledge and influence their thoughts about slavery as an institution.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incidents\\_in\\_the\\_Life\\_of\\_a\\_Slave\\_Girl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incidents_in_the_Life_of_a_Slave_Girl)