

The impact of black institutions

- The black family
- The church
- Black educational organizations
- Sports Icons
- Entertainment celebrities



The Black family has endured many trials and tribulations

- The black American family is very complex. It is rooted in religion and slavery. Blacks have always been spiritual people believing in a higher power which goes back to their African roots. When one talks about the black American family, it goes back to slavery, when plantation owners separated husbands and wives from each other and their children. The white plantation owners had total control over black females and their husbands. Some blacks worked in the fields. Others worked in the homes, creating an atmosphere of discrimination among many blacks. Mulattoes, part white, lived among the enslaved people; they generally were treated better than the enslaved Black people. There was friction in many families over skin color.
- Black mothers and fathers showed love to their children and raised them as best as possible in challenging circumstances. However, mistreated, abuse, separation, and treatment as property still affect many blacks. Some blacks relish their history others feel victimized. Yet, overall the black family has made tremendous progress. They have made a significant contribution to the American success story.
- Blacks, by nature, are some of the most conservative people. This is rooted in their African heritage, which was about friends and family.

IN SLAVERY AND FREEDOM 1750-1925



Black church community impact

- Rooted in slavery, the black church has been at the forefront of support to enhance black Americans' lives. Enslaved people worked up from sunup to sundown. They had a short window to worship God between 6:00 pm Saturday to 6:00 am Monday.
- Some enslaved people had to steal away to praise and worship Jesus in an emotionally filled service giving thanks to God. After slavery, the church was one of the institutions representing black America; the preacher was looked upon as one of the primary spokespeople. There were no political leaders, and few prominent leaders blacks could turn to for assistance.
- The church was not just a worship center but a social center where people came together and fellowship and socialized to see friends and family. The black church remains a vital institution in the black community. Doctor Martin Luther King Jr. came out of the black church. Many legendary entertainers, such as Aretha Franklin and Whitney Houston, got their start in church. Over the years, the black church became involved in politics because there was little or no black political representation in local and national government.



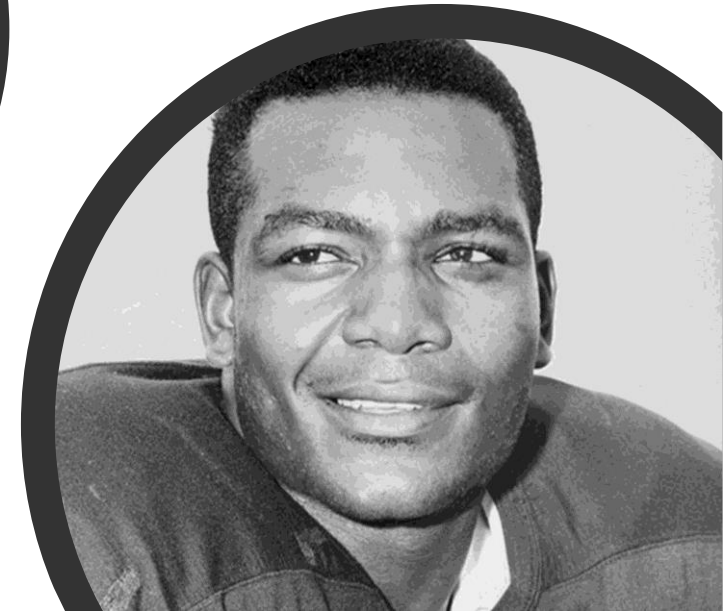
The Development of Black Leadership in the Schools

- Before integration, public schools and historically black colleges were institutions that developed leadership within the black community. Seeing black men and women in leadership profoundly affected black students' self-esteem. In addition, exposure to strong black role models inspired black students to take pride in their cultural heritage and respect law and order. During segregation, black teachers sponsored numerous service clubs, which helped develop leadership skills.
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- Most professors, principals, teachers, and coaches who worked in the system during my childhood had respect for black and white communities. Several officials became long-term city mayors and councilmen upon retirement from the system. However, the number of black leaders working in the school system has dramatically decreased over the years. A lack of black leadership in responsible positions has significantly affected the black community.
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The love affair and the impact of black sports icons

- From the very beginning, sports icons were idolized in the black community because they excelled in areas that had been blocked in the past. The idolizing goes back to Jack Johnson, the first black heavyweight champion leading up to Joe Louis, the brown bomber who defended his title more than any other heavyweight. Joe Louis was a source of inspiration and pride within the black community. Later, some great sports icons like Jim Brown, Bill Russell, and Kareem Abdul Jabbar became activists against racism and social injustice. Muhammad Ali was probably the most prominent athlete who spoke out against social injustice. He was admired in the black community like Jackie Robinson, who was respected because his courage and success in integrating Major League Baseball was significant factor in integrating America.



Why We Have Black Entertainment Awards?



For many years, blacks were given subservient acting roles: clowns, maids, butlers, airheads, and comic relief. Finally, Hollywood cast them as adult children with no confidence, education, work ethic, or courage during their early years.

The media and the entertainment industry are responsible for many negative stereotypes that have plagued black America for many years. Black actors and actresses were not cast as positive role models for black children during the early television and movie years. Blacks were not in wholesome, family-oriented programs. Discrimination in the movie industry hindered blacks' recognition as great actors and actresses.

Today, Black entertainers are some of the most admired icons in the black community. They are like athletes; they are looked at as those who beat the system. Many young people look at black entertainers as role models. They seek to become well-known actors' actresses' singers' and writers in Hollywood producers. In addition, many blacks view the entertainment field as a way out of poverty to build generational wealth for their friends and family.





Cited works

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