



Unparalleled Scholarship and Course Alignment

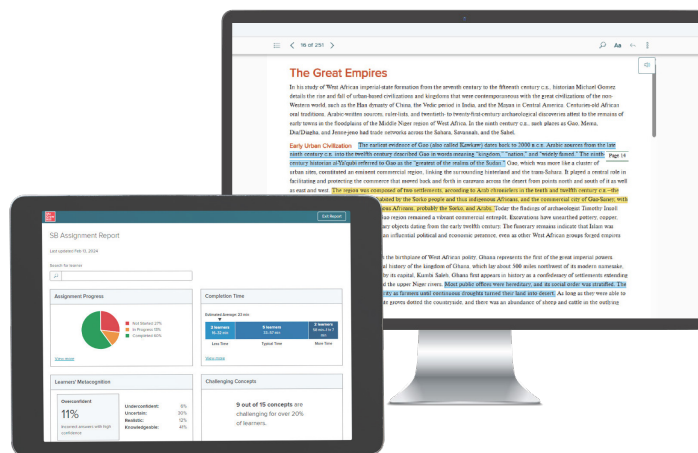
This first edition of *AP African American Studies: From Slavery to Freedom* builds upon the vast historical and current scholarship of the most revered chronology of the African American experience. This AP Edition provides complete coverage of the source-based course content, themes, and skills, and meticulously matches the course's chrono-thematic structure.

Beginning with “What is African American Studies?” which covers the history of the field of study and its major researchers and authors, the program takes a multi-disciplinary approach that helps students grasp the key concepts, developments, and processes enabling them to understand diverse perspectives surrounding historical events and debates.

Co-author Dr. Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham served on the AP course development committee and the College Board chose the parent text as the foundation for the course. This AP Edition is in lock-step alignment with the Framework.

Incomparable Support for AP Success

- **Mastering AP Skills:** Special features provide explicit instruction and practice for skills including content application, source analysis, and argumentation.
- **Analyzing Primary Sources:** An abundance of primary visuals and texts, including Window in Time source analysis, provide opportunities to engage directly with sources to build essential analytical skills.
- **Source-Based Skills Practice:** Targeted guidance on applying these crucial skills use sample questions that mirror the format and complexity of the AP Exam.
- **Exceptional Teacher Support:** Print and digital resources include a Teacher Manual, pacing guides and strategies, activities, resources for source analysis, navigating sensitive subject areas, and support for teachers who are new to the discipline or the AP program.



Robust Digital Resources include an interactive eBook, adaptive SmartBook®, Actively Learn, and two complete AP Practice Exams to provide additional support and practice opportunities.

AP African American Studies: From Slavery to Freedom

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Sample Activities

The features in *AP African American Studies: From Slavery to Freedom* work to enhance the classic narrative and highlight several people and events from the Course and Exam Description. Focusing on the AP Course Theme of Resistance and Resilience, these selections emphasize the strength and leadership of African American women.

Window in Time

Mary Church Terrell Speaks on the Work of the National Association of Colored Women, 1898

Through the National Association of Colored Women, which was formed by the union of two large organizations in July 1896 and which is now the only national body among colored women, much good has been done in the past, and more will be accomplished in the future, we hope. Questions affecting our legal status as a race are also constantly agitated by our women. In Louisiana and Tennessee, colored women have several times petitioned the legislatures of their respective States to repeal the obnoxious “Jim Crow Car” laws, nor will any stone be left unturned until this iniquitous and unjust enactment against respectable American citizens be forever wiped from the statutes of the South. And so, lifting as we climb, onward and upward we go, struggling and striving, and hoping that the buds and blossoms of our desires will burst into glorious fruition ere long. With courage, born of success achieved in the past, with a keen sense of the responsibility which we shall continue to assume, we look forward to a future large with promise and hope. Seeking no favors because of our color, nor patronage because of our needs, we knock at the bar of justice, asking an equal chance.

Source: Mary Church Terrell, *The Progress of Colored Women: An address delivered before the National American Women’s Suffrage Association at the Columbia Theater, Washington, D.C., February 18, 1898, on the occasion of its Fiftieth Anniversary* (Washington, D.C.: Smith Brothers Printers, 1898), Daniel A.P. Murray Collection, Library of Congress.

AP SOURCE ANALYSIS

Explain the significance of this address in the context of the Black women’s club movements.

Window in Time features provide unique vantage points from which to get a first-hand view of people, organizations, and community activities. Such vantage points render multiple and, equally important, conflicting voices in the past. Each reading includes an AP Source Analysis question that helps students practice the AP Course Skills.

Focus On features provide deeper dives into key people and events from the AP Framework. They allow students to go beyond a basic understanding and support teachers in connecting the content to students’ lives. These features may also serve as ideas for additional research for the Individual Student Project.

Focus On: Ella Baker

In 1966, Coretta Scott King described Black women as “the backbone of the whole civil rights movement” whose efforts made possible local organizing and mass mobilization. Few individuals embody this truth more than Ella Baker. Known as the “mother of the Civil Rights movement,” Baker was a brilliant organizer, activist, and mentor. After moving to Harlem, New York, Baker immersed herself in political activism and found work as a journalist. In 1940, she became a field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), traveling across the Jim Crow South to raise funds, recruit members, and build support for civil rights. By 1943, she was promoted to director of branches, making her the highest-ranking woman in the NAACP at the time. A champion of youth involvement, Baker organized a conference at Shaw University to galvanize student activists after the 1960 Greensboro sit-ins. In her “Bigger than a Hamburger” speech, she stressed to students that the sit-ins were about more than access to lunch counters; they represented the larger struggle for African Americans’ full inclusion in American life. With Baker’s guidance and support, the students founded the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC later spearheaded “Freedom Rides” and “Freedom Summer,” campaigns to challenge segregation and register Black voters in the South. Baker’s legacy is defined by her dedication to collective action rather than public acclaim. Even into her later years, Baker continued to advocate for civil and human rights, remaining a tireless force until her death on her 83rd birthday, December 13, 1986.

Connect to Today
How can today’s youth activists draw inspiration from Ella Baker?