

history of prairie view am university

History of Prairie View A&M University

history of prairie view am university is a fascinating journey that reflects the broader story of education, civil rights, and African American empowerment in the United States. As one of the nation's historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), Prairie View A&M University has played a significant role in providing access to higher education for African Americans, especially during times when educational opportunities were scarce due to segregation and systemic barriers. Exploring its origins, growth, and impact reveals not only the evolution of an institution but also the resilience and determination of a community committed to academic excellence and social progress.

The Founding Years: Origins Rooted in Opportunity

The history of Prairie View A&M University begins in the late 19th century, a period marked by the aftermath of the Civil War and the Reconstruction era. Founded in 1876, Prairie View was originally established as the "Prairie View Normal Institute" under the Morrill Act of 1862, which aimed to create land-grant colleges to promote agriculture and mechanical arts. What made Prairie View unique was its mission to serve African American students in Texas, at a time when segregation laws limited their access to higher education.

Legislative Foundations and Early Challenges

The Texas legislature passed the bill creating Prairie View, positioning it as the first state-supported institution of higher learning for Black Texans. Despite this landmark achievement, the school faced significant challenges in its early years. Funding was minimal, and facilities were often inadequate, reflecting the broader inequalities of the era. However, the commitment of its founders and early faculty ensured that Prairie View continued to grow as a center for teacher training and vocational education.

Expansion and Evolution Through the 20th Century

As the 20th century progressed, the history of Prairie View A&M University took on new dimensions. The institution expanded its academic programs beyond teacher education to include agriculture, engineering, and the sciences. This

diversification was crucial in adapting to the changing educational needs of African Americans and the economic demands of Texas.

Transition to a Full-Fledged University

In 1945, Prairie View Normal Institute officially became Prairie View A&M College of Texas, reflecting its broadened curriculum and degree offerings. This transition marked a pivotal moment, as the school began to offer bachelor's degrees in various fields, enhancing its academic reputation. Later, in 1973, the institution achieved university status, becoming Prairie View A&M University, which allowed it to further expand graduate programs and research initiatives.

Role During the Civil Rights Movement

During the turbulent decades of the 1950s and 1960s, Prairie View was more than just an educational institution; it was a hub of activism and empowerment. The university provided a safe space for African American students to organize and advocate for civil rights. It also contributed to the intellectual foundation of the movement through its emphasis on leadership development and community service. This period reinforced Prairie View's role not just as an academic entity but as a vital cultural and social institution.

Academic Excellence and Research Contributions

The history of Prairie View A&M University is also a story of academic achievement and innovation. Over the years, the university has developed strong programs in engineering, agriculture, nursing, and business, among others. Its commitment to STEM education has been particularly noteworthy, helping to produce generations of African American professionals in fields traditionally underrepresented by minorities.

Land-Grant Mission and Agricultural Research

As a land-grant institution, Prairie View has maintained a strong focus on agricultural research and extension services. This mission has not only benefited students but also contributed to the development of rural communities in Texas. Through research centers and partnerships, the university continues to address contemporary challenges in sustainable agriculture, food security, and environmental stewardship.

Collaborations and Community Engagement

Another crucial aspect of Prairie View's history is its dedication to community engagement. The university has fostered partnerships with industry, government, and other educational institutions to enhance opportunities for its students and support regional development. Programs aimed at mentoring, entrepreneurship, and public health underscore Prairie View's ongoing commitment to social responsibility.

Campus Life and Cultural Legacy

Beyond academics, the history of Prairie View A&M University is rich with traditions and cultural significance. The university's vibrant campus life, including its storied marching band, athletic programs, and student organizations, has cultivated a strong sense of identity and pride among students and alumni.

Traditions That Inspire

From the "Marching Storm" band to homecoming celebrations, Prairie View has created a unique cultural atmosphere that celebrates African American heritage and fosters community spirit. These traditions play an essential role in student engagement and retention, making the university more than just a place of learning—it is a home for lifelong connections.

Notable Alumni and Their Impact

The legacy of Prairie View A&M University is also reflected in its alumni, many of whom have gone on to make significant contributions in politics, education, business, and the arts. Their successes serve as a testament to the university's enduring impact and the importance of HBCUs in shaping leaders who influence society on multiple levels.

Looking Forward: The Future of Prairie View A&M University

While rooted deeply in history, Prairie View A&M University continues to look ahead. The institution embraces innovation and diversity, preparing new generations for a rapidly changing world. Its strategic plans emphasize expanding academic programs, enhancing research capabilities, and increasing global engagement.

The history of Prairie View A&M University is a remarkable narrative of perseverance and progress. From its humble beginnings as a normal institute to its current standing as a comprehensive university, Prairie View has remained steadfast in its mission to educate and empower. This story not only honors the past but also inspires future scholars and leaders to carry forward the legacy of excellence and service.

Frequently Asked Questions

When was Prairie View A&M University established?

Prairie View A&M University was established in 1876.

What was the original purpose of Prairie View A&M University?

The original purpose of Prairie View A&M University was to provide education to African American students in Texas, focusing on agricultural and mechanical arts.

How did Prairie View A&M University get its name?

The university was named Prairie View A&M University because it is located in Prairie View, Texas, and 'A&M' stands for Agricultural and Mechanical, reflecting its educational focus.

What role did Prairie View A&M University play during segregation?

During segregation, Prairie View A&M University served as one of the few higher education institutions available to African American students in Texas, providing them with access to education and professional training.

When did Prairie View A&M University become part of the Texas A&M University System?

Prairie View A&M University became part of the Texas A&M University System in 1973.

How has Prairie View A&M University evolved academically since its founding?

Since its founding, Prairie View A&M University has expanded its academic programs beyond agriculture and mechanics to include a wide range of disciplines such as engineering, nursing, business, and liberal arts.

What is the significance of Prairie View A&M University in African American education history?

Prairie View A&M University is significant for being the second oldest public institution of higher education in Texas and for its longstanding commitment to educating African American students during and after segregation.

Who were some notable figures associated with the early history of Prairie View A&M University?

Notable figures include Lawrence Sullivan Ross, a former Texas governor who supported the establishment of the school, and key early administrators and educators who helped shape the university's mission.

How has Prairie View A&M University contributed to the local community over the years?

Prairie View A&M University has contributed to the local community through educational opportunities, economic development, research initiatives, and cultural events, fostering growth and empowerment in the region.

Additional Resources

History of Prairie View A&M University: A Legacy of Educational Excellence and Resilience

history of prairie view am university traces the evolution of one of Texas's most venerable historically black universities (HBCUs). Founded in the late 19th century, Prairie View A&M University has played a pivotal role in shaping educational opportunities for African Americans in Texas and beyond. This article delves into its origins, developmental milestones, challenges, and contributions to higher education, presenting a comprehensive overview of the institution's rich heritage.

Founding and Early Years

The history of Prairie View A&M University begins in 1876, a critical period during the Reconstruction era in the United States. Established by the Texas Legislature, the institution was originally called the "Prairie View State Normal School." Its primary mission was to provide teacher training for African Americans in Texas, addressing the urgent need for qualified Black educators in the post-Civil War South.

Initially, the school's curriculum focused on normal education—preparing teachers for elementary and secondary schools. This mission aligned with the

broader goals of Reconstruction to expand educational access for formerly enslaved populations and their descendants. The choice of location—Prairie View, Texas—was strategic, situated in Waller County to serve rural Black communities across the state.

Legislative Foundation and Land Grant Status

Prairie View's establishment was part of a broader legislative movement that included the Morrill Act of 1890, which mandated that states with racially segregated education systems provide separate land-grant institutions for Black students. In 1890, Prairie View was designated as Texas's land-grant university for African Americans, cementing its role in agricultural, mechanical, and technical education.

This designation expanded the school's mission beyond teacher preparation to include practical and industrial education modeled after the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The land-grant status also enabled Prairie View to receive federal funding, which was critical for its growth and infrastructure development.

Growth Through the 20th Century

Throughout the early and mid-20th century, Prairie View A&M University experienced significant growth in both enrollment and academic offerings. The institution transitioned from a normal school to a comprehensive university, reflecting changing educational demands and societal progress.

Expansion of Academic Programs

By the 1920s and 1930s, Prairie View began offering bachelor's degrees in various disciplines, including agriculture, engineering, and liberal arts. This expansion was a direct response to calls for broader educational opportunities for African Americans, who were often denied access to predominantly white institutions (PWIs) due to segregation laws.

The university's engineering programs, in particular, gained recognition for producing Black professionals in fields like civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. Prairie View's emphasis on STEM education contributed to diversifying these traditionally exclusionary sectors.

Role During Segregation and Civil Rights Era

During the Jim Crow era, Prairie View A&M University stood as a beacon of

hope for Black Texans seeking higher education. Despite limited resources and systemic discrimination, the university maintained high academic standards and nurtured generations of leaders, educators, and professionals.

The institution also became a center of activism and social change. Students and faculty participated in civil rights movements, advocating for desegregation and equal educational opportunities. The university's role in this socio-political landscape underscores its significance beyond academics.

Modern Developments and Challenges

In the latter half of the 20th century and into the 21st, Prairie View A&M University continued to evolve, adapting to new educational paradigms and expanding its influence.

Integration into the Texas A&M University System

A landmark development in the university's history was its incorporation into the Texas A&M University System in 1989. This integration enhanced funding opportunities, research capabilities, and academic collaborations. As part of a larger system, Prairie View gained access to resources that helped modernize facilities and expand graduate programs.

Academic and Research Advancements

Today, Prairie View offers a wide range of undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees across disciplines including agriculture, business, education, engineering, nursing, and the arts. The university has invested heavily in research initiatives, particularly those addressing issues relevant to underserved communities, such as public health disparities and urban development.

Challenges Faced

Despite its successes, Prairie View A&M University has faced challenges typical of many HBCUs, including funding limitations, enrollment fluctuations, and infrastructural needs. The university competes with both historically black and predominantly white institutions for students, faculty, and research grants.

Moreover, maintaining relevance in an increasingly digital and globalized educational environment requires continuous adaptation. Efforts to enhance online learning platforms and expand international partnerships reflect

Prairie View's commitment to meeting these challenges head-on.

Impact and Legacy

The history of Prairie View A&M University is inseparable from the broader narrative of African American education and empowerment in Texas. Its legacy is reflected in the thousands of graduates who have contributed to diverse fields, ranging from education and engineering to politics and the arts.

Notable Alumni and Contributions

Alumni of Prairie View have made significant impacts locally and nationally. From pioneering educators and civil rights leaders to entrepreneurs and scientists, the university's graduates embody its mission of service and leadership. Their achievements underscore the institution's role in fostering social mobility and professional excellence.

Community Engagement and Cultural Significance

Beyond academics, Prairie View A&M University serves as a cultural hub, preserving African American heritage and promoting community development. Its annual events, research centers, and outreach programs strengthen ties with surrounding communities and enhance public understanding of Black history and culture.

- Promotes educational access for underserved populations
- Supports economic development through research and partnerships
- Preserves and celebrates African American cultural heritage

The university's sustained commitment to these principles ensures its continued relevance and influence.

The history of Prairie View A&M University is a testament to resilience and vision. From humble beginnings as a teacher training school to its current status as a comprehensive research university, Prairie View has navigated complex social and political landscapes to become a pillar of educational excellence within Texas and the nation's HBCU community.

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history of prairie view am university: *Single Star of the West* Kenneth W. Howell, Charles Swanlund, 2017-03-15 Does Texas's experience as a republic make it unique among the other states? In many ways, Texas was an "accidental republic" for nearly ten years, until Texans voted overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to the United States after winning independence from Mexico. *Single Star of the West* chronicles Texas's efforts to maneuver through the pitfalls and hardships of creating and maintaining the "accidental republic." The volume begins with the Texas Revolution and examines whether or not a true Texas identity emerged during the Republic era. Next, several contributors discuss how the Republic was defended by its army, navy, and the Texas Rangers. Individual chapters focus on the early founders of Texas—Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar, and Anson Jones—who were all exceptional men, but like all men, suffered from their own share of fears and faults. Texas's efforts at diplomacy, and persistence and transformation in its economy, also receive careful analysis. Finally, social and cultural aspects of the Texas Republic receive coverage, with discussions of women, American Indians, African Americans, Tejanos, and religion. The contributors also focus on the extent that conditions in the republic attracted political and economic opportunists, some of whom achieved a remarkable degree of success. *Single Star of the West* also highlights how the Texas Republic was established on American political ideology. With the majority of the white settlers coming from the United States, this will not surprise many scholars of the era. In some cases, the Texans successfully adopted American political and economic ideology to their needs, while other times they failed miserably.

history of prairie view am university: *Reawakening the Public Research University* Renée Beville Flower, Brent M. Haddad, 2014-03-28 A core institution in the human endeavor—the public research university—is in transition. As U.S. public universities adapt to a multi-decadal decline in public funding, they risk losing their essential character as a generator, evaluator, and archivist of ideas and as a wellspring of tomorrow's intellectual, economic, and political leaders. This book explores the core interdependent and coevolving structures of the research university: its physical domain (buildings, libraries, classrooms), administration (governance and funding), and intellectual structures (curricula and degree programs). It searches the U.S. history of the public research university to identify its essential qualities, and generates recommendations that identify the crucial roles of university administration, state government and federal government.

history of prairie view am university: *Texans and War* Alexander Mendoza, Charles David Grear, 2012-02-29 Beginning with tribal wars among Native Americans before Europeans settled Texas and continuing through the Civil War, the soil of what would become the Lone Star State has frequently been stained by the blood of those contesting for control of its resources. In subsequent years and continuing to the present, its citizens have often taken up arms beyond its borders in pursuit of political values and national defense. Although historians have studied the role of the state and its people in war for well over a century, a wealth of topics remain that deserve greater attention: Tejanos in World War II, the common Texas soldier's interaction with foreign enemies, the perception of Texas warriors throughout the world, the role of religion among Texans who fight or contemplate fighting, controversial paramilitary groups in Texas, the role and effects of Texans' ethnicity, culture, and gender during wartime, to name a few. In *Texans at War*, fourteen scholars provide new studies, perspectives, and historiographies to extend the understanding of this important field. One of the largest collections of original scholarship on this topic to date, *Texans*

and War will stimulate useful conversation and research among historians, students, and interested general readers. In addition, the breadth and originality of its contributions provide a solid overview of emerging perspectives on the military history and historiography of Texas and the region. Partial listing of CONTENTS Introduction Alexander Mendoza and Charles David Gear PART I. Texans Fighting through Time: Thematic Topics 1. The Indian Wars of Texas: A Lipan Apache Perspective p. 17 Thomas A Britten 2. Tejanos at War: A History of Mexican Texans in American Wars Alexander Mendoza 3. Texas Women at War p. 69 Melanie A Kirkland 4. The Influence of War and Military Service on African Texans p. 97 Alwyn Barr 5. The Patriot-Warrior Mystique: John S. Brooks, Walter P. Lane, Samuel H. Walker, and the Adventurous Quest for Renown p. 113 Jimmy L. Bryan Jr. 6. All Eyes of Texas Are on Comal County: German Texans' Loyalty during the Civil War and World War I p. 133 Charles David Gear PART II. Wars in Texas History: Chronological Conflicts 7. Between Imperial Warfare: Crossing of the Smuggling Frontier and Transatlantic Commerce on the Louisiana-Texas Borderlands, 1754-1785 p. 157 Francis X. Galan 8. The Mexican-American War: Reflections on an Overlooked Conflict p. 178 Kendall Milton 9. The Prolonged War: Texans Struggle to Win the Civil War during Reconstruction p. 196 Kenneth W. Howell 10. The Texas Immunes in the Spanish-American War p. 213 James M. McCaffrey 11. Surveillance on the Border: American Intelligence and the Tejano Community during World War I p. 227 Jose A. Ramirez 12. Texan Prisoners of the Japanese: A Study in Survival p. 248 Kelly E. Crager 13. Lyndon B. Johnson's Bitch of a War: An Antiwar Essay p. 269 James M. Smallwood 14. Black Paradox in the Age of Terrorism: Military Patriotism or Higher Education p. 283 Ronald E. Goodwin Index p. 301

history of prairie view am university: The Historical Roots of Human Trafficking Makini Chisolm-Straker, Katherine Chon, 2021-05-22 A public health approach to human trafficking requires a nuanced understanding of its root causes. This textbook applies a historical lens to human trafficking from expert resources for the multidisciplinary public health learner and worker. The book challenges the anti-trafficking paradigm to meaningfully understand historical legacies of present-day root-causes of human trafficking. This textbook focuses on history's utility in public health. It describes history to contextualize and explain present times, and provides public health lessons in trafficking prevention and intervention. Public health recognizes the importance of multiple systems to solve big problems, so the chapters illustrate how current anti-trafficking efforts in markets and public systems connect with historical policies and data in the United States. Topics explored include: Capitalism, Colonialism, and Imperialism: Roots for Present-Day Trafficking Invisibility, Forced Labor, and Domestic Work Addressing Modern Slavery in Global Supply Chains: The Role of Businesses Immigration, Precarity, and Human Trafficking: Histories and Legacies of Asian American Racial Exclusion in the United States Systemic and Structural Roots of Child Sex Trafficking: The Role of Gender, Race, and Sexual Orientation in Disproportionate Victimization The Complexities of Complex Trauma: An Historical and Contemporary Review of Healing in the Aftermath of Commercialized Violence Historical Context Matters: Health Research, Health Care, and Bodies of Color in the United States Understanding linkages between contemporary manifestations of human trafficking with their respective historical roots offers meaningful insights into the roles of public policies, institutions, cultural beliefs, and socioeconomic norms in commercialized violence. The textbook identifies sustainable solutions to prevent human trafficking and improve the health of the Nation. The Historical Roots of Human Trafficking is essential reading for students of public health, health sciences, criminology, and social sciences; public health professionals; academics; anti-trafficking advocates, policy-makers, taskforces, funders, and organizations; legislators; and governmental agencies and administrators.

history of prairie view am university: Middle Passages and the Healing Place of History Elizabeth Brown-Guillory, 2006 Middle Passages and the Healing Place of History: Migration and Identity in Black Women's Literature brings together a series of essays addressing black women's fragmented identities and quests for wholeness. The individual essays concern culturally specific experiences of blacks in select African countries, England, the Caribbean, the United States, and Canada. They examine identity struggles by establishing the Middle Passage as the first site of

identity rupture and the subsequent break from cultural and historical moorings. In most cases, the authors themselves have migrated from their places of origin to new spaces that present challenges. Their narratives replicate the displacement engendered by their own experiences of living with the complexities of diasporic existence. Their female characters, many of whom participate in multiple border crossings, work to define themselves within a hostile environment. In nearly every essay, the female characters struggle against multiple yokes of oppression, giving voice to what it means to be black, female, poor, old, and alone. The subjects' migrations and journeys are analyzed as attempts to heal the displacement, both physical and psychological, that results from dislocation and relocation from the homeland, imagined variously as Africa. This volume reveals that black women across the globe share a common ground fraught with struggles, but the narratives bear out that these women are not easily divided and that they stand upon each other's shoulders dispensing healing balms. Black women's history and herstory commingle; the trauma that ensued when Africans were loaded onto ships in chains continues to haunt black women, and men, too, wherever they find themselves in this present moment of the Diaspora.

history of prairie view am university: Still the Arena of Civil War Kenneth Wayne Howell, 2012 Following the Civil War, the United States was fully engaged in a bloody conflict with ex-Confederates, conservative Democrats, and members of organized terrorist groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan, for control of the southern states. Texas became one of the earliest battleground states in the War of Reconstruction. Throughout this era, white Texans claimed that Radical Republicans in Congress were attempting to dominate their state through Negro-Carpetbag-Scalawag rule. In response to these perceived threats, whites initiated a violent guerrilla war that was designed to limit support for the Republican Party. They targeted loyal Unionists throughout the South, especially African Americans who represented the largest block of Republican voters in the region. Was the Reconstruction era in the Lone Star State simply a continuation of the Civil War? Evidence presented by sixteen contributors in this new anthology, edited by Kenneth W. Howell, argues that this indeed was the case. Topics include the role of the Freedmen's Bureau and the occupying army, focusing on both sides of the violence. Several contributors analyze the origins of the Ku Klux Klan and its operations in Texas, how the Texas State Police attempted to quell the violence, and Tejano adjustment to Reconstruction. Other chapters focus on violence against African-American women, the failure of Governor Throckmorton to establish law and order, and the role of newspaper editors influencing popular opinion. Finally, several contributors study Reconstruction by region in the Lower Brazos River Valley and in Lavaca County.

history of prairie view am university: Black Greek-letter Organizations in the Twenty-First Century Gregory S. Parks, 2008-06-13 During the twentieth century, black Greek-Letter organizations (BGLOs) united college students dedicated to excellence, fostered kinship, and uplifted African Americans. Members of these organizations include remarkable and influential individuals such as Martin Luther King Jr., Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, novelist Toni Morrison, and Wall Street pioneer Reginald F. Lewis. Despite the profound influence of these groups, many now question the continuing relevance of BGLOs, arguing that their golden age has passed. Partly because of their perceived link to hip-hop culture, black fraternities and sororities have been unfairly reduced to a media stereotype—a world of hazing without any real substance. The general public knows very little about BGLOs, and surprisingly the members themselves often do not have a thorough understanding of their history and culture or of the issues currently facing their organizations. To foster a greater engagement with the history and contributions of BGLOs, *Black Greek-Letter Organizations in the Twenty-first Century: Our Fight Has Just Begun* brings together an impressive group of authors to explore the contributions and continuing possibilities of BGLOs and their members. Editor Gregory S. Parks and the contributing authors provide historical context for the development of BGLOs, exploring their service activities as well as their relationships with other prominent African American institutions. The book examines BGLOs' responses to a number of contemporary issues, including non-black membership, homosexuality within BGLOs, and

the perception of BGLOs as educated gangs. As illustrated by the organized response of BGLO members to the racial injustice they observed in Jena, Louisiana, these organizations still have a vital mission. Both internally and externally, BGLOs struggle to forge a relevant identity for the new century. Internally, these groups wrestle with many issues, including hazing, homophobia, petty intergroup competition, and the difficulty of bridging the divide between college and alumni members. Externally, BGLOs face the challenge of rededicating themselves to their communities and leading an aggressive campaign against modern forms of racism, sexism, and other types of fear-driven behavior. By embracing the history of these organizations and exploring their continuing viability and relevance, *Black Greek-Letter Organizations in the Twenty-first Century* demonstrates that BGLOs can create a positive and enduring future and that their most important work lies ahead.

history of prairie view am university: *The Land-Grant Colleges and the Reshaping of American Higher Education* Roger L. Geiger, 2017-07-05 This work provides a critical reexamination of the origin and development of America's land-grant colleges and universities, created by the most important piece of legislation in higher education. The story is divided into five parts that provide closer examinations of representative developments. Part I describes the connection between agricultural research and American colleges. Part II shows that the responsibility of defining and implementing the land-grant act fell to the states, which produced a variety of institutions in the nineteenth century. Part III details the first phase of the conflict during the latter decades of the nineteenth century about whether land colleges were intended to be agricultural colleges, or full academic institutions. Part IV focuses on the fact that full-fledged universities became dominant institutions of American higher education. The final part shows that the land-grant mission is alive and well in university colleges of agriculture and, in fact, is inherent to their identity. Including some of the best minds the field has to offer, this volume follows in the fine tradition of past books in Transaction's Perspectives on the History of Higher Education series.

history of prairie view am university: *The Seventh Star of the Confederacy* Kenneth Wayne Howell, 2009 On February 1, 1861, delegates at the Texas Secession Convention elected to leave the Union. The people of Texas supported the actions of the convention in a statewide referendum, paving the way for the state to secede and to officially become the seventh state in the Confederacy. Soon the Texans found themselves engaged in a bloody and prolonged civil war against their northern brethren. During the course of this war, the lives of thousands of Texans, both young and old, were changed forever. This new anthology, edited by Kenneth W. Howell, incorporates the latest scholarly research on how Texans experienced the war. Eighteen contributors take us from the battlefield to the home front, ranging from inside the walls of a Confederate prison to inside the homes of women and children left to fend for themselves while their husbands and fathers were away on distant battlefields, and from the halls of the governor's mansion to the halls of the county commissioner's court in Colorado County. Also explored are well-known battles that took place in or near Texas, such as the Battle of Galveston, the Battle of Nueces, the Battle of Sabine Pass, and the Red River Campaign. Finally, the social and cultural aspects of the war receive new analysis, including the experiences of women, African Americans, Union prisoners of war, and noncombatants.

history of prairie view am university: *The Fate of Texas* Charles D. Grear, 2008-09-01 Choice Outstanding Academic Title Texas has often been overlooked in Civil War scholarship, but this examination shows that the Lone Star State—though definitely unusual—was decidedly Southern. Eleven noted historians examine the ways the civil war touched every aspect of life in Texas and approach the subject from varied perspectives—military, social, and cultural history; public history; and historical memory—to provide a greater understanding of the roles of women and slaves during the war, and how veterans and the aftermath of loss helped pave the way for the Texas of today.

history of prairie view am university: *Transforming the Authority of the Archive* Andi Gustavson, Charlotte Nunes, 2023-08-22 Perspectives from educators, archivists, and students involved in efforts to deconstruct and transform the institutional authority of archives

history of prairie view am university: African American Doctors of World War I W.

Douglas Fisher, Joann H. Buckley, 2015-12-17 In World War I, 104 African American doctors joined the United States Army to care for the 40,000 men of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions, the Army's only black combat units. The infantry regiments of the 93rd arrived first and were turned over to the French to fill gaps in their decimated lines. The 92nd Division came later and fought alongside other American units. Some of those doctors rose to prominence; others died young or later succumbed to the economic and social challenges of the times. Beginning with their assignment to the Medical Officers Training Camp (Colored)--the only one in U.S. history--this book covers the early years, education and war experiences of these physicians, as well as their careers in the black communities of early 20th century America.

history of prairie view am university: A Pictorial History of Texas A&M University, 1876-1976 Henry C. Dethloff, 1975 Celebrates the 120-year history of Texas A & M University, from its founding in 1876 through the construction of the George Bush Presidential Library. Features historical and contemporary photographs and highlights the school's military tradition.

history of prairie view am university: Reaping a Greater Harvest Debra Ann Reid, 2007 Jim Crow laws pervaded the south, reaching from the famous separate yet equal facilities to voting discrimination to the seats on buses. Agriculture, a key industry for those southern blacks trying to forge an independent existence, was not immune to the touch of racism, prejudice, and inequality. In Reaping a Greater Harvest, Debra Reid deftly spotlights the hierarchies of race, class, and gender within the extension service. Black farmers were excluded from cooperative demonstration work in Texas until the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension act in 1914. However, the resulting Negro Division included a complicated bureaucracy of African American agents who reported to white officials, were supervised by black administrators, and served black farmers. The now-measurable successes of these African American farmers exacerbated racial tensions and led to pressure on agents to maintain the status quo. The bureau that was meant to ensure equality instead became another tool for systematic discrimination and maintenance of the white-dominated southern landscape. Historians of race, gender, and class have joined agricultural historians in roundly praising Reid's work.

history of prairie view am university: Black Women in Texas History Bruce A. Glasrud, Merline Pitre, 2008 Though often consigned to the footnotes of history, African American women are a significant part of the rich, multiethnic heritage of Texas and the United States. Until now, though, their story has frequently been fragmented and underappreciated. Black Women in Texas History draws together a multi-author narrative of the experiences and impact of black American women from the time of slavery until the recent past. Each chapter, written by an expert on the era, provides a readable survey and overview of the lives and roles of black Texas women during that period. Each provides careful documentation, which, along with the thorough bibliography compiled by the volume editors, will provide a starting point for others wanting to build on this important topic. The authors address significant questions about population demographics, employment patterns, family and social dimensions, legal and political rights, and individual accomplishments. They look not only at how African American women have been shaped by the larger culture but also at how these women have, in turn, affected the culture and history of Texas. This work situates African American women within the context of their times and offers a due appreciation and analysis of their lives and accomplishments. Black Women in Texas History is an important addition to history and sociology curriculums as well as black studies and women's studies programs. It will provide for interested students, scholars, and general readers a comprehensive survey of the crucial role these women played in shaping the history of the Lone Star State.

history of prairie view am university: The Black Officer Corps Isaac Hampton II, 2012-11-12 The U.S. Armed Forces started integrating its services in 1948, and with that push, more African Americans started rising through the ranks to become officers, although the number of black officers has always been much lower than African Americans' total percentage in the military. Astonishingly, the experiences of these unknown reformers have largely gone unexamined and unreported, until

now. The Black Officer Corps traces segments of the African American officers' experience from 1946-1973. From generals who served in the Pentagon and Vietnam, to enlisted servicemen and officers' wives, Isaac Hampton has conducted over seventy-five oral history interviews with African American officers. Through their voices, this book illuminates what they dealt with on a day to day basis, including cultural differences, racist attitudes, unfair promotion standards, the civil rights movement, Black Power, and the experience of being in ROTC at Historically Black Colleges. Hampton provides a nuanced study of the people whose service reshaped race relations in the U.S. Armed Forces, ending with how the military attempted to control racism with the creation of the Defense Race Relations Institute of 1971. The Black Officer Corps gives us a much fuller picture of the experience of black officers, and a place to start asking further questions.

history of prairie view am university: Encyclopedia of African American History, 1896 to the Present Paul Finkelman, 2009 Alphabetically-arranged entries from A to C that explores significant events, major persons, organizations, and political and social movements in African-American history from 1896 to the twenty-first-century.

history of prairie view am university: Motherhood in Antiquity Dana Cooper, Claire Phelan, 2017-03-07 This edited collection examines concepts and realities of motherhood in the ancient world. The collection uses essays on the Roman Empire, Mesoamerica, the Philippines, Egypt, and India to emphasize the concept of motherhood as a worldwide phenomenon and experience. While covering a wide geographical range, the editors arranged the collection thematically to explore themes including the relationship between the mother, particularly ruling mothers, and children and the mother in real life and legend. Some essays explore related issues, such as adaptation and child custody after divorce in ancient Egypt and the mother in religious culture of late antiquity and the ancient Buddhist Indian world. The contributors utilize a variety of methodologies and approaches including textual analysis and archaeological analysis in addition to traditional historical methodology.

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