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POWER PARADE

Welcome to the Power Parade! Please use this pamphlet during the route to engage in educational information.

#ListenToOurFuture

#PowerParade2020

#OurFutureMatters

Childhood Lead Exposure

Lead Poisoning is 100% Preventable

	<h3>None</h3> <p>The level of lead exposure that is safe for children</p>
	<h3>1 in 5</h3> <p>Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder cases attributed to lead exposure</p>
	<h3>535,000</h3> <p>Estimated number of U.S. preschool children with blood lead levels high enough to call for medical management (more than 5 µg/dl)</p>
	<h3>37 million</h3> <p>Estimated number of housing units in the U.S. that contain lead-based paint</p>

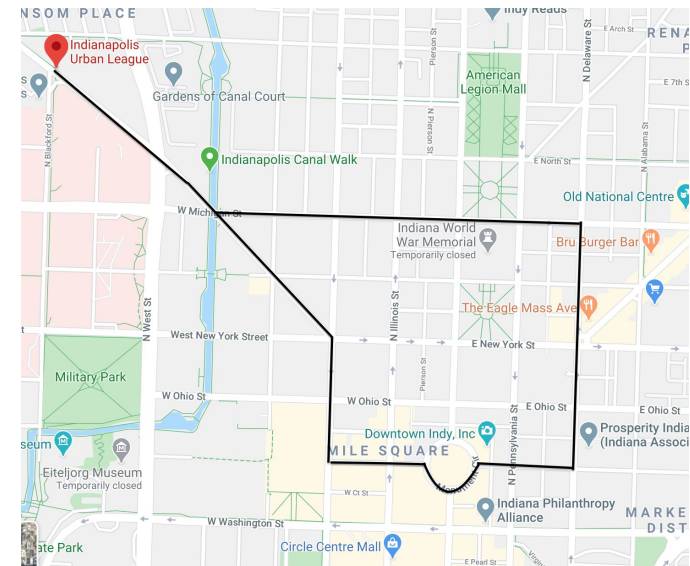
Common Sources of lead in the home:

- dust
- soil
- water in lead pipes
- toys
- nutritional supplements
- dishware
- residue from parent occupations
- paint



To learn more about lead exposure in your home and ways to prevent it, visit the Anthropocenes Household, a project of the IUPUI Arts & Humanities Institute funded by the IU Grand Challenges Prepared for Environmental Change Initiative.

anthropocenes.org/lead



*To ensure a fun and safe event; all participants involved in the parade are to remain inside of their decorated vehicles during the parade.

We have put together educational resources to teach you about key topics and Black History in Indianapolis. We hope you enjoy it!

(Use your phone to scan the QR code. If you have an Android you have to enable it in your drop down menu settings. If you have an iPhone, focus your camera.)



During the parade we ask that you talk about your WHY.

- Why are you here?
- How do you feel about what has been happening around the United States?
- What do you want to happen next?
- How can you help the community?
- What talents do you have that can help make a difference?

Thank you to our sponsors!

Listen To Our Future

The Riley Center

The Indianapolis Urban League

The AfricaLogical Institute

Simba/Simsa Rites of Passage

Starfish Institute

The Grindery.Org

The Indianapolis Ministerium

1895 **125th ANNIVERSARY** 2020
INDIANA'S GREATEST WEEKLY
INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER

Marshalls

Vop Osili - Indianapolis City Council Chair

Ivan Douglas Hicks, Ph.D. - The Ministerium

Statehouse

This historical building, completed in 1888, is home to all executive offices, the Indiana State Senate, the Indiana House of Representatives, and the Indiana State Supreme Court, and more.



In 1813, as settlers and supplies started to arrive in the territory the government was moved to Corydon, Indiana. Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816.

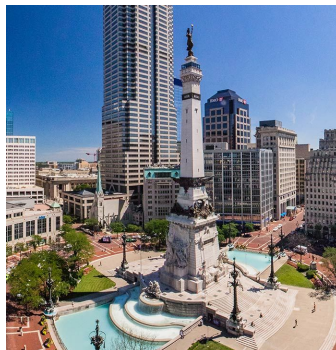
As more roads were built and people moved north, a closer government was needed. In January 1821 the city of Indianapolis was founded.



Soldiers and Sailors Monument

The monument is located on Monument Circle in the center of downtown and has come to symbolize the city of Indianapolis and the state of Indiana.

Designed by Bruno Schmitz and constructed between 1887 and 1902, this limestone monument includes sculptures of governors, generals, soldiers, and sailors.



The Urban League

The Urban League is the nation's oldest and largest community-based movement helping African Americans. The Urban League was founded in 1910. The Indianapolis Urban League was founded in the fall of 1965. In 2019, there were 90 Urban Leagues nationwide.

The Indianapolis Urban League helps people find jobs, connects people with services, housing counseling, expresses concerns of the community, and has been a leading "Bridge Builder" for improving race relations.

During the early history of the Indianapolis Urban League, the community was not sure about it. The first few years were difficult. The League hired Mr. Sam H. Jones, a young man from a small town in Mississippi, to be its Director in 1966.

Through perseverance and with the support of many churches, organizations, and individuals, the Indianapolis Urban League has become a strong and well known organization in Indianapolis. In 2001, it moved into its new headquarters on Indiana Avenue, The Sam H. Jones Indianapolis Urban League Center.



The City-County Building

The building opened in 1962. It was the first building to be taller than the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument until 1970. It houses the Marion County Courts, headquarters of IMPD and the City County Council. An observation deck, open to the public, is located on the twenty-eighth floor.



Madame CJ Walker

Sarah Breedlove—who later would come to be known as Madam C. J. Walker—was born on December 23, 1867 on a Louisiana plantation where her parents had been enslaved before the end of the Civil War. She became one of the most successful, self-made women entrepreneurs.

Her parents died when she was seven, she often said, “I got my start by giving myself a start.” She and her older sister, Louvenia, survived by working in the cotton fields of Mississippi.

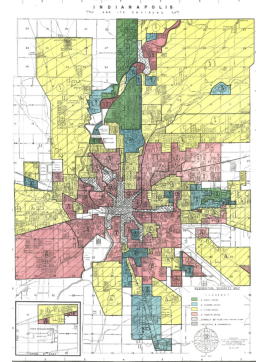
Her only daughter A’Lelia Walker was born on June 6, 1885. She worked for as little as \$1.50 a day, and saved enough money to send her daughter to school.



Redlining

Redlining is when banks denied loans for people to buy houses, mostly people of color in the city. It stopped people from buying a house in certain neighborhoods or getting a loan to fix up their houses.

Using red ink, banks outlined parts of the city that were at “high risk” of not paying their loans back, and more desirable neighborhoods for approving loans. High risk neighborhoods were mainly Black and Latinx.



Gentrification



During the 1890s, Sarah began to lose most of her hair. She tried homemade tics and products from the store. In 1905 she married Charles Joseph Walker. After changing her name to “Madam” C. J. Walker founded her own business and began selling Madam Walker’s Wonderful Hair Grower. She traveled all over showing people her product. In 1908, she moved to Pittsburgh where she opened Lelia College to train Walker “hair culturists.”

By early 1910, she had settled in Indianapolis, where she built a factory and training schools. Walker gave \$1,000 to the “colored” YMCA in Indianapolis. In 1913, while Walker traveled to Central America and the Caribbean to expand her business. The Walker Theater, now owned by IUPUI, was named after her.

The Process of Changing a house or neighborhood to accommodate new residents that displace old residents who may not be able to afford the new taxes. Historic residents are driven out by development that attracts new residents usually of a different culture.

Crispus Attucks High School

Crispus Attucks High School opened in 1927 as the first and only public high school for African Americans in the city. The school was designed to fail but the students and teachers succeeded. The school remained segregated until 1970. The school was originally going to be named Thomas Jefferson High School, but through protest, the Black community changed the name.



Crispus Attucks, a Black man, escaped enslavement and became a seaman. March 2, 1770 a three day conflict broke out and Crispus Attucks was the first person killed. The school has a museum created to educate and pay tribute to the “first hero of the American Revolution.”



Black YMCA

In 1888 a group of African Americans were not allowed at the YMCA. African-American leaders formed the Young Men’s Prayer Band in 1900 to make their own YMCA. It became a branch of the city YMCA by 1910. The building on Senate Avenue opened in 1913. It became one of the largest Black YMCAs in the U.S.

The Senate Avenue YMCA became a center of community life, social activism, and education for African Americans. For decades, it sponsored “Monster Meetings” with national leaders including Martin Luther King, Jr., W.E.B. Du Bois, George Washington Carver, and Eleanor Roosevelt. The Indianapolis YMCA integrated in 1950. The Senate Avenue YMCA moved to Fall Creek in 1959.



Dedicated in July 1913, Indianapolis' Senate Avenue YMCA housed the largest membership of any African American YMCA in the United States. The facility closed its doors in 1959.

Lockefield Gardens

In 1938, Lockefield Gardens Apartments was the first public housing project in Indianapolis for Black people and families. Many of the buildings have since been destroyed but some of them still stand. Lockefield Gardens now houses many students that attend IUPUI.



Indiana Avenue

In the 1930s and 40s Indiana Avenue was called the “Funky Broadway” for Black businesses, music, food, and culture. Indiana Avenue was a result of segregation. Black people were not allowed to live in white neighborhoods and could not shop at many white-owned stores and restaurants Downtown. The Indianapolis Recorder, a newspaper for the city’s Black residents, was published on Indiana Avenue around 1900. The Walker building was built in 1927, It included a theater, restaurant and office space for Black people who couldn’t rent space in many Downtown buildings.



IUPUI

The land that is now occupied by IUPUI was once Black neighborhoods. In the 50s, “slum clearance” began to push residents out of their homes. Indiana University began buying land and houses to expand the school. As the University grew much of the history disappeared, but much of the legacy can now be found in Ransom Place. IUPUI says they are committed to diversity and inclusion and now has over 27,000 students.