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Autore	Green Laurie Boush
Titolo	Battling the plantation mentality : Memphis and the Black freedom struggle // Laurie B. Green
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chapel Hill, : University of North Carolina Press, c2007
ISBN	979-88-908741-0-8 0-8078-8887-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (430 p.)
Collana	The John Hope Franklin series in African American history and culture
Disciplina	323.1196/0730768190904
Soggetti	African Americans - Civil rights - Tennessee - Memphis - History - 20th century African Americans - Segregation - Tennessee - Memphis - History - 20th century Civil rights movements - Tennessee - Memphis - History - 20th century African Americans - Tennessee - Memphis - History - 20th century Racism - Tennessee - Memphis - History - 20th century Memphis (Tenn.) Race relations History 20th century Memphis (Tenn.) History 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 359-379) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Migration, memory, and freedom in the urban heart of the Delta -- Memphis before World War II: migrants, mushroom strikes, and the reign of terror -- Where would the Negro women apply for work?: wartime clashes over labor, gender, and racial justice -- Moral outrage: postwar protest against police violence and sexual assault -- Night train, Freedom Train: black youth and racial politics in the early Cold War -- Our mental liberties: banned movies, black-appeal radio, and the struggle for a new public sphere -- Rejecting mammy: the urban-rural road in the era of <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> -- We were making history: students, sharecroppers, and sanitation workers in the Memphis freedom movement -- Battling the plantation mentality: from the Civil Rights Act to the sanitation strike.
Sommario/riassunto	African American freedom is often defined in terms of emancipation

and civil rights legislation, but it did not arrive with the stroke of a pen or the rap of a gavel. No single event makes this more plain, Laurie Green argues, than the 1968 Memphis sanitation workers' strike, which culminated in the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. Exploring the notion of ""freedom"" in postwar Memphis, Green demonstrates that the civil rights movement was battling an ongoing ""plantation mentality"" based on race, gender, and power that permeated southern culture long before--and even after--the ground

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