

Welcome! We're so glad you're here.

This packet of information will help you enjoy your visit to the park.

Follow these important instructions, please:

1. Divide into two separate teams.
2. Elect a **MAYOR** from the team at the **FRONT OF THE BUS**
3. Elect a **MAYOR** from the team at the **BACK OF THE BUS**
4. The **MAYORS** are your **TEAM SPOKESPERSONS**. They answer the questions your team has to answer. They speak for the team.
5. Select one person from the team to write your team answers on the sheet. This person is the team **SCRIBE**.
6. The packet handed to each MAYOR has Image Set pictures and Information (See Attachment A) of the things in the JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN PARK that your team members will tell the group about.
7. When you get to the park, take the little packet for the Image Sets with the pictures and information in them and
send out team members to find those items in the park.
8. Your team has a packet of information and
your team must answer the questions from the packet by the end of the tour.
9. Give one of your team members a pen so they can write your team answers down for the questions in Attachment B.

MAY THE BEST TEAM WIN!

Attachment A

Image Set 1:



The John Hope Franklin Reconciliation Park- memorializes the Tulsa Race Disaster, called the worst civic disturbance in American history. The Park also tells the story of African Americans' role in building Oklahoma and thus begins to tell the full account of Oklahoma's history.

While the park itself commemorates the victims of the riot/massacre, its location demonstrates Tulsa's willingness to finally acknowledge the importance of the riot/massacre to the city's history.

John Hope Franklin Reconciliation Park continues the American tradition of erecting memorials based on tragic events by giving voice to the untold story of the 1921 Tulsa Race "Riot" and the important role African Americans played in building Oklahoma.

Image Set 2:



John Hope Franklin Esteemed historian and author, known for his scholarship that focused on Southern history and racial politics. Born in Rentiesville, Oklahoma, John Hope Franklin earned his Ph.D. from Harvard University before embarking on a career as one of the most renowned historians of his time.

Image Set 3:



Reconciliation Park memorializes the Tulsa Race Disaster, called the worst civic disturbance in American history. The Park also tells the story of African Americans' role in building Oklahoma and thus begins to tell the full account of Oklahoma's history.

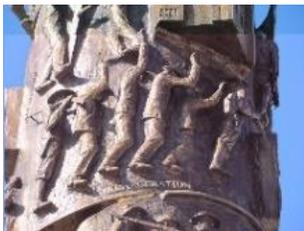
Image Set 4:



The Tower of Reconciliation – At the center of the Park, the 25-foot-tall memorial tower depicts the history of the African American struggle from Africa to America – from the migration of slaves with Native Americans on the Trail of Tears,

- the slave labor experience in the Territories,
- the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry that won the Battle of Honey Springs –
- to statehood, the immigration of free blacks into Oklahoma, and the all-black towns and Greenwood.
- It honors Buck C. Franklin (prominent black attorney and Dr. Franklin’s father) and other early
- Tulsa black leaders.
- ***The 'Tower of Reconciliation'*** depicts the story of slavery with the *'Five Civilized Indian Tribes'* - the *Cherokees, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminoles;*
- *the Black Emergence in the territories,*
- *the Destruction of the Riot;*
- *the Rebuilding and Reconciliation.*

Image Set 5



The Tower tells the little known story that many of the ancestors were state negroes who had never been slaves or were the property of members of the Five Civilized Tribes and came to Oklahoma during the brutal forced march of the Tribes by the US Government known as the [Trail of Tears](#).

The **Trail of Tears** was a series of [forced relocations](#) of [Native American](#) nations in the [United States](#) following the [Indian Removal Act of 1830](#). The relocated people suffered from [exposure](#), [disease](#), and [starvation](#) while enroute, and more than ten thousand died before reaching their various destinations. The removal included members of the [Cherokee](#), [Muscogee](#), [Seminole](#), [Chickasaw](#), and [Choctaw](#) nations

Image Set 6:

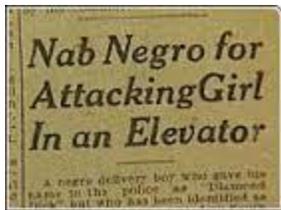
RECONCILIATION is the act of causing two people or groups to become friendly again after an argument



wealthiest black community in the United States was burned to the ground.



The **Tulsa Race Riot/Massacre** was a large-scale, racially motivated conflict on May 31 and June 1, **1921**, in which a group of whites attacked the black community of **Tulsa**, Oklahoma. The Greenwood District, the community in the United States was burned



attempted assault,



Dick Rowland (born c. 1902) was an [African-American](#) teen-age [shoe shiner](#) whose arrest in May 1921 was the beginning of the [Tulsa Race Riot/Massacre](#). When he was arrested for Rowland was 19 years old.

The alleged victim of the assault was a white 17-year-old named **Sarah Page**. Page, who worked as an elevator operator, eventually chose not to prosecute. According to conflicting reports, the arrest was prompted after Rowland tripped in an elevator on his way to a segregated bathroom, and a white store clerk misconstrued the incident as an "assault" or an attempted rape.

Image Set 7:

A RACE RIOT is a violent fight between people of different races : a riot that is caused by racial anger and hatred.

A POGROM is an organized massacre of a particular ethnic group

Image Set 8:



ED DWIGHT- The John Hope Franklin Park was created by Ed Dwight, the first African-American astronaut candidate who is a prominent Denver artist: In 1961 Dwight was chosen by President John F. Kennedy to enter training as an Experimental Test Pilot in preparation to become the first African American Astronaut candidate. Ed completed the Experimental Test

Pilot course and entered Aerospace Research Pilot training. He successfully completed the course and continued on to perform duties as a fully qualified Aerospace Research Pilot. Three years after the death of President Kennedy, Ed left the military and entered private life.

Image Set 9:



- **Hope Plaza** – This is a memorial tribute to the destruction of the African-American area of Greenwood Street in Tulsa, OK in the 1921 Tulsa Race “Riot”, where hundreds of African-Americans were killed and 35 city blocks in the African-American part of town were burned to the ground. The Park entry’s 16-foot granite structure contains three larger-than-life bronze sculptures representing actual pictures from the 1921 race disaster. The installation is meant to convey the three overwhelming emotions Tulsans experienced in response to the massacre.



Hostility – A white man fully armed for assault. Boys as young as ten years of age were given guns as the news of the race war spread.



Humiliation – A black man with his hands raised in surrender. Black men were marched through the streets of Tulsa under armed guard to the Fairgrounds.



Hope – Maurice Willows, The white director of the Red Cross holding a black baby. The Red Cross provided a large scale source of help for survivors.

Attachment B

TEAM QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. List the NAME(s) of today's Tour guide(s) for the JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN RECONCILIATION PARK? _____
and _____
2. The T_____ R_____ Riot was called the worst civic disturbance in American history.
3. _____ Who was the esteemed historian and author that the park is named after?
4. What is the name of the park? R_____ Park.
5. How tall is the Tower of Reconciliation? _____ feet tall
6. Name the so-called FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES: _____,
_____, _____,
_____, _____
7. The T_____ of T_____ was the name of a forced relocation of the Native American nations in the United States.
8. _____ is the act of causing two people or groups to become friendly again after an argument.
9. In what year did the Tulsa Race Riot occur? 19_____.
10. What is the name for an organized massacre of a particular ethnic group? A
P_____
11. Why do some people feel that the term RIOT is not the proper name for the incident that happened in 1921?
12. _____ What is the name of the memorial tribute that has the three statues in it?

13. _____ What is the name of the First African-American Astronaut candidate who designed Hope Plaza and the Tower of Reconciliation?
14. What figure does the statue of Hostility at Hope Plaza show? _____
15. What figure does the statue of Humiliation at Hope Plaza show? _____
16. What figure does the statue of HOPE at Hope Plaza show? _____
17. The Tulsa Race Riot Memorial is located on what street in Tulsa? _____
18. What is another name for the Greenwood District? The Black W _____ S _____.
19. D _____ R _____ and S _____ P _____ are the two people identified in the elevator scene in which a black man was accused of assaulting a white woman.
20. Reconciliation Park also honors B _____ C _____ F _____ who was a prominent black attorney the Race Massacre and is also the father of the person after whom the park is named.