Hi all,

Here is the prompt containing everything you need to know to complete and submit Exercise 1. Please read it carefully. Note that CSS and formatting your markup will be covered by Raff and Jessica in class on Tuesday of next week.

Best, MGK

**Due: Tuesday, March 13, by 3pm**

For the final deliverable in this module (upon which you will be evaluated) you are to prepare a GitHub repository (online!) with the following:

* Validated TEI markup for your two Diamondback articles
* A GitHub page containing a brief (<1000 words) reflective statement in which you introduce the two articles you encoded and suggest ways in which they engage the “Intentionally Black, Intentionally Digital” ethos of AADHum and/or reimagine archives of black lives (thus, you might explain the rationale for why you selected these articles in particular, as well as point to specific choices you made in the encoding); you might also speculate about what role, if any, critical fabulation/counter-history might play in a hypothetical future research project around the two articles.
* Your two articles should be included in the GitHub page with your introduction and formatted appropriately. Use CSS to highlight (with color or other formatting) components of the text that you address in your statement. For example, you could highlight in yellow all names of places if that’s something you emphasized in your encoding. Be creative!

You will be graded based on the following criteria:

* Have you produced valid TEI markup for both articles?
* Have you practiced care and transparency in your use of the TEI header?
* Have you made choices in your markup in keeping with the theoretical precepts of what it might mean to center blackness and black people in a digital humanities project?
* Is your introduction thoughtful and well-written?
* Are the articles formatted appropriately?

To submit the assignment:

Email to Jessica, Raff, and Matt with your GitHub userid and the name of your repository. Remember that we must be able to tell from looking at the names of the files in your repo which are the final copies to evaluate.

As we ponder methods to increase interest, acceptance, and visibility of black digital humanities, it is intriguing to ponder possible assumptions and associations that readers may bring to the field. In order to see how past perspectives have helped shape the present, it is enlightening to review contemporary news articles such as those that appeared in the University of Maryland’s *The Diamondback* student newspaper during the late 1960s. It was a volatile period for race relations in a variety of fields, one of which – national politics – was arguably among the most visible. The two articles that follow provide insight into a racially-charged political and legal scandal which sparked an unusually high amount of reaction and indignation among the African American community.

In 1945, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. became the first black American elected to represent the Harlem district in the United States House of Representatives (Editors). By advancing in seniority through a series of successive re-election bids, he was appointed chairman of the Education and Labor Committee fifteen years later, despite ruffling feathers with an eccentric personal style and willingness to publicly address race relations (Editors). After being accused of improperly handling his committee’s discretionary funds for his personal benefit, the House voted to remove him from both his chairmanship and his seat; that action ignited widespread opposition among his constituents and the African American community at large. In the first Diamondback article from 1967, supporters hold a public rally to encourage the House to allow Powell to serve. Despite the presence of reporters from a variety of media who help publicize their efforts, they were not successful. Powell litigated, and over a year later, the Diamond back recounts that the Supreme Court agreed to hear his case. Subsequent research revealed that although the Court ruled in his favor for Powell vs. McCormack in 1969, he lost his re-election bid in 1970 to current-Representative Charles R. Rangel (Hicks).

An interesting assumption on the part of the authors of both articles (Ted Linzey in the former and the Associated Press in the later) is that the audience was well-familiar with the outlines of the case. Powell’s status as a historic ground-breaker is never addressed, nor is it explicitly explained why the African American community is so united in their support for him. The 1967 article employs the antiquated term “Negro” to describe black Americans; intriguingly, the case update in 1968 makes no mention of race at all.

Works Cited

Associated Press. “Court to hear Powell.” *The Diamondback* vol. LXI, no. 48, 19 Nov. 1968, <https://www.lib.umd.edu/univarchives/student-newspapers/id/4506ef6b-a5e8-4237-b819-a276367f9539?query=adam%20clayton%20powell>. Accessed 6 Mar. 2018.

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Hicks, Johnathan P. “Remembering Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.” *The New York Times*, 28 Nov. 2008, <https://cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/11/28/remembering-adam-clayton-powell-jr/?_r=0>. Accessed 6 Mar. 2018.

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“United States Supreme Court: Powell v. McCormack (1969).” *Find Law.com*, <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/395/486.html>. Accessed 6 Mar 2018.