

**Video Title:** Journey to Freedom: Exhibition Tour (05:22)

**Video Description:** This video features one actor and two voiceovers. It highlights sections of the Journey to Freedom exhibit at the Mitchell Center for African American Heritage in the Delaware History Museum. Throughout the video, the actor is standing in the Journey to Freedom exhibit.

Time Stamp	Heading	Audio	Visual	Subjects
00:00-00:15	[H1] Introduction	[no speech]	The video starts with a montage of clips from videos in the series concluding with the title of the video, for this one "Journey to Freedom: Exhibition Tour." The title is followed by text reading, "Presented by," and then appears the Delaware Historical Society logo.	
00:16-00:45	[H1] The Jane and Littleton Mitchell Center for African American Heritage	The story of the African American experience in Delaware begins in the earliest days of New Sweden and weaves through centuries of struggle and perseverance. This rich history is told in the Journey to Freedom exhibition at the Jane and Littleton Mitchell Center for African American Heritage where interactive displays and multimedia technology tell stories of community courage, sorrow, celebration, injustice, and resilience.	The video starts with the actor speaking [00:16]. The video shows a map of the Christina River by Thomas Campanus Holm's <i>Nova Svecia hodie dicta, Pennsylvania</i> (ca.1702) [00:20]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [00:21]. The video shows a series of clips featuring the Mitchell Center [00:26]. The video transitions back to the actor speaking [00:34]. The video cuts to more shots of the Mitchell Center [00:39]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [00:45].	Journey to Freedom; Jane and Littleton Mitchell Center for African American Heritage
00:46-01:06	[H2] Antoni Swartz	Antoni Schwartz, also known as Black Antoni, was an enslaved man brought to the New World by Swedish settlers on board the <i>Fogel Grip</i> in 1639. Dutch and English settlers would continue to bring enslaved Africans to Delaware's shores for centuries to come in order to increase profits on the farms and factories of the colonies.	The actor is speaking [00:46]. The video transitions to a shot zooming in on a silhouette of Antoni Swartz displayed on a wall in the Mitchell Center [00:48]. The video then shows wood block depiction of the arrival by ship of Governor Printz at Fort Christina in Wilmington (ca.1938) [00:53]. The video shows the oil painting <i>Calmare Nyckel</i> by Jacob Hägg (1922) [00:57]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [00:59]. The video cuts back to a depiction of <i>Swedes on the Delaware</i> [01:03]. The video cuts to a print of a drawing of a building [01:06]	Antoni Swartz; New World Colonists; Fogel Grip; Slavery; Enslavement

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01:07-01:40	[H2] Building Freedom	African Americans fought alongside Europeans and native people in the American Revolution but did not find freedom when that war was won. Several generations later in the years leading up to the Civil War, many African Americans joined with Quaker leaders like Thomas Garrett to challenge the legitimacy of the slave labor economy on ideological moral and religious grounds. At the same time, they were working underground to free Black men, women, and children escaping the South.	The video cuts to the actor speaking [01:08]. The video cuts to an illustration of a member of the Royal Ethiopian regiment [01:13]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:16]. The video cuts to a photograph of Thomas Garrett [01:26]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:29]. The video pans the sculpture in Tubman-Garrett Riverfront Park in Wilmington. The sculpture, titled "Unwavering Courage in the Pursuit of Freedom," memorializes Tubman and Garrett and the Underground Railroad [01:30]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:40].	American Revolution; Civil War; Thomas Garrett; Underground Railroad; Unwavering Courage in the Pursuit of Freedom
01:41-02:07	[H2] Forging Faith	This was a time when Black families were creating their own spiritual spaces and experiences. Often worshiping in secret Black preachers offered a message of spiritual freedom and deliverance and churchgoers expressed their faith in a mixture of Christian hymns and West African spirituals that grew into the singing and praying bands one of the oldest forms of African American worship in Delaware and Maryland.	The video shows "Church Service at Plantation, South Carolina, 1863," from The Illustrated London News (Dec. 5, 1863) [01:51]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:52]. The video shows a print of a wood engraving titled, "A Negro camp meeting in the South," from Harper's Weekly, v. 16, (1872 August 10) [01:56]. The video cuts to footage of a spiritual gathering [02:02]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:05].	Faith Communities; African American Worship; Black Churches
02:08-02:16	[H2] Segregated Armed Forces during World War I	African American men from Delaware continued to serve in the segregated armed forces during the First World War despite being denied their full rights at home.	The video cuts to a black and white image of capturing the arrival of the 369th Black Infantry Regiment in New York [the "Harlem Hellfighters"] after World War I [02:13].	WWI; Segregated Armed Forces during World War I
02:17-02:32	[H3] First Colored Artillery	[voiceover reading a quote] "I am proud to say that I was a member of the First Colored Artillery that was gotten up in the U.S. I must give the French people great credit in regards to good treatment that they gave our colored troops. We left them with much regret."		First Colored Artillery

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02:33-02:59	[H2] Attorney Louis L. Redding Takes on the Board of Education	Delawareans Elwood Roy, Littleton Mitchell, and John T. Lewis served in World War II under similar unequal conditions. By the 1950s, cracks were showing in the idea that things separate could ever be equal. Attorney Louis L. Redding took the Delaware Board of Education to court and challenged the conditions that Black students had to overcome to attend class every day. He won.	The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:33]. The video pans the Mitchell Center [02:48]. The video transitions to show a photograph of Louis Redding [02:51]. The video pans the Mitchell Center [02:55].	Louis L. Redding; Brown v. Board of Education
03:00-03:20	[H3] Brown v. Board of Education	"I conclude from the testimony that in our Delaware society state-imposed segregation in education itself results in the negro children as a class receiving educational opportunities which are substantially inferior to those available to white children otherwise similarly situated."	The video shows an image of Chancellor Collins J. Seitz as a quote is read by Justice Collins J. Seitz, Jr. [03:00]. The video pans the Mitchell Center [03:11].	
03:21-04:18	[H2] Wilmington 1968	The Journey to Freedom Exhibit celebrates renowned African Americans in the arts featuring Delaware poets laureate Al Mills and Nnamdi Chukwuocha, jazz musicians Boise Lowry and Clifford Brown, and artists Edward L. Loper and James Newton. But it also offers a critical and sobering look at a history full of discriminatory practices and inequality. Those forces came to a head after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in April of 1968. In the weeks that followed, protests in Wilmington led to smashed windows and burning buildings. Governor Charles Terry called in the National Guard, beginning a nine month long military occupation of the city that remains the longest in an American city since the Civil War. It was finally ended when Russell Peterson defeated Terry and recalled the National Guard on Inauguration Day.	The video cuts back to the actor speaking [03:25]. The video shows a black and white image of Delaware poets laureate Al Mills and Nnamdi Chukwuocha [03:29], jazz musicians Boise Lowry and Clifford Brown [03:31], artists Ed Loper and James Newton [03:35]. The video transitions to the actor speaking [03:38]. The video zooms in on the flag of the First Delaware Regiment. The video shows a series of pans of the Mitchell Center [03:45]. The video cuts to an image of Martin Luther King, Jr. [03:50]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [03:52]. The video cuts to images from Wilmington 1968, the longest occupation of an American city by armed forces since the Civil War [03:54]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [03:59]. The video shows more images from Wilmington 1968 of the National Guard [04:04]. The video shows an image of Russell Peterson signing a bill [04:15]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [04:18].	African Americans in the Arts; Al Mills and Nnamdi Chukwuocha; Boise Lowry and Clifford Brown; Black poetry; Black jazz musicians; Black artists; Edward L. Loper and James Newton; Wilmington 1968; Governor Charles Terry; Governor Russell Peterson; National Guard Occupation of Wilmington in 1968; Wilmington, Delaware

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04:19-05:11	[H2] Resources for African American Communities in Delaware	Today members of Delaware's African American community are leaders in politics, medicine, law, business, and the arts. They continue to build community through churches, volunteer organizations, and clubs. Nonprofits like the Christina Cultural Arts Center in Wilmington and Sankofa African Dance Company in Dover provide young people with arts education and opportunities to learn about African traditions in the arts. The Jane and Littleton Mitchell Center for African American Heritage collects, studies, and preserves the history and heritage of Delaware's African American community, and the Racial and Social Justice program at the YWCA Delaware strives to develop diversity, equity, and inclusion practices to break through institutional patterns that continue to lead to injustices in our world today.	The video pans the wall of faces in the Delaware History Museum [04:24]. The video cuts to show clips of a person walking through the exhibit [04:30]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [04:31]. The video transitions to show images of costumed dancers with Christina Cultural Arts Center and Sankofa African Dance Company performing [04:38]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [04:43]. The video shows clips panning the Mitchell Center [04:50]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [04:55]	Christina Cultural Arts Center; Sankofa African Dance Company; Dover, Delaware; African Traditions in the Arts; Racial and Social Justice Program at the YWCA Delaware
05:12-05:22	Outro	[no speech]	White background with text, "Delaware Historical Society videos have been funded by the Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, an Exelon Company, and a grant from the Delaware Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment of the Humanities." Below the text are logos for (left to right) Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, and Delaware Humanities.	