
"ON SACRED GROUND"

SYTA Post FAM Tour
Offered by

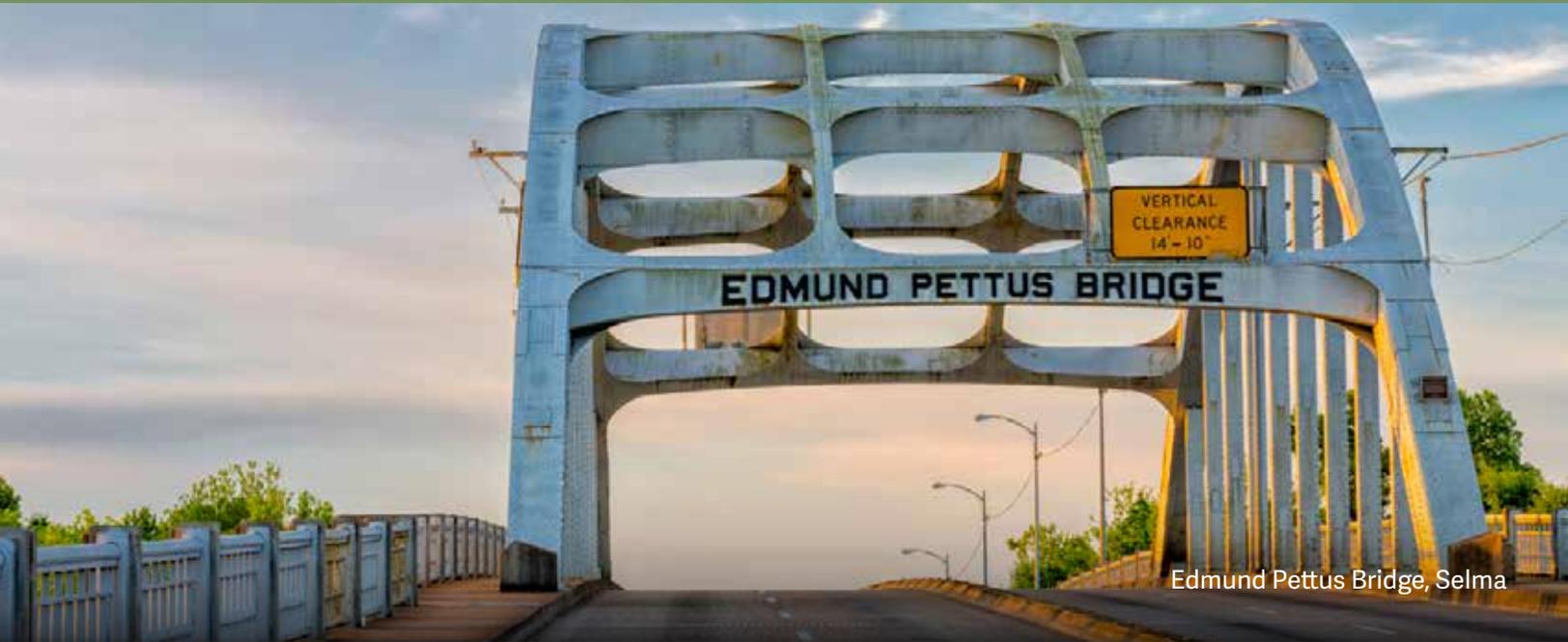
Sweet Home
Alabama

*Featuring history, science
and performance venues*



Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church, Montgomery

Day 1 - Selma & Montgomery



Edmund Pettus Bridge, Selma

Day 1 - Tuesday, August 13, 2019

Selma to Montgomery

- 9 a.m. Motorcoach leaves Birmingham, Ala
- 11 a.m. Lunch at historic White-Force Cottage, Selma
- 12 noon U.S. National Park Service Selma Interpretive Center
- 12:30 p.m. Walk across historic Edmund Pettus Bridge
- 1:35 p.m. City of St. Jude, Montgomery (15 min to next stop)
- 2 p.m. Tour Rosa Parks Museum
- 3 p.m. Tour Legacy Museum for tour
- 4 p.m. The National Memorial to Peace and Justice
- 5 p.m. Check into hotel
- 6 p.m. Dinner at Dexter Church
- 8 p.m. Reenactment of Selma to Montgomery march



NPS Selma Interpretive Center

White-Force Cottage

The White-Force Cottage is the former home of Mrs. Clement White, the half-sister of U.S. President Lincoln's wife. During the American Civil War, Mr. and Mrs. White were given escorts and allowed to go from the Confederate States of America to the North to visit Washington D.C. The southern looking Italianate-style cottage is part of the Sturdivant Hall Museum and is available for special events. Sturdivant Hall (next door) is one of the finest Greek Revival antebellum mansions in the Southeast.

U.S. National Park Service Selma Interpretive Center



The Selma Interpretive Center serves as a welcome center for the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and is located at the foot of the Edmund Pettus Bridge. Visitors to this U.S. National Park Service site can explore exhibits and a bookstore dedicated to telling the story of the movement.



Edmund Pettus Bridge

The Edmund Pettus bridge became a symbol of the momentous changes taking place in Alabama, America, and the world. It was here that voting rights marchers were violently confronted by law enforcement personnel on March 7, 1965. The day became known as Bloody Sunday. The march resumed on Sunday March 21, with court protection through Federal District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., who weighed the right of mobility against the right to march and ruled in favor of the demonstrators. "The law is clear that the right to petition one's government for the redress of grievances may be exercised in large groups..." said Judge Johnson, "and these rights may be exercised by marching, even along public highways." This time, 3,200, versus the initial 600, marches headed east out of

Selma, across the Edmund Pettus Bridge and on to Montgomery. Marchers walked 12 miles a day and slept in fields. By the time they reached the capitol on Thursday, March 25, they were 25,000-strong. Less than five months later, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 -- the best possible redress of grievances.



City of St. Jude

The City of St. Jude Parish is a Catholic, non-profit organization dedicated to the spiritual, health, social and educational needs of all people, regardless of their religious affiliation, sex, race or national origin. During the final night of the Selma to Montgomery marches on March 24, 1965, an estimated 10,000 marchers camped on an athletic field in the St. Jude campus and watched the Stars for Freedom rally, featuring many celebrities. Performances were held on a makeshift stage consisting of empty coffin shipping crates topped by plywood sheets. The next morning, the crowd that marched from the City of St. Jude was estimated at 25,000, and the tail of the procession did not reach the Alabama State Capitol until nearly 90 minutes after the leaders of the march. The City of St. Jude opened an interpretive center focusing on its part in the Selma to Montgomery March in 2015



Rosa Parks Museum

Troy University's Rosa Parks Museum is an active memorial to the life of civil rights icon Rosa Parks and the lessons of the Montgomery Bus Boycott that brought racial integration to transportation and international attention to civil rights. Located in downtown Montgomery, at the site where Mrs. Parks was arrested, it is the nation's only museum dedicated to Rosa Parks. The museum's collection contains a number of historically significant artifacts including the original fingerprint arrest record of Mrs. Parks, a bus from the 1955 fleet of Montgomery city buses, original works of art including statuary and quilts, court documents and police reports and a restored 1955 station wagon used to transport boycotters.



Day 1 cont. - Selma & Montgomery

Legacy Museum

The Legacy Museum: From Enslavement to Mass Incarceration opened to the public on April 26, 2018, in Montgomery. The 11,000-square-foot museum is built on the site of a former warehouse where enslaved black people were imprisoned, and is located midway between an historic slave market and the main river dock and train station where tens of thousands of enslaved people were trafficked during the height of the domestic slave trade.

National Memorial for Peace and Justice

The National Memorial for Peace and Justice is the nation's first memorial dedicated to the legacy of enslaved black people, people terrorized by lynching, African Americans humiliated by racial segregation and Jim Crow and people of color burdened with contemporary presumptions of guilt and police violence. The site includes a memorial square with 800 six-foot monuments to symbolize thousands of racial lynching victims in the United States and the counties and states where this terrorism took place.



National Memorial for Peace and Justice, Montgomery

You are standing
on a site where
enslaved people
were warehoused.



Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church, Montgomery



Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church

In this National Historic Landmark see the modest pulpit where Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. first preached his message of hope and brotherhood. Also visit his office in the basement of the church and look through the small window where you can see the Alabama Capitol where he gave his “How Long, Not Long” speech.

Reenactment of Selma to Montgomery march

From the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Church we will march the one block to the steps of the Alabama State Capitol walking the final steps that King and others took on that faithful day. Once at the steps, we will listen to a brief audio recording of his “How Long, Not Long” speech.



Dexter Avenue, Montgomery

Day 2 - Tuskegee & Montgomery



Tuskegee Airmen Historic Site, Tuskegee

Day 2- Wednesday, August 14, 2019

Tuskegee & Montgomery

- 8 a.m. Breakfast at hotel
- 9 a.m. Depart Montgomery for Tuskegee
- 9:40 a.m. Tuskegee Airmen tour
- 11 a.m. George Washington Carver Museum
- 12 noon Lunch and tour of the Tuskegee History Center
- 1:50 p.m. Return to Montgomery
- 2:50 p.m. Arrive at Freedom Rides Museum for tour
- 4 p.m. Arrive at Civil Rights Memorial for tour
- 5 p.m. Back to hotel
- 7 p.m. Dinner at Alabama Shakespeare Festival



U.S. Park Service Tuskegee Airmen Historic Site

Before the first African American military pilots became known as the “Red Tails,” they wore striped tails as they began their flight training in the Army’s PT-17 Stearman bi-plane. Their flying adventure started at Moton Field, in Tuskegee, where the Army Air Corps began a military “experiment” to see if African-Americans could be trained to fly combat aircraft. The U.S. Park Service Tuskegee Airmen Historic Site is located on Moton Field where two of the historic aircraft hangers are now locations of the park service’s museum.

The Airmen were not limited to pilots, they included technicians, radio operators, supply personnel, medical personnel, parachute riggers, mechanics, bombardiers, navigators, meteorologists, control tower operators/dispatchers, cooks and much, much, more. Included also were the Caucasian military personnel who oversaw base operations, as well as Native-Americans, Caribbean islanders, Latinos, and people of mixed racial heritage. The women of the Tuskegee Experience worked side-by-side with their male counterparts as mechanics, gate guards, control tower operators, secretaries, clerks and did aircraft body work.

George Washington Carver Museum

The George Washington Carver Museum celebrates the life and achievements of George Washington Carver, who was born into slavery in 1864 and went on to become a botanist and one of the most prominent scientists and inventors of this time as well as a teacher at Tuskegee Institute. He is best known as the inventor of more than 100 industrial uses of the peanut. The museum is on the campus of Tuskegee University and is part of the U.S. Park Service’s Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site.



Tuskegee History Center

The Tuskegee History Center showcases the area’s multicultural history of triumphs and tragedies, from civil rights victories with state and national impact, to a medical travesty of international significance - the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. That infamous, unethical, and malicious clinical study was conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the U.S. Public Health Service in which African-American men were studied as syphilis went untreated even though they were told they were enrolled in a program of receiving free health care from the United States government.



Freedom Rides Museum

In 1961 groups of volunteers made history by challenging the practice of segregated travel through the South. They called themselves Freedom Riders as they crossed racial barriers in depots and onboard buses. The 1961 Freedom Riders did not begin or end their journey in Montgomery, but their arrival changed the city and our nation. Freedom Riders, black and white, male and female, none of them older than 22, stepped off a bus at the Montgomery Greyhound Station on May 20, 1961. They were prepared to meet mob violence with non-violence and courage. They prepared farewell letters and wills. Their goal was to help end racial segregation in public transportation. And they did.

Alabama Shakespeare

Alabama Shakespeare Festival is the largest professional theatre in Alabama and one of the largest Shakespeare festivals in the world. Since its inception, ASF has provided education programs to more than one million students. The festival stages more than 400 performances each year that attract more than 300,000 visitors from throughout the United States and more than 60 countries.

Day 3 - Montevallo & Birmingham



The American Village, Montevallo

Day 3 - Thursday, August 15, 2019

Montevallo & Birmingham

- 9 a.m. Depart Montgomery for American Village
- 10 a.m. Tour American Village with lunch on site
- 12 noon Depart Montevallo for Birmingham
- 1 p.m. Arrival at Birmingham Airport. End of FAM.

The American Village

The American Village is a nationally-pioneering classroom and American history and civics education center designed to be a classroom, a stage, a theatre, and museum of ideas.

Students are fully engaged and captivated as they take risks in colonial Boston, prepare to debate Patrick Henry's Virginia resolves for independence, enthusiastically drill in Washington's Army at Yorktown, and serve as delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia.

Inspired by some of America's most historic places, the American Village campus comprises more than 20 buildings on 188 acres in Montevallo, Alabama. Replicas of Mount Vernon, Concord Bridge, and the White House Oval Office, along with a staff of passionate costumed historical interpreters all bring American history and civics to life.

The American Village has embarked on an initiative to expand the number of students served on-campus to 100,000 each year, drawing school and youth groups from throughout the Nation.

Tour operators may request to be part of the On Sacred Ground FAM tour through the SYTA 2019 Birmingham registration website at www.syta.org. Space is limited. All stops subject to change.



For more information on these and other educational and performance opportunities in Alabama, contact:

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The Alabama Shakespeare Festival, Montgomery