Long March Ahead: African American Churches and Public Policy in Post-Civil Rights America

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The involvement of black churches in public affairs and public policy matters remains one of those largely undeveloped angles in the scholarship on contemporary American church life and culture. Long March Ahead: African American Churches and Public Policy in Post-Civil Rights America goes a long way in terms of addressing this disturbing pattern of omission. Edited by R. Drew Smith, director of The Public Influences on African American Churches and a Scholar-in-Residence at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, it is the second of a two-volume work published by Duke University Press.

Long March Ahead treats the public policy advocacy and activism of...

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Similar books to Long March Ahead: African American Churches and Public Policy in Post-Civil Rights America (The public influences of African American churches ; Book 2). FREE expedited delivery and up to 30% off RRP on select textbooks shipped and sold by Amazon AU. Discount applied in prices displayed. Offer ends at 11:59 PM (AEDT) on 31 March 2020 or while stocks last. Shop now. Product description. Review. Long March Ahead takes an important look at the political role of African American churches after the great policy achievements of the civil rights era. Contributors Cathy J. Cohen Megan McLaughlin Columba Aham Nnorum Michael Leo Owens Desiree Pedesceaux Barbara D. Savage R. Drew Smith Emilie Townes Christopher Winship. African Americans actively took up the rights, opportunities, and responsibilities of citizenship. During Reconstruction, seven hundred African American men served in elected
public office, among them two United States Senators, and fourteen members of the United States House of Representatives. Another thirteen hundred African American men and women held appointed government jobs. Photograph of Hiram Revels. In 1870, Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first African American man elected to the US Senate. Image courtesy Library of Congress. Led by Republicans in Congress, the federal govern The post–civil rights era in African-American history is defined as the time period in the United States since Congressional passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, major federal legislation that ended legal segregation, gained federal oversight and enforcement of voter registration and electoral practices in states or areas with a history of discriminatory practices, and ended discrimination in renting or buying housing.