

African Americans - Part 5: Emerging roles ^[1]

African Americans

by Roberta Sue Alexander, Rodney D. Barfield, and Steven E. Nash, 2006.
Additional research provided by Joseph W. Wescott II and Wiley J. Williams.

Part i: [Introduction](#) ^[2]; Part ii: [Life under slavery and the achievements of free Black people](#) ^[3]; Part iii: [Emancipation and the Freedmen's Fight for Civil Rights](#) ^[4]; Part iv: [Segregation and the struggle for equality](#) ^[5]; Part v: *Emerging roles and new challenges*; Part vi: [References](#) ^[6]

Part v: Emerging roles and new challenges



Dancer at the Community Village on South State Street during a Kwanzaa celebration in Raleigh, 17 Dec. 1999. Photograph by Bernard Thomas. Durham Herald-Sun.

The 1960s saw the end of legal segregation in North Carolina and every other state, but most Black people still experienced deep racial prejudice in many aspects of their lives. Given this frustration, militant activities often replaced nonviolent political strategies. A notable example was the firebombing of a grocery store in Wilmington in 1972 and the subsequent trial of the so-called [Wilmington Ten](#) ^[7]. From the 1970s on, however, Black political power grew both locally and nationally. Between 1970 and 1997, 506 Black North Carolinians served as county commissioners, school board members, mayors, state legislators, and judges; two African Americans—[Eva Clayton](#) ^[8] in the First Congressional District and [Mel Watt](#) ^[9] in the Twelfth—won seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Henry E. Frye was appointed to the [Supreme Court of North Carolina](#) ^[10] in 1983 and became chief justice in 1999. Ralph Campbell Jr. was elected [state auditor](#) ^[11] in 1992, 1996, and 2000, and former Charlotte mayor Harvey Gantt ran as the Democratic candidate for U.S. senator against incumbent Republican Jesse Helms in 1990 and 1996 (Gantt lost the races by 52 to 48 percent and 53 to 47 percent margins, respectively).

Between 1876, when the *Star of Zion*, the organ of the [African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church](#) ^[12], first appeared in Salisbury, and 1995, more than 250 African American newspapers were published in North Carolina. In the early 2000s there were 16 Black papers in the state, including the *Asheville Advocate* (since 1987), *Charlotte Post* ^[13] (1918), *Carolina Times* (Durham, 1919), *Fayetteville Press* ^[14] (1987), *Iredell County News* (1980), and *Winston-Salem Chronicle* ^[15] (1947).

In 2006 African Americans comprised about 22 percent of the North Carolina population. Economically, they made impressive if erratic progress in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries—although their per capita income remained well behind that of whites and their poverty level was significantly higher. Increasingly, Black youths have attended four-year colleges. The number of Black people in all professions, including medicine, dentistry, and law, has continued to rise, and successful African American businesses have grown in number. According to the June 2000 issue of *Black Enterprise* ^[16], 10 of the nation's largest Black firms were headquartered in North Carolina: 2 companies in the industrial/service category, 4 automobile dealers, 2 banks, an insurance company ([North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company](#) ^[17]), and an affiliated asset management firm (NCM Capital Management Group, Inc.). Hundreds of other smaller Black enterprises existed among the approximately 2,000 minority businesses statewide.

Keep reading >> Part VI: [References](#) ^[6] ➡

Educator Resources:

Grade 8: Exploring African American Leadership and Service in North Carolina. North Carolina Civic Education Consortium. <http://database.civics.unc.edu/files/2012/04/AfricanAmericanLeadershipSe...> ^[18]

Subjects:

Black and African American People ^[19]

Authors:

Alexander, Roberta Sue ^[20]

Barfield, Rodney D. ^[21]

Nash, Steven E. ^[22]

From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. ^[23]

User Tags:

Lesson Plans ^[24]

1 January 2006 | Alexander, Roberta Sue; Barfield, Rodney D.; Nash, Steven E.

Source URL: <https://www.ncpedia.org/african-americans/emerging-roles>

Links

[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/african-americans/emerging-roles> [2] <https://www.ncpedia.org/african-americans/introduction> [3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/african-americans/life-under-slavery> [4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/african-americans/emancipation> [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/african-americans/segregation> [6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/african-americans/references> [7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/history/20th-century/wilmington-ten> [8] <http://baic.house.gov/member-profiles/profile.html?intID=42> [9] <http://baic.house.gov/member-profiles/profile.html?intID=118> [10] <https://www.ncpedia.org/supreme-court-north-carolina> [11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/auditor-state> [12] <https://ncpedia.org/religion/african-methodist-episcopal-zion-church> [13] <http://thecharlottepost.com/> [14] <http://www.fayettevillepress.com/> [15] <http://wschronicle.com/> [16] <http://www.blackenterprise.com/> [17] <http://www.ncmutuallife.com/> [18] <http://database.civics.unc.edu/files/2012/04/AfricanAmericanLeadershipService.pdf> [19] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/african-americans> [20] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/alexander-roberta-> [21] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/barfield-rodney-d> [22] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/nash-steven-e> [23] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia-> [24] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/lesson-plans>