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ONE OF TIME'S TEN MOST IMPORTANT NONFICTION BOOKS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY In the searing pages of this classic autobiography, originally published in 1964, Malcolm X, the Muslim leader, firebrand, and anti-integrationist, tells the extraordinary story of his life and the growth of the Black Muslim movement. His fascinating perspective on the lies and limitations of the American Dream, and the inherent racism in a society that denies its nonwhite citizens the opportunity to dream, gives extraordinary insight into the most urgent issues of our own time. The Autobiography of Malcolm X stands as the definitive statement of a movement and a man whose work was never completed but whose message is timeless. It is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand America. Praise for The Autobiography of Malcolm X "Extraordinary . . . a brilliant, painful, important book."—The New York Times "This book will have a permanent place in the literature of the Afro-American struggle."—I. F. Stone

This poignant and powerful narrative tells the dramatic story of Kunta Kinte, snatched from freedom in Africa and brought by ship to America and slavery, and his descendants. Drawing on the oral traditions handed down in his family for generations, the author traces his origins back to the seventeen-year-old Kunta Kinte, who was abducted from his home in Gambia and transported as a slave to colonial America. In this account Haley provides an imaginative rendering of the lives of seven generations of black men and women.

Tracing his family history on his father's side, the author of Roots begins with his great-great-grandfather, James Jackson, Sr., a white plantation owner. 500,000 first printing. \$400,000 ad/promo. Lit Guild Super Release. TV tie-in. In the second novel of the Dabney family saga, Sam'l Dabney is no longer "ol' man Dabney's brat" but has become a rich and successful aristocrat of such great influence that some call him the Father of Mississippi and Alabama. Old and dying, he and Tishomingo, a prince of the Choctaws, are all who are left of the group who fled the Promised Land. After Sam's death, the Dabney family, strong, greedy, and imbued with raw courage, jeers at fate and dares the impossible. They secede from Mississippi, organize an independent republic called the Free State of Lebanon, and wage a no-quarter war against the might and millions of the Confederacy at a time when the Union seemed doomed. Some die in battle, others on the gallows, and only a few live to see the tiny spark they kindled blaze into a fire for freedom. The family is led by Sam's son, Hoab, a shouting abolitionist and religious zealot, whose secret is still carefully guarded and, if ever revealed, may rock the South. He and wife, Shellie, and their children — Cormac, red-headed Morna, in spirit much like her great-aunt, Honoria, and the twins Aven and Bruce continue Sam's legacy — the tap root that pushed through the loam and into the red clay bed of the valley and from which the Dabney legacy continues to flourish. They are joined by others — neighbor Claiborne MacIvor, who loved two Dabney women; Keith Alexander, the morose and unbelievably handsome Black Knight of Vengeance; and Reverend Kirkland, the pudgy little preacher who told a great denomination, "I'll see you in hell before I surrender my rights. I am but a feeble ripple, but behind me comes the whirlwind." Tap Roots begins in 1858 and moves to a thunderous climax in 1865. The book is based on the true story of the "free state of Jones" in which the farmers and workmen of Jones County in Mississippi decide to succeed from both the United States and the Confederacy. In this part of the South there were few if any plantations, most people worked their own farms and held no slaves and they strongly resented being required "to fight a rich man's war". The majority of settlers were also of Scots-Irish decent and did not believe in slavery, so they decided to form a Republic of free men. Tap Roots was a best seller and later made into a film starring Susan Hayward.

Ben shu shi yi bu guan yu mei guo hei ren li shi de zhang pian xiao shuo. Shi ba shi ji jia na, Yi dui tong fu yi mu de jie mei zi chu sheng qi bian li san zai liang ge bu tong de cun zhuang, Bu zhi dao bi ci de cun zai. Yi ge nü hai jiang jia ji yi ge ying guo nan ren, Zhu zai hai an jiao cheng bao shu shi ti mian de xiao wu zhong, An du yi sheng. Ling yi ge nü hai ze jiang zai cun zhuang zao xi zhong bei fu, Hou bei zuo wei nu li fan mai zhi da yang bi an. Kua yue ba ge shi dai, hui jia zhi lu yi lu zhui sui liang ge nü hai ji qi jia zu hou ren de ren sheng li cheng, Jie shi le ta men chong man dong dang de ren sheng kun jing.

Describes Coronado's search for gold in the American Southwest and his interaction with the Native Americans there.

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