



# MEMPHIS

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A NEW MUSICAL

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*Educational  
Guide*

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# MEMPHIS

*Book & Lyrics By Joe Dipietro*

*Music & Lyrics By David Bryan*

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## *Educational Guide*

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# Introduction

## How to Use This Guide

### *Dear Teachers,*

Welcome to the *Memphis* Educational Guide! These materials have been generated to serve as a catalyst for educational enrichment beyond the performance.

Inside this resource you'll find a wide variety of research, questions, activities and worksheets that may either stand alone or work in sequence as a unit of study. Feel free to photocopy pages from this guide to distribute to your students. For easy navigation of these materials, we have structured the guide into four sections: **Before the Show**, **After the Show**, **The Memphis Project**, and **Resources**.

The first section, **Before the Show**, provides information about the production and historical background along with corresponding suggested extension activities. Here, you'll find the Plot Synopsis, Character Descriptions, and the Writers' Biographies. Additionally, articles shaping the historical context of *Memphis* have been included to give your students an understanding of the social and political landscape.

The second section, **After the Show**, features a theme-based approach to exploring *Memphis*' content in your classroom. These activities and discussion prompts are designed to stimulate critical thinking and experiential learning.

The third section, **The Memphis Project**, is a class project focusing on community explorations in oral tradition and performance. This initiative is intended to culminate in an original interview theatre performance written by your students.

The **Resources** section provides information for delving deeper into the world of *Memphis* with texts, videos, websites and more.

We hope that this guide and the dynamic performances will inspire your students to further explore issues of segregation, musical identity and cultural celebration.

Enjoy the Show!



## *Breaking Down the Standards for Learning*

The *Memphis* Educational Guide supports learning in the following areas:

### ***National Standards for Learning***

English Language Arts  
United States History  
Life Skills  
Technology  
Fine Arts

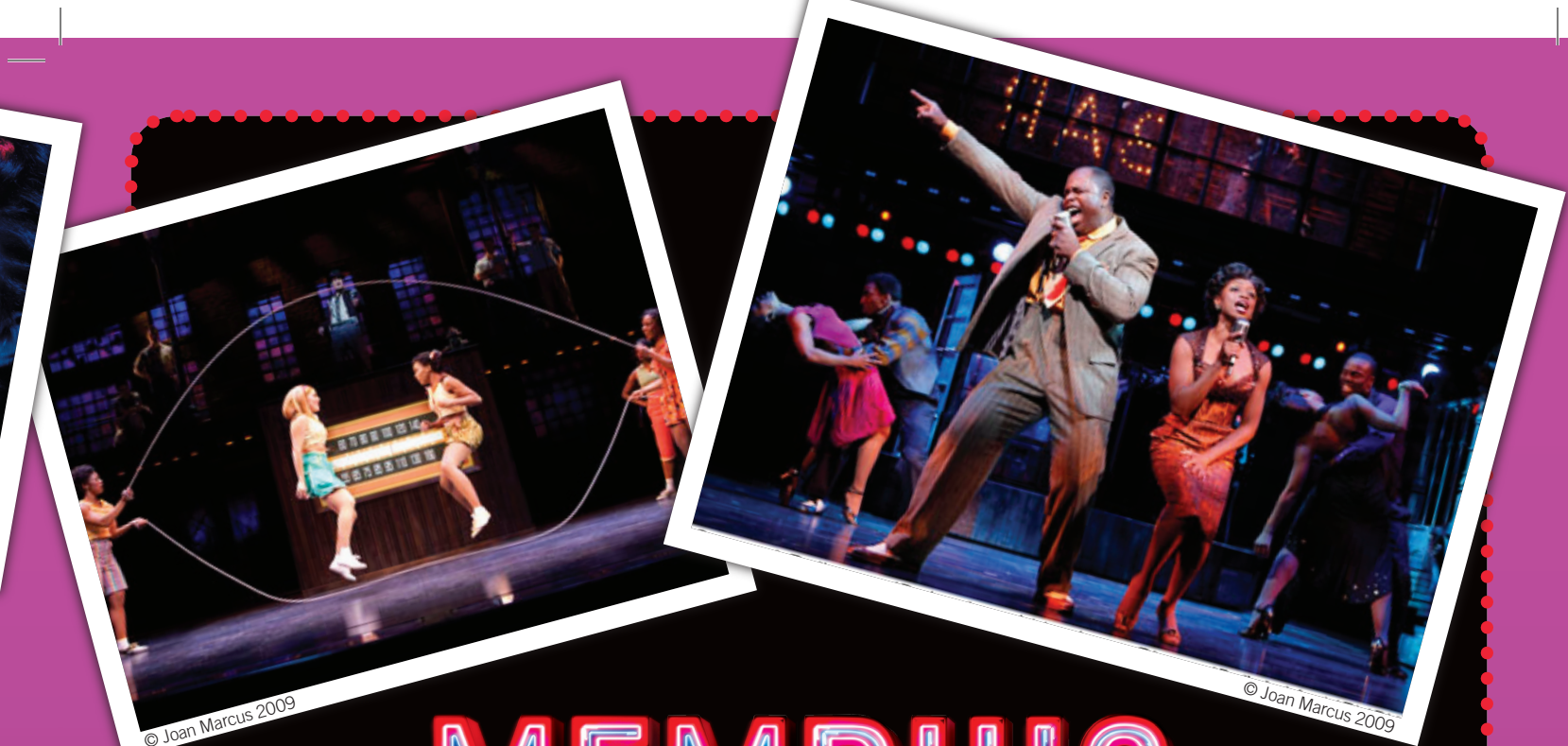
### ***New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts: Theater***

- I. Theater Making: Acting, Playwriting/Play Making, Design and Technical Theater, and Directing
- II. Developing Theater Literacy
- III. Making Connections
- IV. Working With Community and Cultural Resources
- V. Exploring Careers and Lifelong Learning

### ***New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts: Music***

- I. Music Making
- II. Music Literacy
- III. Making Connections
- IV. Community and Cultural Resources
- V. Careers and Lifelong Learning





# MEMPHIS

## *Before the Show*



## BEFORE THE SHOW



## Plot Synopsis

### Act One

Huey, a young white man, visits the underground Beale Street Club to listen to rhythm and blues (*Underground*). When confronted by the owner, Delray Farrell, about his attendance at a black club, he explains his passion and connection to the music being created there (*The Music of My Soul*).

A couple of weeks later, Huey's infatuation and excitement for this music grows. While working at Collins Department Store, he completes tasks poorly and begs Mr. Collins to be reassigned to the record department where he guarantees results. Reassigned, at first he appeases Mr. Collins with his musical selections, but eventually Huey gives into his temptation to play black music in the store (*Scratch My Itch*). Despite the popularity and record sales he generates, Huey is immediately fired for selling "race records."

Now a regular at the Beale Street Club, Huey takes a liking to Felicia Farrell, a young black singer. Even though there are no prospects in sight, Huey promises that he'll get her music on a mainstream, middle of the dial radio station (*Ain't Nothin' But A Kiss*). Delray, who is also Felicia's brother, expresses his distrust of Huey.

The next day, Huey solicits himself to a variety of radio stations, but is continually met with rejection (*Hello, My Name Is Huey*). Eventually, one of the radio station owners, Mr. Simmons, recognizes Huey from the ruckus at Collins Department Store and invites him into the studio to observe a "real" rhythm and blues disc jockey. However, when the DJ leaves the booth for a break, Huey seizes the opportunity and locks himself inside. Giving himself a big introduction, he plays a race record on the mainstream radio station (*Everybody Wants To Be Black on a Saturday Night*). Just as Mr. Simmons is about to have Huey arrested, the radio station phones begin ringing off the hook with requests by young white teenagers to play more. Mr. Simmons concedes and gives Huey a two-week tryout without pay, which he ecstatically accepts.

As things appear to turn around for Huey, his mother, Gladys, informs him that a brick with an angry note attached was thrown at her through their window. Huey acknowledges the adversity challenging him because of his new job, but emphasizes the positive changes he has been able to stimulate (*Make Me Stronger*).

Later that month, Felicia surprises Huey at his home



## BEFORE THE SHOW

with a copy of her first record for him to play on the radio. Amidst their excitement, Gladys enters. As Huey begins to defend Felicia, Gladys hurls the record to the floor causing it to break in two. Felicia apologizes for causing trouble and rushes out of the house. Huey catches up to Felicia, promising her that everything will come together and that she should still come to the radio station the next day (*Colored Woman*).

At the radio station, Huey surprises Felicia by inviting the musicians and back-up singers from the Beale Street Club to perform with her live on the air. Completely enthused about the idea, he has everything set up and gives her a grand introduction. However, as she sings, Huey gets caught up in the moment and announces that he hopes she'll kiss him (*Someday*). Felicia's brother Delray becomes extremely concerned and tries to explain to Huey that he is a danger to Felicia (*She's My Sister*). Shortly after Delray leaves, Felicia secretly returns and kisses Huey (*Ain't Nothin' but A Kiss - Reprise*).

Now a local celebrity, Huey boasts of his radio success and presents his mother with a brand new house. Completely elated, she rushes into the house that she would otherwise never be able to afford (*Radio*). Later that evening, Huey and Felicia meet up in public before attending a party in honor of Delray Records at the Beale Street Club. As they talk about their future, Huey proposes to Felicia. She brings up segregation laws, but admits that she would marry Huey if she could. Filled with emotion, they kiss on the street just as a gang of white men intervene. They tear them apart, hold Huey down and severely beat Felicia. As Delray begins to kick-off the party at the club, Huey enters carrying Felicia and desperately crying for help. A frenzied Delray directly blames Huey for the incident and attempts to attack him. To stop this, a silent Gator speaks for the first time giving a prayer for change (*Say a Prayer*).

### Act Two

Two years later, Huey's professional success continues to grow as Mr. Simmons expands from radio to TV, making Huey the host of an afternoon all negro show for teenagers (*Crazy Little Huey*). With Huey's developing clout, he is able to put more of his friends



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from the Beale Street Club on mainstream programming (*Big Love*). At the peak of his local success, Felicia introduces and romanticizes about the idea of moving North. Huey remains adamant about remaining in Memphis, where he feels like he is king of the world.

Due to her brother's connections, Felicia is able to audition in a studio for a producer from RCA Records (*Love Will Stand When All Else Falls*). Feeling threatened, Huey crashes the audition in an attempt to keep Felicia in Memphis. However, the producer is amused by Huey's antics and offers to have his television show checked out for national broadcast-

## BEFORE THE SHOW



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### *Extension Activity: What Am I Seeing?*

In preparation for your visit to see *Memphis*, have your students use the internet to check out the official website for the Broadway production ([www.memphisthemusical.com](http://www.memphisthemusical.com)). Once on this site, have your students peruse production pictures, videos and more. Before attending the show, discuss what they expect to see at the performance. Have students create a list of predictions, and hold onto them. After the show, revisit these lists and see what comparisons emerge.

#### **National Standards for Learning:**

NL-ENG.K-12.7: Evaluating Data, NL-ENG.

K-12.8: Developing Research Skills, NT.K-12.5:  
Technology Research Tools

#### **New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the**

**Arts:** BP-T.9-12.4: Working With Community  
and Cultural Resources

ing. Delray, Felicia and Huey are overjoyed by the opportunities awaiting them and the prospect of making it big (*Stand Up*).

As everyone at the TV studio is frantically making final preparations for the producer from New York, Huey refuses to cooperate with any changes the network has recommended. Huey's mother encourages him to seize this opportunity and embrace leaving Memphis for his personal happiness (*Change Don't Come Easy*). Huey appears to understand and begins the show having given in to the network's recommendations. During a commercial break, the network representative expresses his interest in Huey's show, but with the stipulation that all the performers must be white. The show comes back from break, and a rebellious Huey does a striptease while singing (*Tear Down the House*) to the horror of the network representative.

Huey breaks the news to Felicia and refuses to move to New York (*Love Will Stand When All Else Falls – Reprise*). She makes a guest appearance on his show and performs live. During her performance, Huey declares his love for her by kissing her on-camera causing an uproar on the set. A furious Mr. Simmons immediately fires and denigrates him. Felicia makes one final offer for Huey to join her, but unable to leave Memphis, he helplessly refuses and lets her go (*Memphis Lives in Me*).

Years later, a chastened Huey disc jockeys for a radio station at the end of the radio dial with only one listener. In the middle of his broadcast, Felicia drops in and discovers that he's still living in the past. She informs him of her concert in Memphis featuring white and black back-up dancers, and acknowledges that she thinks it's in part due to Huey. Hoping that she can get Huey public recognition again, Felicia invites him to join her onstage. Although he is apprehensive at first, Felicia helps Huey to rediscover his passion for music by having him recount his journey in the face of adversity while following the music of his soul (*Steal Your Rock 'n' Roll*).



## BEFORE THE SHOW



# Character Descriptions

**Huey Calhoun** – Young white man determined to bring “race music” into mainstream culture, and break a segregated society’s racial barriers. He is a determined and passionate individual who impulsively acts upon his beliefs.

**Felicia Farrell** – Young black singer at the Beale Street Club that dreams of taking her music beyond the local constraints of Memphis, Tennessee. She is passionate and tenacious.

**Debray Farrell** – Owner of the Beale Street Club and Felicia’s overly protective older brother. He yearns to make his sister a national success.

**Gladys Calhoun** – Huey’s hard-working mother. She has great difficulty supporting Huey’s personal and professional affiliations with the black community.

**Mr. Simmons** – Owner of the WHDZ Memphis radio station and, eventually, Huey’s boss. While he is not comfortable with Huey’s actions, his financial gains through Huey outweigh his distaste.

**Tator** – The bartender at the Beale Street Club. He is very attentive, but does not speak.

**Bobby** – Beale Street Club frequenter that works during the day as a janitor for Mr. Simmons’ radio station.

**Jordon Trant** – A record producer from RCA Records interested in signing Felicia to the label.

**Martin Holton** – A network representative from the American Broadcasting Company interested in bringing Huey’s show to a national audience.

**Reverend Calvin Hobson** – The spiritual leader of the First Baptist Church. He is both passionate and inspiring.

**Buck Wiley** – A conservative white man who is the host of “Boppin’ with the Blues” on Mr. Simmons’ radio station.

**Mr. Collins** – Owner of Collins Department Store who fires Huey for playing “race music” in his place of business.

**Clara** – Mr. Collins’ store employee.

**Frank Dryer** – An advertising client of Mr. Simmons who loves Huey’s ability to sell his products.

**Ethel** – A Beale Street Club frequenter who becomes Bobby’s fiancé.

## Extension Activity: Instant Playwrights

What makes playwrights unique from other forms of writers is their ability to use written dialogue to express an idea. Have your students take a crash course in playwriting by writing on a blank piece of paper the number "1" followed by a colon. Ask them to skip a couple of lines and label a number "2" followed by a colon. Have them continue to write the "1:", "2:", "1:" sequence until they reach to bottom of the page. Let them know that these numbers represent nameless characters in a play they will have one-minute to write. Have your students write down the first line for number 1: "I told you not to do that!" Then on your signal, give them sixty seconds to fill up the page. (Note: the emphasis for this activity should be speed and filling up the page rather than what the characters are saying.) Once the minute is up, have students pair up and volunteer to read their scenes aloud for the rest of the class. Ask the class to listen for character, relationship, conflict and action. After each scene is read, see how much the audience is able to piece together by just one page of dialogue.

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-T.9-12.1: Script Writing, NA-T.9-12.7: Analyzing, Critiquing, and Constructing Meaning, NL-ENG.K-12.4: Communication Skills, NL-ENG.K-12.11: Participating in Society

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-T.9-12.2: Theater Literacy, BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections

## About the Writers



**David Bryan** (Music & Lyrics) As the keyboard player, songwriter and founding member of Bon Jovi, David Bryan has seen and learned a lot about music and the music business in the past 20 years. The journey includes selling 100 million albums, traveling the world and playing to millions of people in 50 countries, circling the globe 15 times and living

through the rock and roll years, the grunge years, the rap years and everything in between. As the band celebrates its 20th year together with the release of the box set, "100,000,000 BON JOVI FANS CAN'T BE WRONG," David is enjoying the schedule being a member of such a successful band allows. In his time off from recording and touring with Jon, Richie and Tico, David began a career as a composer and lyricist of musicals. Aside from *Memphis*, David also collaborated with Joe DiPietro on a musical version of *The Toxic Avenger*, which began previews Off-Broadway on March 18, 2009. David has also written and released a solo record, *Lunar Eclipse* (Rounder/Universal) an instrumental collection with a single vocal bonus track highlighting all of the aspects of his training and influences - blues, classical, jazz and of course, rock and roll. In addition to writing songs for Bon Jovi, David continues to write with and for other artists. The most successful cover of a Bryan song may be Curtis Steiger's rendition of "This Time," which was a major international hit for him. David has also dedicated his time to become a national spokesperson for VH1's Save The Music Program, traveling across the country to many of the 43 cities which participated in the program in 2001. He is also an Honorary Board Member of "Only Make Believe," a program dedicated to the principle that freeing a child's creative spirit is a valuable part of the healing process.



**Joe DiPietro** (Book & Lyrics) Broadway and national tour: "Memphis," *All Shook Up*. Off-Broadway, "The Toxic Avenger" (written with David Bryan,) *I Love You, You're Perfect, Now Change*, *The Thing About Men*, and *Over the River and Through the Woods*. Future shows include his reworking of *Babes in Arms* and the new Gershwin musical, *Nice Work If You Can*

*Get It*. Upcoming regional productions include the comedy, *The Last Romance*, and the one-woman musical, *Ernest Shackleton Loves Me*. His work has had thousands of productions across the country and around the world.



# The Birth of Rock 'n' Roll

Read the following article aloud to your class to provide your students with relevant historical background information. Have them complete the suggested extension activity to stimulate further discussion.

*"It's the music of my soul!"*  
*-Huey Calhoun*

**Rebellious. Driving. Soulful.** It was the new sound of a young generation hungry for change. A change that defied the rigid structures and conservative standards of Tin Pan Alley, and synthesized a variety of musical genres into one eclectic sound: Rock 'n' Roll.

In the early 1950s, this new sound was considered to be "race music" as its origins were strongly influenced by the black musical roots of rhythm and blues, soul and gospel. In this era of segregation, even the radio was a venue of divide. Center of the dial radio stations, which were easily accessible, were designated for traditional music and standards being produced by Broadway composers; while left of the dial, commonly distorted, radio stations were allotted for black music. This was until a disc jockey by the name of Alan Freed began to play the Rock 'n' Roll sound as featured music on his middle of the dial radio station in the early 1950s. He is also noted for coining the term "Rock 'n' Roll."

Early forms of Rock 'n' Roll began with artists like Bill Haley and the Comets, who would often take and adapt the earlier works of black artists. Other artists like Jerry Lee Lewis and Carl Perkins were able to fuse their sounds with a country feel. However, the sound found its father when a Tupelo, Mississippi truck driver, by the name of Elvis Presley, entered the scene. Playing his first concert in 1954 in Memphis, Tennessee, he not only began to dominate the airwaves, but generated much controversy as his voice was often criticized for sounding too black. However, this didn't stop his hit-era, spanning from 1954–1963, which resulted in major financial gains for the recording industry and brought Rock 'n' Roll into the mainstream media.

## Extension Activity: The ABCs of Rock 'n' Roll

Test your students' knowledge of Rock 'n' Roll! Divide your class up into two teams. Have each team form a line in front of a large sheet of poster paper with the letters "A" – "Z" written out vertically. On your signal, have students race one-by-one to fill-in words that are relevant to Rock 'n' Roll (i.e. people/bands, instruments, songs, etc.) using each individual letter as the start of a word. (Note: Teams must respond in sequential order!) The first team to complete their chart and sit down in an orderly fashion wins. After the relay, ask your students to review the responses. What are the commonalities and differences between the two lists? Are there any responses they don't know?

**National Standards for Learning:** NL-ENG. K-12.4: Communication Skills, NL-ENG. K-12.11: Participating in Society, NL-ENG. K-12.12: Applying Language Skills

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections, BP-M.9-12.2: Music Literacy, BP-M.9-12.3: Making Connections



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## *Extension Activity: Exploring The Great Migration through Literature*

Many strong literary works came out in response to The Great Migration. Find a literary work like Langston Hughes' poem, "The South," to share with your class. After having read the work, ask your students the following questions:

1. What does the work reveal about life in the South? In the North?
2. How does the writer feel about The Great Migration?
3. Is there a solution the writer is suggesting?
4. What do you think black migrants found once they moved to the North? What aspects of life were better, worse, and/or the same?

**National Standards for Learning:** NSS-USH.9-12.9: Era 9: Postwar United States, NL-ENG.K-12.5: Communication Strategies, NL-ENG.K-12.9: Multicultural Understanding, NL-ENG.K-12.11: Participating in Society

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections

## *The Great Migration*

Read the following article aloud to your class to provide your students with relevant historical background information. Have them complete the suggested extension activity to stimulate further discussion. (Note: The Great Migration becomes a focal point of *Memphis*, as the characters look to move North for the prospect of living without segregation and for career advancement.)

*In the wake of extreme adversity in the South,* many black people viewed the North as the "promised land." The Jim Crow Laws designating that public facilities, schools and transportation be separate, paired with the violence of the Ku Klux Klan, generated great fear and uncertainty amongst the black community.

The Great Migration was a movement that spanned from 1910–1970, which resulted in a surge of six and a half million black migrants moving from the South to the North. In fact, in 1910 there was 80% of the black population living in the South, while there only remained 25% by 1970. Popular destinations in the North were major cities such as New York City, Chicago and Philadelphia. This was largely due to the need for factory workers in the Industrial North, and the rumor that black workers could earn three times as much compared to their jobs in the South.

While segregation was not legal in the North, it still presented a wide range of challenges for black migrants. Prejudice and racism still existed (often referred to as "de facto segregation"), while blacks frequently had to face poor living conditions and dangerous work environments.



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# Civil Rights in the 1950s

Read the following article aloud to your class to provide your students with relevant historical background information. Have them complete the suggested extension activity to stimulate further discussion.

*Throughout the 1950s*, the Civil Rights Movement made strides towards an America rooted in equality. Challenged by racial prejudice, it took the leadership, boldness and commitment of many people to yield key achievements in law and attitude. Significant breakthroughs include: Brown versus Board of Education, Rosa Parks' personal protest, and the Little Rock Nine, among others.

A unanimous ruling in the 1954 Brown versus the Board of Education case in Topeka, Kansas declared segregation in schools is unconstitutional. This was highly symbolic in overturning the previously accepted policy of "separate but equal" produced from the 1896 court case, Plessy versus Ferguson. Additionally, this victory was led by NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) attorney Thurgood Marshall, who later went on to become the first black justice appointed to the Supreme Court.

NAACP member, Rosa Parks, took a brave stance in 1955 on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She was arrested for refusing to give up her seat located in front of a white passenger's seat (a southern custom of the time). In response to her situation, a boycott led by Martin Luther King, Jr. was held until buses were desegregated on December 21, 1956.

At Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, the first black teenagers to attend the previously all-white school were blocked by the state's National Guard (as directed by the Governor of Arkansas). Their circumstance drew the attention of President Eisenhower, who sent in federal troops to protect the students. While every day was a challenge for the "Little Rock Nine," as they came to be known, they prevailed in the face of adversity by continuing their education despite ongoing death threats and extreme racism.

Other notable accomplishments during the 1950s include: Gwendolyn Brooks becoming the first black Pulitzer Prize winner for *Annie Allen* (1950), Juanita Hall becoming the first black Tony Award winner for playing Bloody Mary in *South Pacific* (1950), Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* becoming the first play produced on Broadway by a black playwright (1959), and Berry Gordy founding the Motown Records label in Detroit (1959).

## Extension Activity: Colorism

During the Civil Rights Movement, many strong leaders fought years to combat the prejudices based upon the color of a person's skin. This is also a prominent issue in *Memphis*. Are perceptions of skin color different today? Ask your students to write a response to the following questions regarding their views on skin color:

**Colorism:** a form of discrimination based upon skin color where people receive different treatment socially and/or professionally.

1. How would you describe your skin color/tone/shade?
2. What does skin color mean to you? What does it represent?
3. Have you ever experienced or seen colorism?
4. What steps do you take to celebrate your skin color?
5. What steps can we take to protect our community from colorism?

Once students have had adequate time to respond, see if anyone would like to volunteer to share their responses with their peers. (Note: Due to the personal nature of this activity, do not force students to share if they are not comfortable.)

**National Standards for Learning:** NL-ENG. K-12.9: Multicultural Understanding, NL-ENG.K-12.11: Participating in Society, NL-ENG.K-12.12: Applying Language Skills, NSS-US.5-12.10: Era 10: Contemporary United States

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections

## 1950s Civil Rights Timeline

**1950** – Gwendolyn Brooks becomes the first black Pulitzer Prize winner for *Annie Allen*; and Juanita Hall becomes the first black Tony Award winner for playing Bloody Mary in *South Pacific*.

**1951** – Mary White Ovington, NAACP founder, dies.

**1954** – Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas declares in a unanimous ruling that segregation in schools is unconstitutional.

**1955** – Rosa Parks is arrested for refusing to give up her seat at the front of a bus; and Emmett Louis Till (14-years-old) is brutally beaten and murdered by white men for allegedly whistling at a white woman. The men were acquitted and later revealed that they committed the hate crime.

**1956** – Desegregation of buses is ordered resultant of a year-long Montgomery bus-boycott led by Martin Luther King, Jr.

**1957** – The Little Rock Nine are constitutionally prohibited from attending Central High School (Little Rock, Arkansas). President Eisenhower has the students escorted in by federal troops.

**1958** – Cooper v. Aaron overturns a district court decision enabling the Little Rock school to postpone desegregation due to continual threats of violent acts.

**1959** – “The Hate That Hate Produced,” a documentary about the Nation of Islam, brings Malcolm X to public attention; Lorraine Hansberry’s *A Raisin in the Sun* becomes the first play produced on Broadway by a black playwright; and Berry Gordy founds the Motown Record label.

## A Message From Our Sponsors (About Theater Etiquette)

Read the following radio announcement about theater etiquette aloud to your class (or use a student volunteer to share the message). After the reading, ask your students to identify other characteristics of a strong audience member. Additionally, this makes a great opportunity to discuss the logistics of your field trip to the theater (i.e. pick-up / drop-off, transportation, lunch, etc.).

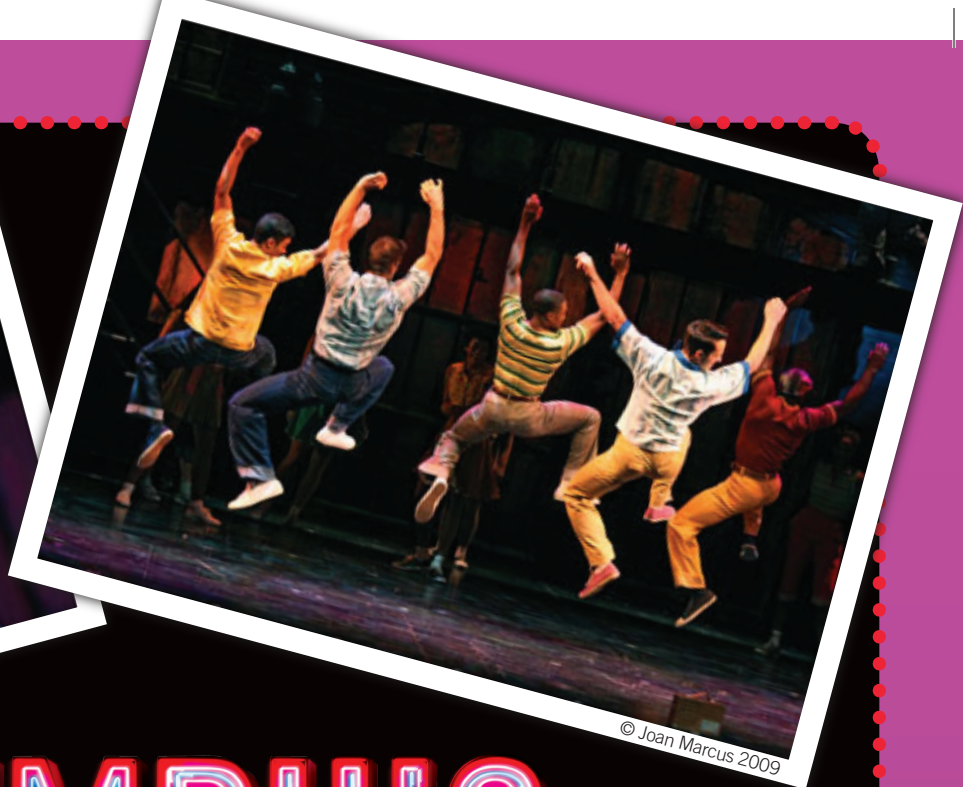
**Hockadoo!** This is Huey Calhoun, your handsome host of *Memphis*, the number one show in New York! Comin’ at you from the big Broadway stage! Before we send you back underground with that smokin’ hit “Scratch My Itch” by Wailin’ Joe, the good folks from the show have a couple things to tell you about bein’ a red hot audience member...

First, before taking your seats, be sure to pass on by the little boys and girls rooms... Folks, there ain’t nuttin’ worse then doin’ an uncomfortable dance in your seat during the performance. Not to mention, you won’t want to miss the sweet sound of my voice up on that stage!

Now, when those lights go out before the show, that doesn’t mean it’s time to lay a big ol’ smooch on your woman! It means it’s about that time to get those records spinning and performances burnin’. So, make sure you ain’t got those naggin’ noise makin’ devices on!

Aw heck, folks, listen up, these performers are gunna make your grandma faint, your grandpa lose his teeth, your little ones stand up and shout! (Especially for that Felicia Farrell!) Mm-mmm... Why, her singin’ is so hot, it’s gonna melt everythin’ in your icebox! And Little Ol’ Huey ain’t too bad neither! Ladies and Gentlemen, if you absolutely love the performances you see, I want you to get up on your feet, clap, cheer, and holler a big ol’ “Hockadoo” for the performers! Can’t wait to see you there! Hockadoo!





# MEMPHIS

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## *After the Show*

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## Ideas to Discuss

**After seeing *Memphis*, use the following discussion prompts to debrief the themes, characters and context of the show.**



1. In *Memphis*, Huey's infatuation with both the music and Felicia causes him to make her a promise to get her air-time on a middle of the dial radio station. However, he has just been fired from a job and has a history of not being a strong employee. Would you consider Huey's actions responsible? Or is it okay to make promises that are considered a far reach? Why, or why not? How about when he takes a radio disc jockey job for no pay, while his mother is working the night shift and struggling to make ends meet?
2. During Huey's time of disc jockeying, he receives a number of threats, including a brick thrown at his mother through the window of their home. Do you think Huey goes too far? Is he a danger, not only to himself, but the people around him? What would be your breaking point? Would you consider him a bold hero or naive?
3. Throughout the show, Delray is distrustful of Huey and his promises. Do you believe his skepticism is fueled by prejudice? If so, is he perpetuating racial divide? Is he afraid that Huey is unaware of the collateral linked to his actions? Is he jealous of the opportunities Huey is able to bring to his sister? Or is it a combination of beliefs and emotions?
4. When Huey is asked to read his first advertisement on the radio, he panics because he is illiterate. In society, especially today, it is extremely difficult to live without literacy. How would your life be affected if you couldn't read? Think about all the directional signs, books, magazines, text messages, menus, etc. What modifications would you have to make in your life to survive?
5. Huey is able to get and keep his job because he stimulates financial gains for advertising clients and, ultimately, the radio station. However, his tactic for doing so is considered to be questionable. What strategy does Huey use to advertise? Is this strategy still effective today? Why, or why not? In your opinion, what are the most effective methods of advertising?
6. During The Great Migration, many black people migrated North for the prospect of living without segregation and for career advancement. What effects do you think The Great Migration had on Northern Cities? How did this affect America on the whole?
7. As Huey's radio show becomes number one in Memphis, he is swept away in celebrity. Teenagers ask for autographs and newspaper photographers snap his picture when he walks down the street. How does celebrity change Huey? Or does it? How do you think celebrity changes people today? Why do you think the concept of celebrity exists in our culture? Will it ever fade? Why, or why not? Are celebrities better positioned to implement change? Why, or why not?
8. Huey is able to take an existing medium, the radio, and use it as a means of stimulating community. Do you think the radio still has the same potential? Does the radio still have the same media power today as it did in the 1950s? Why or why not? Additionally, what kinds of communities are created on the radio today?
9. Often when people discuss issues of race and culture, the term "tolerance" is used as a path to civility. However, is tolerance enough in today's America? What implications does the term "tolerance" have? How about "celebration"? What are the differences between these two terms? What action steps can you take to celebrate culture?
10. Despite Felicia's persistent offerings, Huey opts to remain in Memphis. Why do you think he decided to stay in Memphis? Do you think he made the right decision? Do you believe he purposely sabotaged his network audition? Why or why not?



## Change Don't Come Easy: Surmounting Segregation

### Understanding the Other

Ask your students to read the following scene from *Memphis* on page 16. After reading, open up a dialogue with your students by using the following discussion prompts:

1. What are your immediate reactions to the scene?
2. How did Felicia react to Gladys' comments? Do you agree or disagree?
3. How did Huey handle the situation? Is there anything more he could have done, or steps he could have taken to prevent this negative interaction?
4. What are some possible reasons Gladys would react the way she did?
5. If you could coach one character through this scene to produce a healthy outcome, who would it be? What would you tell him / her?

Ask your students to write a letter to either, Huey, Gladys or Felicia addressing this conflict. This can either be a letter of support, encouragement or guidance. Students should illuminate the perspectives of the other characters to be persuasive and provide constructive ideas on how to positively move forward.

**National Standards for Learning:** NL-ENG.K-12.5: Communication Strategies, NL-ENG.K-12.6: Applying Knowledge, NL-ENG.K-12.12: Applying Language Skills, NA-T.9-12.7: Analyzing, Critiquing, and Constructing Meaning

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections

### Historical Speech Collage

Have your students research famous Civil Rights Movement speeches such as Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream." Ask students to read these speeches and select one section that resonates with them. As a class, create a sequence to these sections to generate an oral presentation. Ask your class to read their historical speech collage out loud.

**Thinking Further** – Have your students memorize and stage their historical speech collage, then share their work with other classes in your school.

**National Standards for Learning:** NSS-US.9-12.9: Era 9: Postwar United States, NL-ENG.K-12.7: Evaluating Data, NL-ENG.K-12.8: Developing Research Skills, NL-ENG.K-12.11: Participating in Society, NA-T.9-12.1: Script Writing, NA-T.9-12.5: Researching By Finding Information To Support Classroom Dramatization

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections



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## *Understanding the Other*

### **(Excerpt from *Memphis*)**

**HUEY** - Mama. Hi.

**GLADYS** - Who is this?

**HUEY** - Mama, this is, uh, well this is the girl I was telling you about.

**GLADYS** - Have you lost your mind?!

**HUEY** - Mama –

**GLADYS** - Playin' their music is one thing –

**HUEY** - Now Mama, she's a singer, a fine singer –

**GLADYS** - This is a good Christian household –

**HUEY** - She's a Christian –

**GLADYS** - She ain't nothin' but a colored girl!

**HUEY** - Mama!

**FELICIA** - I should go –

**HUEY** - Mama, look, she made this record! I'm gonna play it on the radio tomor ... --

*(GLADYS slaps the record out of HUEY'S hands, breaking it in two. A beat. FELICIA picks up the two halves of the record.)*

**FELICIA** - I'm sorry to have bothered you, ma'am.

*(FELICIA rushes out of the house.)*



## AFTER THE SHOW

### *Troup Yourself*

To explore the idea of segregation, ask your students to move into an open area of the classroom. Request that the class organize themselves into groups with other people who share their same eye color. This should be done without talking, although the students can get non-verbal help from their classmates. Students should be encouraged to stand alone if they don't believe they belong in a particular group. Once students have grouped themselves, ask each individual group to say what they believe their grouping commonality was out loud.

Continue the activity a few more times, trying different visible qualities such as shirts, hair color, and so on.

After the activity, ask your students:

1. If you stood by yourself at any point, how did that feel?
2. If you were part of a larger group, how did that feel?
3. Did you group yourself with others under a different commonality? If so, how did you feel when you realized the group's commonality was different?
4. How does this activity relate to *Memphis*? Were there moments in the show that illuminate these ideas?

**National Standards for Learning:** NL-ENG.K-12.2:

Understanding the Human Experience, NL-ENG.K-12.9: Multicultural Understanding, NL-ENG.K-12.11: Participating in Society, NL-ENG.K-12.12: Applying Language Skills

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections



### *Comparing Roy Rogers to Wailin' Joe*

Huey causes a ruckus in *Memphis* when he starts playing "race music" instead of the accepted "white music" at Collins Department store and at WHDZ when he locks himself in the DJ booth. Using the lyrics on the next page, as well as the recorded music for both Roy Rogers' "Happy Trails" (an example of accepted "white music" from the show) and Wailin' Joe's "Scratch My Itch" (an example of "race music" from the show), have your students compare the two songs with the following items in mind:

1. Setting and content of lyrics
2. Plots
3. Musical representation of characters
4. Vocal range
5. Instruments used in the songs

Draw a Venn diagram on the board and ask students to identify the differences and similarities between the two songs.

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-M.9-12.6: Listening to, Analyzing, and Describing Music, NA-M.9-12.7: Evaluating Music and Music Performances NA-M.9-12.9: Understanding Music in Relation to History and Culture, NSS-US.5-12.9: Era 9: Postwar United State

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections, BP-M.9-12.2: Music Literacy, BP-M.9-12.3: Making Connections



### *Lyrics from Roy Rogers' "Happy Trails"*

HAPPY TRAILS TO YOU, UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN.  
HAPPY TRAILS TO YOU, KEEP SMILIN' UNTIL THEN.  
WHO CARES ABOUT THE CLOUDS WHEN WE'RE TOGETHER?  
JUST SING A SONG AND BRING THE SUNNY WEATHER.  
HAPPY TRAILS TO YOU, 'TILL WE MEET AGAIN.

SOME TRAILS ARE HAPPY ONES,  
OTHERS ARE BLUE.  
IT'S THE WAY YOU RIDE THE TRAIL THAT COUNTS,  
HERE'S A HAPPY ONE FOR YOU.

### *Lyrics from Wailin' Joe's "Scratch My Itch"*

WOO!  
COME ON, BABY NOW  
WON'T YOU SCRATCH MY ITCH!  
YOU GOT ME BOILING AT A BURNIN' FEVER PITCH!  
I TRIED SOME LOVE CREAM,  
PUT SOME HONEY ON IT, TOO!  
BUT THE ONLY THING  
THAT CAN CURE MY ITCH IS YOU!

COME ON, SCRATCH/SCRATCH/ SCRATCH  
SCRATCH/ SCRATCH MY ITCH!  
SCRATCH/SCRATCH/ SCRATCH  
SCRATCH/SCRATCH MY ITCH!  
BABY, BABY, BABY  
BABY, BABY, BABE  
BABY, BABE,  
YOU'RE GIVIN' ME A TWITCH!  
SO SCRATCH MY ITCH!



## *The Music of My Soul: Exploring Musical Identity*

### *Music Journaling*

Throughout *Memphis*, a variety of singers from the time period are mentioned and discussed. Have your students explore the performers of the time by creating a listening log comparing three of the following singers and their music. (Use the same criteria from the previous activity.)

1. Ella Fitzgerald
2. Perry Como
3. Patti Page
4. Elvis Presley
5. Jerry Lee Lewis

After they have completed their musical journals, hold a press conference in your classroom with you in-role as the editor-in-chief and your students in-role as reporters. Ask them to report their findings to you for a big article your newspaper is about to publish on music of the 1950s. Be sure to have your students respond with comparisons and similarities between these different performers.

**Thinking Further** – Have your students research other popular singers from the 1950s either in preparation for the “press conference” or for a share day.

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-M.9-12.6: Listening to, Analyzing, and Describing Music, NA-M.9-12.7: Evaluating Music and Music Performances, NA-M.9-12.9: Understanding Music in Relation to History and Culture, NSS-US.5-12.9: Era 9: Postwar United States

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections, BP-M.9-12.2: Music Literacy, BP-M.9-12.3: Making Connections

### *Soundtrack of Your Life*

A vital aspect of *Memphis* is each character's personal connection to music, in particular their identity through Rock 'n' Roll. Have your students take out a piece of paper and write down the names of ten songs that could serve as their self-portrait. These can either be their favorite songs, songs that have significant meaning or simply songs that describe an aspect of their personalities. Once completed, have students burn CDs of their musical self-portraits and create original album covers as a supplement. Begin a weekly tradition of exchanging self-portrait CDs within your class, so each student has an opportunity to hear the music of their peers' souls.

**Thinking Further** – Have students keep a journal of their weekly listening addressing: What they learned about each person through their self-portrait CD, what they were able to connect to, and identifying their favorite part of the CD. At the end of the experience, you can compile the class' favorite aspects of each self-portrait and give them to students as positive keepsakes.

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-M.9-12.6: Listening to, Analyzing, and Describing Music, NA-VA.9-12.1: Understanding and Applying Media, Techniques, and Processes

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections, BP-M.9-12.1: Music Making, BP-M.9-12.3: Making Connections

## Memphis Lives In Me: Pursuing a Dream

### Middle of the Dial Dreams

In the show, each of the lead characters has big dreams and challenges that create an obstacle for success. Have your students identify the dreams, obstacles and tools / tactics used by the following characters.

Draw a grid with three columns on the blackboard (or on chart paper). Label the left column “dreams,” the center “obstacles,” and the right “action steps.” Beginning with Huey, ask your students to identify his goals and dreams. Continue onto the “obstacles” column and have students name the challenges that stand in the way of achieving his dreams. Finally, have students begin to specify the action steps he takes to overcome his obstacles. Ask them, “Do you think he was successful? Why, or why not?” If not, have your students offer alternative action steps he could have taken. How could these new action steps possibly have helped Huey achieve his goals?

Repeat this activity focusing on Felicia, followed by Delray.

**National Standards for Learning:** NL-ENG.K-12.2: Understanding the Human Experience, NA-T.9-12.7: Analyzing, Critiquing, and Constructing Meaning

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** PB-T.9-12.3: Making Connections

### School Reunion: 2019

What will the story be behind your students' success? Ask your students to dream ahead and think about what they'll be doing ten years from now. Will they be living out their dream? Achieve all of their accomplishments? How will their work, challenges and personal choices in school help them get there?

Set up your classroom with four chairs at the front and take on the role of “School Reunion: 2019” host! Introduce the talk show and let your students (or studio audience) know that today you'll be having three special guests on your program.

Select three volunteers to be the “special guests” and invite them to sit in the chairs at the front of the classroom. Be sure that they know they're playing themselves, but ten years from now!

As the host, interview the guests one at a time about where they are, how they got there and their reflections on school: How did it influence them? Prepare them? What were their biggest fears and challenges? What was their proudest moment? Who inspired them? (Note: Be sure to take questions from your studio audience, too!)

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-T.9-12.2: Acting, NL-ENG.K-12.2: Understanding the Human Experience, NL-ENG.K-12.5: Communication Strategies, NL-ENG.K-12.11: Participating in Society, NL-ENG.K-12.12: Applying Language Skills

**NYCDOE Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections

## AFTER THE SHOW

### *Art in Context*

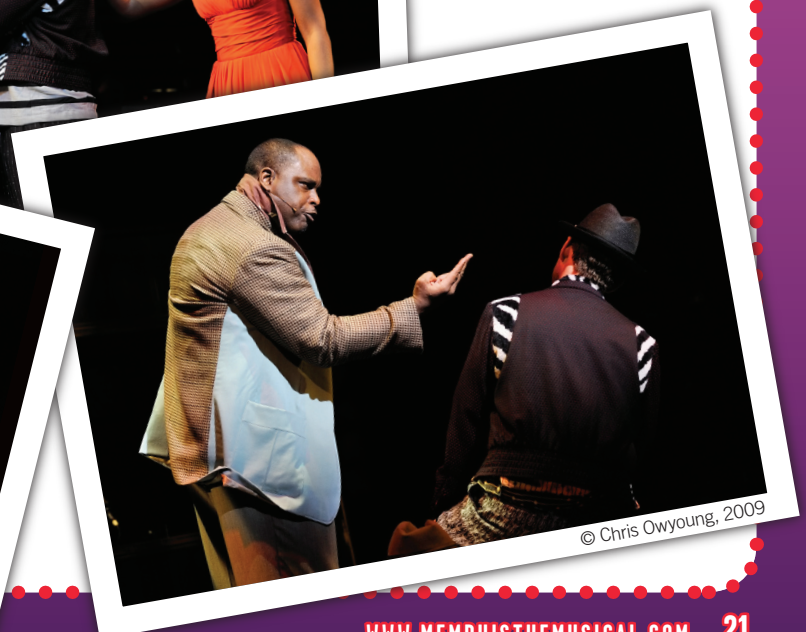
In 1957, after the milestone court hearing of Brown versus Board of Education, nine black teenagers attempted to attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. However, on their first day of school the governor ordered the National Guard to prohibit them from entering the previously all-white institution. In response, President Eisenhower deployed federal troops to protect and escort the young women. While the students were allowed to attend the school and pursue their education, they were continually met with crowds taunting, insulting and threatening their lives. One of the young women, age fifteen, was quoted saying, "I tried to see a friendly face somewhere in the mob... I looked into the face of an old woman, and it seemed a kind face, but when I looked again, she spat at me." Despite the circumstances, these young people displayed the utmost courage and tenacity in pursuit of their dream of equality in education. Find a photograph or painting that showcases this event or a similar circumstance, such as Norman Rockwell's painting, "The Problem We All Live With." Using a photograph or visual artwork as a springboard, have your students identify what they see.

Ask your students to take out a piece of paper and write a monologue detailing what one of the black students is thinking and feeling. Imagine what it must have been like to be confronted by armed soldiers on your first day of school!

Once completed, see if any volunteers would like to read their monologues to the rest of the class.

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-T.9-12.1: Script Writing, NA-VA.9-12.4: Understanding the Visual Arts in Relation to History and Cultures, NA-VA.9-12.6: Making Connections between Visual Arts and Other Disciplines, NSS-US.9-12.9: Era 9: Postwar United States

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections, BP-T.9-12.4: Working With Community and Cultural Resources







# MEMPHIS

## *The Memphis Project*



## *Stand Up: Student Experiential Learning Initiative*

Using “Stand Up” (music on the next page) as the theme for your project, have students interview a member from the community. This can be anyone from a parent or mentor to a school administrator or teacher. The interview should be focused on a time when this person had to take a stand in order to achieve a goal or dream. Be sure to encourage your students to be as detailed as possible. Share the following pointers to help them conduct a strong interview:

1. Have questions prepared before the interview. (It may help to have the whole class generate a couple of questions that are used in every interview such as: “Has there ever been a time in your life when you had to take a stand? If so, when? Can you describe the event?”)
2. Be sure to look the interviewee in the eyes and speak clearly when asking a question.
3. As the interviewee is speaking, try to note-take as much as possible.
4. If you have a voice recorder, use that in the interview so you can focus on the questions and responses. This will also alleviate the pressure of writing everything down and allow you to transcribe the interview at a later time.

After the interviews have all been conducted, students should write out a transcription of the responses. This then becomes their first draft of a monologue! Have them pair up and workshop their monologues with their partners. Partners should listen and respond after the reading with their favorite parts of the story. Additionally, each student should use this opportunity to think about what parts of the story they would like to cut, expand upon or reword.

Ask your students to make edits to their monologues and submit them to you. Once you are in receipt of all the monologues, create an order for your performance. (Note: to break up the monologue performances, try incorporating segments of the song “Stand Up.” Or use it as a framing device for starting and ending the play!)

Have students memorize their monologues for homework as you rehearse your play during school time. Once prepared, hold a performance at your school of your original play, *Stand Up!* The performance can be as big as a public performance or as simple as an interclass share.

**Alternative Idea** – Have your class pair up with another participating class and conduct the interviews based on the same criteria.

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-T.9-12.1: Script Writing, NA-T.9-12.5: Researching by Finding Information to Support Classroom Dramatizations, Understanding the Human Experience, NL-ENG.K-12.12: Applying Language Skills

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.1: Theater Making, BP-M.9-12.4: Working With Community and Cultural Resources

## *Steal Your Rock 'n' Roll: Student Performance Initiative*

Photocopy the provided sheet music for everyone in your class and draw their attention to the lyrics of the song. Let students know that this song is directly from *Memphis*, and ask for volunteers to read the lyrics aloud for the rest of the class. After reading, ask your students the following questions:

1. What is happening in the song? What in the lyrics makes you think that?
2. How do the characters feel? Why?
3. Have you, or someone you know, ever had to “Stand Up?” If so, when?
4. How does one “listen to their soul?”
5. What does Rock ‘n’ Roll represent in this song?

Using the sheet music provided, teach your students the song. Now, knowing what the song means and having identified personal connections students should put the song in their bodies by moving in the way the music makes them feel. Be sure they are singing with strong diction and clarity. How does performing the music change their initial analysis? Or does it?

**National Standards for Learning:** NA-M.9-12.6: Listening to, Analyzing, and Describing Music, NA-M.9-12.8: Understanding Relationships between Music, and Other Arts, and Disciplines Outside of the Arts

**New York City Department of Education's Blueprint for Teaching and Learning in the Arts:** BP-T.9-12.3: Making Connections, BP-T.9-12.4

# Steal Your Rock 'n' Roll

Words & Music by  
David Bryan  
& Joe DiPietro

**Rubato (colla voce)**

HUEY: What would I say to them?

HUEY:

I lis-tened to ad - vice from folks smart - er than me,

B F#/A# G#m E

1 2 3 4

Hmm, and I ig - nored it. FELICIA: Stubborn as a mule.

B F# E E/F#

5 6 7 8

I lis-tened to ha - tred from folks rich - er than me,

B F# G#m F# E

9 10 11 12

Hmm, and I de - plored it. FELICIA: Good thing.

B F# E E/F#

13 14 15 16



17

I lis - tened to — mu - sic — from folks dark - er than —

B F# G#m

17 18 19

me, — and you know — I a - dored —

E B F#

20 21 22

23

Rock tempo (♩ = 148)

3 it.

FELICIA: Come to the concert, Huey.

+Horns

A B/A A B/A A/B *fp*

23 24 25 26

27

FELICIA:

First comes a point in ev - 'ry - bo - dy's life — when they

Ooo Ooo

A B

26a 27 28

got - ta stand up — and face — a fight. — There comes a point in ev - 'ry -

*fp* — *fp*

Ooo face — a fight. — Ooo

C#m A

29 30 31

- bo - dy's life — when they got - ta won - der if they done — right. — I

Ooo got - ta won - der if dey done — right. —

B C#m D

32 33 34

swal - lowed my — fear, — Fol - lowed my heart right — here, — and

swal - lowed my — fear — Heart right — here —

D A E D A E

35 36 37 38

F

through it all, one al-might-y thought stood clear. \_\_\_\_\_ Li -

S

A

Ooo \_\_\_\_\_ thought stood \_\_\_\_\_ clear. \_\_\_\_\_

C#m A F#m G Gsus4 G

39 40 41 42

43

F

- sten to the beat, lis-ten to the beat \_\_\_\_\_ Play \_\_\_\_\_ it, O-bey \_\_\_\_\_ it. \_\_\_\_\_

S

A

Play \_\_\_\_\_ it, O-bey \_\_\_\_\_ it. \_\_\_\_\_

"SL 2 rows diagonals"

F C/E Dm7 C Dm7 C/E

43 44 45 46



HUEY:

H Oooh oh oh Lis -

F Love it with, Love it with your feet.

S A Love it with your feet.

F C/E G Gsus4 G

47 48 49 50

H - ten to your soul. Lis-ten to your soul. Heed it, ya need it.

(FELICIA)

F Heed it, ya need it.

F C/E Dm7 C Dm7 C/E

51 52 53 54

H  
let it make— you whole.— And if ya

F  
Let it make,— let it make— you whole.—

S  
A  
Let it make— you whole.—

F C/E G Gsus4 G

55 56 57 58

59

H  
lis-ten to the beat and hear what's in your soul,— you'll nev-er let an-y-one steal—

S  
A  
Oh,— in your soul.—

F C/E Dm7 G

59 60 61 62

64

H  
— your rock— 'n' roll!—

G F

63 64

# Resources

## Production Based Websites

**www.memphisthemusical.com** – The official website for the Broadway production of *Memphis*.

**www.itheatrics.com** – Official website for iTheatrics, music theatre education consultants.

## Additional Websites

**www.rockhall.com** – Official website of the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame and Museum; offering a variety of education programs, including distance learning for students.

**www.nrm.org** – The official website of Norman Rockwell, including an online collection featuring, "The Problem We All Live With."

**www.memphislibrary.org** – Official website for the Memphis Public Library and Information Center, providing timelines and databases that archive the area's history.

**www.naACP.org** – The official website for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "a civil rights organization for ethnic minorities in the United States."

**reportingcivilrights.loa.org** – A companion site to the Library of Americas, presenting "reporters and journalism of the American Civil Rights Movement."

## Texts

***Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954-1965*** by Juan Williams (Penguin Books, 1987)

***Journey from Jim Crow: The Desegregation of Southern Transit by Raymond Arsenault*** (Columbia University Press, 2006)

***Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-1963*** by Taylor Branch (Simon and Schuster, 1988)

***Redefining the Color Line: Black Activism in Little Rock, Arkansas, 1940-1970*** by John A. Kirk (University of Florida Press, 2002)

***Reporting Civil Rights: American Journalism 1941-1963***  
edited by Clayborne Carson, David J. Garrow, Bill Kovach, and Carol Polsgrove (Library of America, 2003)

***There Goes My Everything: White Southerners in the Age of Civil Rights, 1945-1975*** by Jason Sokol (Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 2006)

***We Shall Overcome: A History of Civil Rights and the Law*** by Alexander Tsesis (Yale University Press, 2008)

## Video / DVD

**4 Little Girls** (A Spike Lee Documentary) (HBO Home Video, 2001)

**Historic Civil Rights & Black History Films DVD**  
(Quality Information Publishers, Inc., 2004)

**Jailhouse Rock** (Metro Goldwyn-Mayer, 1957)

**Ruby Bridges** (Walt Disney Home Entertainment, 2004)

**The Rosa Parks Story** (Xenon, 2003)

**The Untold Story of Emmett Louis Till** (Velocity / Thinkfilm, 2006)

## Recordings

**Ella (Fitzgerald): Sweet and Hot** (Decca Records, 1955)

**Elvis (Presley) Recorded Live on Stage in Memphis**  
(RCA Records, 1974)

**Jerry Lee Lewis** (Sun Records, 1957)

**Patti Page Live At Carnegie Hall** (DRG Records, 1998)

**The Very Best of Perry Como** (RCA Records, 2000)





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## *Educational Guide*

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[WWW.MEMPHISTHEMUSICAL.COM](http://WWW.MEMPHISTHEMUSICAL.COM)

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