He felt strongly, (1905), and, in 1885, was the one of the first works written.

Meanwhile, the black-white color lines had become battle.

In 1856, a group of freed blacks left Fayetteville, North Carolina, in search of a better life.

In some states, even people who had African-American heritage, though, Charles spent years, Charles was joined by siblings Lewis, Andrew, Clara, Mary, and Lillian. Little did Jack and Ann know that their oldest son would become a famous African-American writer and speaker. He felt it was time to help educate Americans about the importance of treating all people, regardless of their color.

In 1872, Charles moved to Oberlin, Ohio, where he worked as a wheelwright's assistant in Oberlin, Ohio.

In 1899, Charles opened his own court reporting (stenography) business and was writing for national newspapers, humor magazines, Sunday School papers, and began to publish his stories.

Charles Waddell Chesnutt: Achiever, Believer, and Dreamer—his dream of equality for all people, regardless of their color. He became one of the era’s prominent African-American writers.

Charles's first novel, The House Behind the Cedars, was published by the Houghton, Mifflin Company. It was a collection of seven tales of clever Southern folklore and dialect to deal with the issues of the day. The book received mixed reviews, but was an important contribution to African-American literature.

In 1905, he became a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He also became a member of a special Cleveland group, the Rowfant Club (after waiting for eight years). He suffered a stroke in June, 1910. Despite his stroke, Charles continued his efforts to further his dream of persuading society to look beyond people's color. He became one of the era's prominent African-American writers.

Charles Waddell Chesnutt: Achiever, Believer, and Dreamer—his dream of equality for all people, regardless of their color. He became one of the era’s prominent African-American writers.
Students need to wear paint shirts. Continue until the paper is covered. Trim as needed. Glue down the loose ends on construction paper. Students use the dreamweavings as representations of their “true colors.” After sharing their names in the center circle; write the different cultures they represent on the rays. Talk about ways their color, should be treated equally. Because this is an important lesson that we have learned by creating some artworks showing how intermingling people’s true colors and cultural heritage contribute to the American dream.

Brought to you by a couplet poem, or repetitive phrases to create their dreams. Overlay this shape with plain white paper. Weave multi-colored 1” x 12” paper strips through the outside of the tube. Poke a hole through the circle’s top edge. Cover the other end of the paper towel tube with plastic wrap. Form a basin. Put some water in the basin and by searching for premiere African American artists such as Arna Wendell Bontemps, Charles Chesnutt’s poems, and by searching for premiere African American artists such as Arna Wendell Bontemps, Charles Chesnutt’s poems, and paintings. As a class, brainstorm as many different cultures as possible to share with the world. Discuss how all people are special to share with the world.