



Carter G. Woodson¹ was an African-American writer and historian known as the 'Father of Black History.' He penned the influential book 'The Mis-Education of the Negro.'

Who Was Carter G. Woodson?

Born in 1875 in New Canton, Virginia, Carter G. Woodson was the second African American to receive a doctorate from Harvard, after [W.E.B. Du Bois](#). Known as the "Father of Black History," Woodson dedicated his career to the field of African-American history and lobbied extensively to establish [Black History Month](#) as a nationwide institution. He also wrote many historical works, including the 1933 book *The Mis-Education of the Negro*. He died in Washington, D.C., in 1950.

'Mis-Education of the Negro' and Other Books

Carter G. Woodson wrote more than a dozen books over the course of his career, most notably *Mis-Education of the Negro* (1933). With its focus on the Western indoctrination system and African-American self-empowerment, *Mis-Education* has become required reading at numerous colleges and universities.

Additional books from the author include *A Century of Negro Migration* (1918), *The History of the Negro Church* (1921) and *The Negro in Our History* (1922). Woodson also penned literature for elementary and secondary school students.

Creating Black History Month

Woodson lobbied schools and organizations to participate in a special program to encourage the study of African-American history, which began in February 1926 with Negro History Week. The program was later expanded and renamed Black History Month. (Woodson had chosen February for the initial weeklong celebration to honor the birth months of abolitionist [Frederick Douglass](#) and President [Abraham Lincoln](#).)

¹ Woodson, C. (2018). Carter G. Woodson. [online] Biography. Available at: <https://www.biography.com/people/carter-g-woodson-9536515> [Accessed 8 Feb. 2018].

Associations and Publications

In 1915, Carter G. Woodson helped found the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (later named the Association for the Study of African American Life and History), which had the goal of placing African-American historical contributions front and center.

Woodson established the scholarly publication *Journal of Negro History* in 1916, and to help teachers with African-American studies, he created the *Negro History Bulletin* in 1937. Woodson also formed the African-American-owned Associated Publishers Press in 1921.

Outside of his writing pursuits, Woodson held down several positions in academia. He served as principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School in Washington, D.C., before becoming a dean at Howard University and the West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

Early Life

Carter Godwin Woodson was born on December 19, 1875, in New Canton, Virginia, to Anna Eliza Riddle Woodson and James Woodson. The fourth of seven children, young Woodson worked as a sharecropper and a miner to help his family. He began high school in his late teens and proved to be an excellent student, completing a four-year course of study in less than two years.

Higher Education and Harvard History

After attending Berea College in Kentucky, Woodson worked for the U.S. government as an education superintendent in the Philippines. He undertook more travels before returning stateside to continue his studies, earning his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Chicago.

Woodson went on to receive a doctorate from Harvard University in 1912, becoming just the second African American to earn a Ph.D. from the prestigious institution, after W.E.B. Du Bois. After finishing his education, Woodson dedicated himself to the field of African-American history.

Death and Legacy

Woodson died on April 3, 1950, a respected and honored figure who received accolades for his vision. His legacy continues on, with Black History Month being a national cultural force recognized by a variety of media formats, organizations and educational institutions.

Woodson's accomplishments are also remembered through the University of Virginia's Carter G. Woodson Institute for African-American and African Studies, and the Dr. Carter G. Woodson African American Museum in St. Petersburg, Florida.