



## Africa to America

To receive the patch the following number of requirements should be completed by:  
Girl Scouts Daisies – 2, Girl Scouts Brownies - 3, Girl Scout Juniors - 5, all other levels – 7

1. **Africa** is one of the five regions in the World Association of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides. WAGGGS' Africa Region has 32 Member Organizations. Across Sub-Saharan Africa, 800,000 Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are part of a global community.
  - **Choose an African country** at <http://africa.waggs.org/en/organisations> and learn about the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts there. Refer to WAGGGS Publication, "Trefoil Around the World" for help, if needed)
  - **Learn** about their program. How is it different or the same as yours?
  - **Recite their Promise and Law.** Is it the same or different from your own?
  - Do they wear uniforms? If so, what do they look like?
2. **Jazz music** is strongly influenced by African culture; African-American soldiers introduce Jazz to France after World War I. The period between the first and second world wars is often referred to as the Jazz Age. Today, jazz is played and listened to by people of all cultures and ethnicities and includes musical elements and styles from all over the world. Many female artists were a part of the early jazz scene in Paris and this still true today; from the early jazz legends like *Ella Fitzgerald*, *Nina Simone*, *Nancy Holloway* and *Hazel Scott* to contemporary artists like *Dianne Reeves*, *Dee Dee Bridgewater*, *China Moses* and *Esperanza Spalding*.
  - **What is Jazz music?** You can learn more at <http://pbskids.org/chuck/index.html#/jazz> and <https://youtu.be/-qAKYjKsRrA?list=PLQdJJo-bGIWLMf6inuZHiU9dwBxPuGI7L>
  - **Learn** about a female jazz artist and **share** your findings with your troop or family.
  - **Listen** to a song by two of the artists above. How are their styles similar or different?



- In November 2011, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) officially designated **April 30** as **International Jazz Day** in order to highlight jazz and its diplomatic role of uniting people in all corners of the globe. Through this united effort, International Jazz Day is the one day each year that jazz is celebrated worldwide, bringing together people of all ages, backgrounds and nationalities in 196 countries. Day ([https://youtu.be/sn50zJxJ\\_BQ?list=PLQdJJObGIWLMf6inuZHiU9dwBxPuGI7L](https://youtu.be/sn50zJxJ_BQ?list=PLQdJJObGIWLMf6inuZHiU9dwBxPuGI7L) )
3. **Josephine Baker** was born in St Louis, Missouri in 1906. She moved to France in the 1920's to become a dancer and singer. **Learn** about the life of **Josephine Baker**, and answer the following questions:
- In 1925, she came to Paris and performed in which theatre?
  - One of her most famous songs is entitled, "*J'ai Deux Amours, Mon Pays et Paris*" (I have two loves, my country and Paris). Who is the author of this song?
  - In 1961, President Charles de Gaulle presented her with an award for her work during World War II. What was it and why?
  - She adopted many children. How many children did she adopt? What were they known as?
  - If you are in Paris, **GO VISIT**, *La Place Josephine Baker* dedicated by the mayor of Paris in March 2001. This was the third official recognition of an African American in Paris. The first was Louis Armstrong in 1991, and Richard Wright in 1992.
4. **Anna Julia Cooper** was one of the most important educators in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She always dreamed of being a teacher as a little girl. At that time, it was not easy for black girls to receive formal education. She is known to say, "Not the boys less, but girls more." In 1925, at the age of 67, she earned a PhD from the Sorbonne University in Paris, becoming only the fourth African American woman to earn this degree.
- Why was the Sorbonne originally founded, and by whom?
  - What is a PhD degree?



5. **Lois Mailou Jones** came to Paris in 1937 to study painting at the Académie Julian. She was the only African-American female painter of the 1930s and 1940s to achieve fame abroad, and the earliest whose subjects extend beyond the realm of portraiture. She was also one of the first African- American artists to show African images in their work.
  - While in Paris in 1938, she produced one of her most famous works, entitled “Les Fetiches” (pronounced lay fay-teesh) which represents a series of African masks. See “Les Fetiches” on the website of the Smithsonian Museum of Art at <http://www.americanart.si.edu/collections/search/artwork/?id=31947>
  - How many masks are shown in the painting?
  - African masks usually represent different spirits (good or evil), ancestors, and even animals. **Draw** an African mask.
  
6. In 1945, an Army battalion of African-American women, **The 688<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Battalion** played an important role in U.S. efforts in Europe during World War II.
  - **Watch the video at** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G2\\_0HZMv2dA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G2_0HZMv2dA)
  - What made them unique?
  - How did they help the war efforts while in France?
  
7. African-American cuisine or “**soul food**” became popular in Paris following the war. Chez Ines, Buttercup Chicken Shack, Mitchell’s and Haynes were among the first.
  - One of the above was the first “American” restaurant in Paris. What year was it did it open and what was the owners’ name? Where was it located?
  - What are the origins of Soul Food?
  - What are some examples?



8. There is no official **African-American flag**, but the best-known version is represented by three wide bands of red, black and green.



- What do these colors stand for?
  - **Design** your own flag using three colors of your choice.
  - What do **your** colors stand for?
9. If you are in Paris, **GO VISIT**, the **Musée de Quai Branly** at 37, quai Branly Paris (7e) or **take a virtual tour** on their website at <http://www.quaibranly.fr/en/> This museum shows the best traditional art of African Cultures, but also supports the art of contemporary Africa, the Caribbean, and African American art.  
<http://www.quaibranly.fr/en/musee/the-museum-on-video.html>

**The Africa to America Patch is a Bronze Award project by Ava, JGS20  
USA Girl Scouts Overseas-Paris, 2003 (updated April 2015)**



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### ANSWER KEY

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Choose an African country at <http://africa.waggs.org/en/organisations> and learn about the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts there. Refer to WAGGGS Publication, Trefoil Around the World" for help, if needed) *\*Girl choice for all, answers OK as submitted*

- **Learn** about their program. How is it different or the same as yours?
  - **Recite** their **Promise and Law**. Is it the same or different from your own?
  - Do they wear uniforms? If so, what do they look like?
2. **Jazz music** is strongly influenced by African culture; African-American soldiers introduce Jazz to France after World War I. The period between the first and second world wars is often referred to as the Jazz Age. Today, jazz is played and listened to by people of all cultures and ethnicities and includes musical elements and styles from all over the world. Many female artists were a part of the early jazz scene in Paris and this still true today; from the early jazz legends like *Ella Fitzgerald, Nina Simone, Nancy Holloway* and *Hazel Scott* to contemporary artists like *Dianne Reeves, Dee Dee Bridgewater, China Moses* and *Esperanza Spalding*.

**What is Jazz music?** *Use links as a guide, \*Girl choice for all, answers OK as submitted*

- You can learn more at <http://pbskids.org/chuck/index.html#/jazz> and <https://youtu.be/-qAKYjKsRrA?list=PLQdJJo-bGIWLMf6inuZHiU9dwBxPuGI7L>
- **Learn** about a female jazz artist and **share** your findings with your troop or family.
- **Listen** to a song by two of the artists above. How are their styles similar or different?



- Examples of song from the jazz singers listed, but the choice is not limited to these!  
**Ella Fitzgerald** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZxrvslGt5w>  
**Nina Simone** [http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x13vhtj\\_nina-simone-ne-me-quitte-pas\\_music](http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x13vhtj_nina-simone-ne-me-quitte-pas_music)  
**Nancy Holloway** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M63p7AUSZQs>  
**Hazel Scott** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ySQ8cA4a-f8>  
**Dianne Reeves** [https://youtu.be/9\\_JfwQLw7ks](https://youtu.be/9_JfwQLw7ks)  
**Dee Dee Bridgewater** <https://youtu.be/fiLsvqumVqg>  
**China Moses** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p8\\_eVQBN63U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p8_eVQBN63U)  
**Esperanza Spalding** <https://youtu.be/assgH33nitg>

- In November 2011, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) officially designated **April 30** as **International Jazz Day** in order to highlight jazz and its diplomatic role of uniting people in all corners of the globe. Through this united effort, International Jazz Day is the one day each year that jazz is celebrated worldwide, bringing together people of all ages, backgrounds and nationalities in 196 countries. Day ([https://youtu.be/sn50zJxJ\\_BQ?list=PLQdJJobGIWLMf6inuZHlU9dwBxPuGI7L](https://youtu.be/sn50zJxJ_BQ?list=PLQdJJobGIWLMf6inuZHlU9dwBxPuGI7L) )

3. **Josephine Baker** was born in St Louis, Missouri in 1906. She moved to France in the 1920's to become a dancer and singer. **Learn** about the life of **Josephine Baker**, and answer the following questions:

**Josephine Baker was born in St Louis, Missouri in 1906. She moved to France in the 1920's to become a dancer and singer and soon became one of Europe's most popular and highest-paid performers. She worked for the French Resistance during World War II, and during the 1950s and '60s devoted herself to fighting segregation and racism in the United States** <http://www.biography.com/people/josephine-baker-9195959>

- In 1925, she came to Paris and performed in which theatre? **Théâtre des Champs-Élysées**
- One of her most famous songs is entitled, "J'ai Deux Amours, Mon Pays et Paris" (I have two loves, my country and Paris). Who is the author of this song? **Vincent Scotto. You can hear her sing this song** at [www.youtube.com/watch?v=gRfrUdsL4Pk](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gRfrUdsL4Pk)
- In 1961, President Charles de Gaulle presented her with an award for her work during World War II. What was it and why? **The French Legion of Honor for her work with the French resistance during World War II**



- She adopted many children. How many children did she adopt? **12 children from many different countries** What were they known as? **The Rainbow tribe**

If you are in Paris, **GO VISIT, La Place Josephine Baker** dedicated by the mayor of Paris in March 2001. This was the third official recognition of an African American in Paris. The first was Louis Armstrong in 1991, and Richard Wright in 1992. **La Place Josephine Baker is located in the 14th arrondissement nearest the corner of rue Poinot & Rue Edgar Quinet, Metro -Edgar Quinet**

4. **Anna Julia Cooper** was one of the most important educators in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She always dreamed of being a teacher as a little girl. At that time, it was not easy for black girls to receive formal education. She is known to say, "Not the boys less, but girls more." In 1925, at the age of 67, she earned a PhD from the Sorbonne University in Paris, becoming only the fourth African American woman to earn this degree.
  - Why was the Sorbonne originally founded, and by whom? **The Sorbonne was founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1253 because he wanted to create a college for theology students who didn't have any money.**
  - What is a PhD degree? <http://www.topuniversities.com/blog/what-phd?page=0> **PhD stands for the "Doctor of Philosophy. It is awarded in recognition of the highest ability in a specialized subject field. (The Gold Award is Girl Scouting's PhD).**
5. **Lois Mailou Jones** came to Paris in 1937 to study painting at the Académie Julian. She was the only African-American female painter of the 1930s and 1940s to achieve fame abroad, and the earliest whose subjects extend beyond the realm of portraiture. She was also one of the first African- American artists to show African images in their work.
  - While in Paris in 1938, she produced one of her most famous works, entitled "Les Fetiches" (pronounced lay fay-teesh) which represents a series of African masks. See "Les Fetiches" on the website of the Smithsonian Museum of Art at <http://www.americanart.si.edu/collections/search/artwork/?id=31947>
  - How many masks are shown in the painting? **There are five African masks in the painting "Les Fetiches" by Lois Mailou Jones.**



- African masks usually represent different spirits (good or evil), ancestors, and even animals. **Draw** an African mask. **See example at** <http://mewarnai.us/101751-african-mask-coloring-pages>
6. In 1945, an Army battalion of African-American women, **The 688<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Battalion** played an important role in U.S. efforts in Europe during World War II.
- **Watch the video at** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G2\\_0HZMv2dA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G2_0HZMv2dA)
  - What made them unique? ***Comprised of 855 women, of which 824 were enlisted and 31 were officers, it was the first African American all-female battalion. The “6888” was also the first and ONLY all women battalion to be deployed overseas. Major Charity Adams was the battalion's commanding officer.***
  - How did they help the war efforts while in France?

***By processing a massive backlog of mail destined for the troops, they improved the morale of America’s fighting force. In May of 1945, just 3 months after arriving in Europe, they had done the impossible. The unit was given six months to clear the backlog and they managed to process approximately 65,000 pieces of mail per work session and finished the job in just three months. They were subsequently redeployed to France to keep the mail moving from Paris to soldiers on the front.***

***While in France they were invited to participate in the parade held in Rouen 'place du Vieux Marché, the historical place where Joan of Arc died. In France they were part of a celebration. People were happy and cheering and calling out good wishes. For many of the women their time in France would truly be remembered as “the time of their lives”.***

7. African-American cuisine or **“soul food”** became popular in Paris following the war. Chez Ines, Buttercup Chicken Shack, Mitchell’s and Haynes were among the first.
- One of the above was the first “American” restaurant in Paris. What year was it did it open and what was the owners’ name? ***Haynes restaurant was opened in 1949 by Leroy Haynes*** Where was it located? ***It was located at 3, rue Clauzel in the 9<sup>th</sup> arrondissement***



- What are the origins of Soul Food?  
*Soul Food originated from the kind of cooking made by the African slaves mainly in the South. Since they didn't have much, they only had very poor Ingredients. Sometimes it was all that was available for the slaves to prepare meals for their families. From these simple beginnings came a kind of cooking that today is simple, yet hearty and delicious!*
  - What are some examples?  
*Some examples of traditional soul food are: Fried catfish, Grits, Black-eyed peas, Collard greens, Fried Okra, Butter Beans with ham bones, Spare Ribs, Fried Chicken, Potato salad, Red beans & rice....there are many more!*
8. There is no official **African-American flag**, but the best-known version is represented by three wide bands of red, black and green.



- What do these colors stand for?  
**RED – life, blood, family, vitality**  
**BLACK – the people, strength, influence**  
**GREEN – earth, evolution, growth, progress**
  - **Design** your own flag using three colors of your choice. *\*Girl choice for all, answers OK as submitted*
  - What do **your** colors stand for? *\*Girl choice for all, answers OK as submitted*
9. If you are in Paris, **GO VISIT**, the **Musée de Quai Branly** at 37, quai Branly Paris (7e) or **take a virtual tour** on their website at <http://www.quaibranly.fr/en/> This museum shows the best traditional art of African Cultures, but also supports the art of contemporary Africa, the Caribbean, and African American art.  
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