

alpha phi alpha founders

alpha phi alpha founders are a group of visionary men who established the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity for African American men. Founded on December 4, 1906, at Cornell University, the fraternity was created to provide support, unity, and leadership opportunities during a time of racial segregation and limited educational resources. The alpha phi alpha founders not only laid the groundwork for a fraternity that would foster brotherhood and academic excellence, but they also sparked a movement that would significantly impact civil rights and social justice throughout the United States. This article explores the lives, contributions, and legacies of these remarkable men, highlighting their historical context and the enduring influence of their vision. From their backgrounds to their ongoing impact, understanding the alpha phi alpha founders offers insight into the fraternity's role in shaping African American leadership. The following sections will delve into the origins, key founders, foundational principles, and the fraternity's continuing mission.

- Origins of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
- The Seven Founders of Alpha Phi Alpha
- Core Principles and Vision of the Founders
- Legacy and Impact of the Alpha Phi Alpha Founders

Origins of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

The inception of alpha phi alpha fraternity occurred during a period when African American students faced profound challenges in predominantly white academic institutions. The founders recognized the necessity of creating a supportive network that could address social, academic, and cultural needs. Established at Cornell University, a prestigious Ivy League school, the fraternity was designed as a vehicle to promote scholarship, leadership, and brotherhood among black men who were often marginalized in higher education.

The alpha phi alpha founders aimed to cultivate a community that emphasized intellectual growth and social responsibility. Their efforts reflected a broader movement toward racial uplift and empowerment during the early 20th century. The fraternity's establishment marked a significant milestone as the first African American intercollegiate Greek-letter organization, setting a precedent for others to follow.

The Seven Founders of Alpha Phi Alpha

The fraternity was founded by seven exceptional men, often referred to as "The Seven Jewels," who each brought unique talents and dedication to the organization. Their combined vision and commitment were instrumental in overcoming societal barriers and establishing a lasting institution.

Henry Arthur Callis

Henry Arthur Callis was a physician and educator dedicated to community service and academic excellence. As one of the original founders, he contributed significantly to the fraternity's focus on scholarship and leadership.

Charles Henry Chapman

Charles Henry Chapman was a faculty member at Florida A&M University and played a pivotal role in expanding the fraternity beyond Cornell. He was passionate about education and mentoring young African American men.

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Eugene Kinckle Jones was a social worker and administrator who later became influential in the National Urban League. His leadership skills and advocacy for social justice aligned closely with the fraternity's mission.

George Biddle Kelley

George Biddle Kelley was an engineer and the first African American registered professional engineer in New York State. His technical expertise and perseverance exemplified the fraternity's commitment to excellence.

Nathaniel Allison Murray

Nathaniel Allison Murray was a student at Cornell whose dedication to the fraternity helped solidify its early structure and traditions. He emphasized the importance of brotherhood and community support.

Robert Harold Ogle

Robert Harold Ogle was known for his leadership and organizational skills. He contributed to the fraternity's governance and helped formalize many of its practices.

Vertner Woodson Tandy

Vertner Woodson Tandy was the first African American registered architect in New York State and a dynamic leader. His creativity and vision were vital in shaping the fraternity's identity and public presence.

Core Principles and Vision of the Founders

The alpha phi alpha founders established the fraternity on three fundamental principles: scholarship, fellowship, and service. These pillars have guided the organization throughout its history and continue to define its purpose.

The founders envisioned a fraternity that was more than a social club; it was to be an institution dedicated to the personal development and social advancement of African American men. They believed in the power of education as a tool for racial uplift and sought to create leaders who would advocate for equality and justice.

- **Scholarship:** Promoting academic excellence and intellectual growth.
- **Fellowship:** Fostering strong bonds of brotherhood and mutual support.
- **Service:** Committing to community service and social activism.

These core values were reflected in the fraternity's programs, initiatives, and the lifelong commitment expected of its members. The alpha phi alpha founders set a precedent for leadership development and civic engagement that remains a hallmark of the fraternity today.

Legacy and Impact of the Alpha Phi Alpha Founders

The influence of the alpha phi alpha founders extends far beyond the establishment of the fraternity. Their pioneering work laid the foundation for a powerful network of African American men committed to social change, academic success, and professional achievement.

Alpha Phi Alpha has produced notable members who have contributed significantly to civil rights, politics, education, and the arts. The founders' vision inspired generations of leaders who continue to uphold the fraternity's ideals.

Contributions to Civil Rights and Social Justice

The fraternity has been deeply involved in major social movements, advancing the cause of racial equality and justice. The founders' emphasis on service and activism created a platform for members to engage in meaningful societal change.

Educational and Leadership Programs

Alpha Phi Alpha sponsors numerous initiatives aimed at empowering youth, promoting academic achievement, and developing leadership skills. These programs reflect the founders' commitment to education and personal growth.

Enduring Symbolism and Recognition

The fraternity's symbols, rituals, and traditions honor the legacy of the alpha phi alpha founders. Their pioneering spirit is celebrated annually, ensuring their contributions remain central to the organization's identity.

The alpha phi alpha founders' legacy is one of resilience, vision, and dedication to the advancement of African American men and their communities. Their foundational work continues to inspire and guide the fraternity's mission well into the 21st century.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who were the founders of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.?

The founders of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. were seven African American college students: Henry Arthur Callis, Charles Henry Chapman, Eugene Kinckle Jones, George Biddle Kelley, Nathaniel Allison Murray, Robert Harold Ogle, and Vertner Woodson Tandy.

When and where was Alpha Phi Alpha founded?

Alpha Phi Alpha was founded on December 4, 1906, at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

What was the significance of the founders of Alpha Phi Alpha?

The founders of Alpha Phi Alpha were significant for establishing the first intercollegiate historically African American fraternity, which played a crucial role in advocating for civil rights, academic excellence, and leadership among African American men.

What challenges did the Alpha Phi Alpha founders face during the fraternity's inception?

The founders faced racial discrimination and segregation prevalent in the early 20th century, making it difficult for African American students to find support and community in predominantly white institutions.

How have the Alpha Phi Alpha founders influenced the fraternity's principles?

The founders instilled principles of scholarship, fellowship, good character, and the uplifting of humanity, which continue to guide the fraternity's programs and initiatives today.

Additional Resources

1. Alpha Phi Alpha: The Genesis of a Legacy

This book delves into the founding of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., exploring the lives and visions of its seven founders. It offers detailed biographies and highlights their contributions to civil rights, education, and leadership. Readers gain insight into the challenges faced during the fraternity's inception at Cornell University in 1906.

2. The Seven Jewels: Stories of Alpha Phi Alpha Founders

Focusing on the personal journeys of the fraternity's seven founders, this book provides rich narratives about their backgrounds, aspirations, and the impact they had on African American communities. It also discusses the symbolic meaning behind the fraternity's nickname, "The Seven Jewels."

3. Trailblazers of Alpha Phi Alpha: Pioneering Black Excellence

This work chronicles the pioneering efforts of the Alpha Phi Alpha founders in breaking racial barriers and establishing a fraternity that fosters academic excellence and social justice. It highlights their leadership roles beyond the fraternity and their lasting influence on subsequent generations.

4. Alpha Phi Alpha Founders: Architects of Brotherhood and Change

Examining the founders as architects of a powerful brotherhood, this book discusses their strategic planning and dedication to creating a supportive network for African American men. It also places their work within the broader context of early 20th-century America and the struggle for racial equality.

5. *Legacy of the Seven Jewels: Alpha Phi Alpha's Founding Fathers*

This title explores the enduring legacy left by the seven founders, emphasizing how their ideals continue to shape the fraternity's mission today. It includes interviews with fraternity historians and descendants of the founders, providing a personal touch to the historical narrative.

6. *Alpha Phi Alpha and the Founders' Vision for Education*

Highlighting the founders' commitment to education as a tool for empowerment, this book sheds light on their academic achievements and advocacy for higher education among African Americans. It also addresses the fraternity's ongoing educational programs inspired by the founders' vision.

7. *From Cornell to the Nation: The Founders of Alpha Phi Alpha*

This book traces the origins of Alpha Phi Alpha from its humble beginnings at Cornell University to its expansion across the United States. It focuses on the founders' roles in establishing a national fraternity that promotes leadership, scholarship, and community service.

8. *Brotherhood and Beyond: The Alpha Phi Alpha Founders' Impact*

This volume examines the social and cultural impact of the Alpha Phi Alpha founders beyond the fraternity walls. It discusses their involvement in civil rights movements, mentorship programs, and efforts to uplift African American communities throughout the 20th century.

9. *The Founders' Blueprint: Building Alpha Phi Alpha's Enduring Foundation*

Detailing the strategic and philosophical blueprint crafted by the founders, this book analyzes how their principles and organizational structure laid the groundwork for Alpha Phi Alpha's success. It serves as a guide to understanding the fraternity's core values and long-term goals initiated by the founders.

Alpha Phi Alpha Founders

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alpha phi alpha founders: Alpha Phi Alpha Gregory S. Parks, 2012-01-27 On December 4, 1906, on Cornell University's campus, seven black men founded one of the greatest and most enduring organizations in American history. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc. has brought together and shaped such esteemed men as Martin Luther King Jr., Cornel West, Thurgood Marshall, Wes Moore, W. E. B. DuBois, Roland Martin, and Paul Robeson. Born in the shadow of slavery and on the lap of disenfranchisement, Alpha Phi Alpha—like other black Greek-letter organizations—was founded to instill a spirit of high academic achievement and intellectualism, foster meaningful and lifelong ties, and racially uplift those brothers who would be initiated into its ranks. In Alpha Phi Alpha, Gregory S. Parks, Stefan M. Bradley, and other contributing authors analyze the fraternity and its members' fidelity to the founding precepts set forth in 1906. They discuss the identity established by the fraternity at its inception, the challenges of protecting the image and brand, and

how the organization can identify and train future Alpha men to uphold the standards of an outstanding African American fraternity. Drawing on organizational identity theory and a diverse array of methodologies, the authors raise and answer questions that are relevant not only to Alpha Phi Alpha but to all black Greek-letter organizations.

alpha phi alpha founders: Jewels Darrius Jerome Gourdine, 2006-06-24 Explore the planning and founding of the literary society that would one day become Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. This is a fascinating novel about seven of the greatest contributors to African American collegiate and graduate life...-- P. [4] of cover.

alpha phi alpha founders: *Believing in the 7!* Herman Mason, 2010

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alpha phi alpha founders: Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Bennie D. Brown, Aaron Brown, Alonzo G. Moron, 1947

alpha phi alpha founders: *The Divine Nine* Lawrence C. Ross, 2019-08-27 This comprehensive history of African American fraternities and sororities celebrates the spirit of Black Excellence in higher education that has produced American leaders in politics, sports, arts, and culture such as Kamala Harris, Colin Kaepernick, Michael Jordan, Thurgood Marshall, and Toni Morrison, and is sure to be a treasured resource for generations to come. America's Black fraternities and sororities are a unique and vital part of 20th century African American history, providing young black achievers with opportunities to support each other while they serve their communities and the nation. From pioneering work in the suffragette movement to extraordinary strides during the Civil Rights era to life-changing inner-city mentoring programs, members of these organizations share a proud tradition of brotherhood, sisterhood, and service. Today, America's nine black fraternities and sororities are millions of members strong with chapters at HBCUs, Ivy League Schools, and colleges across the nation including Stanford University, Howard University, and the University of Chicago.

alpha phi alpha founders: *African American Fraternities and Sororities* Tamara L. Brown, Gregory S. Parks, Clarendia M. Phillips, 2012-02-29 The rich history and social significance of the "Divine Nine" African American Greek-letter organizations is explored in this comprehensive anthology. In the long tradition of African American benevolent and secret societies, intercollegiate African American fraternities and sororities have strong traditions of fostering brotherhood and sisterhood among their members, exerting considerable influence in the African American community and being in the forefront of civic action, community service, and philanthropy. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Toni Morrison, Arthur Ashe, and Sarah Vaughn are just a few of the trailblazing members of these organizations. *African American Fraternities and Sororities* places the history of these organizations in context, linking them to other movements and organizations that predated them and tying their history to the Civil Rights movement. It explores various cultural aspects of the organizations, such as auxiliary groups, branding, calls, and stepping, and highlights the unique role of African American sororities.

alpha phi alpha founders: *Annual Founder's Day Banquet* Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Upsilon Lambda chapter, 1995

alpha phi alpha founders: *Alpha Phi Alpha* Gregory S. Parks, Stefan M. Bradley, 2012-01-27 A "thoughtful" historical and sociological look inside the fraternity that's shaped men from W.E.B. DuBois to Martin Luther King, Jr. to Thurgood Marshall (Choice). On December 4, 1906, on Cornell University's campus, seven black men founded one of the greatest and most enduring organizations in American history. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc. has brought together and shaped such esteemed men as Martin Luther King Jr., Cornel West, Thurgood Marshall, Wes Moore, W.E.B. DuBois, Roland Martin, and Paul Robeson. "Born in the shadow of slavery and on the lap of disenfranchisement," Alpha Phi Alpha—like other black Greek-letter organizations—was founded to instill a spirit of high academic achievement and intellectualism, foster meaningful and lifelong ties, and racially uplift those brothers who would be initiated into its ranks. In *Alpha Phi Alpha*, Gregory S. Parks, Stefan M. Bradley, and other contributing authors analyze the fraternity and its members'

fidelity to the founding precepts set forth in 1906. They discuss the identity established by the fraternity at its inception, the challenges of protecting the image and brand, and how the organization can identify and train future Alpha men to uphold the standards of an outstanding African American fraternity. Drawing on organizational identity theory and a diverse array of methodologies, the authors raise and answer questions that are relevant not only to Alpha Phi Alpha but to all black Greek-letter organizations.

alpha phi alpha founders: Black Greek-Letter Organizations 2.0 Matthew W. Hughey, Gregory S. Parks, 2011-02-18 At the turn of the twentieth century, black fraternities and sororities, also known as Black Greek-Letter Organizations (BGLOs), were an integral part of what W.E.B. Du Bois called the “talented tenth.” This was the top ten percent of the black community that would serve as a cadre of educated, upper-class, motivated individuals who acquired the professional credentials, skills, and capital to assist the race to attain socioeconomic parity. Today, however, BGLOs struggle to find their place and direction in a world drastically different from the one that witnessed their genesis. In recent years, there has been a growing body of scholarship on BGLOs. This collection of essays seeks to push those who think about BGLOs to engage in more critically and empirically based analysis. This book also seeks to move BGLO members and those who work with them beyond conclusions based on hunches, conventional wisdom, intuition, and personal experience. In addition to a rich range of scholars, this volume includes a kind of call and response feature between scholars and prominent members of the BGLO community.

alpha phi alpha founders: Upending the Ivory Tower Stefan M. Bradley, 2021-01-19 Winner, 2019 Anna Julia Cooper and C.L.R. James Award, given by the National Council for Black Studies Finalist, 2019 Pauli Murray Book Prize in Black Intellectual History, given by the African American Intellectual History Society Winner, 2019 Outstanding Book Award, given by the History of Education Society The inspiring story of the black students, faculty, and administrators who forever changed America’s leading educational institutions and paved the way for social justice and racial progress The eight elite institutions that comprise the Ivy League, sometimes known as the Ancient Eight—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Penn, Columbia, Brown, Dartmouth, and Cornell—are American stalwarts that have profoundly influenced history and culture by producing the nation’s and the world’s leaders. The few black students who attended Ivy League schools in the decades following WWII not only went on to greatly influence black America and the nation in general, but unquestionably awakened these most traditional and selective of American spaces. In the twentieth century, black youth were in the vanguard of the black freedom movement and educational reform. Upending the Ivory Tower illuminates how the Black Power movement, which was borne out of an effort to edify the most disfranchised of the black masses, also took root in the hallowed halls of America’s most esteemed institutions of higher education. Between the close of WWII and 1975, the civil rights and Black Power movements transformed the demographics and operation of the Ivy League on and off campus. As desegregators and racial pioneers, black students, staff, and faculty used their status in the black intelligentsia to enhance their predominantly white institutions while advancing black freedom. Although they were often marginalized because of their race and class, the newcomers altered educational policies and inserted blackness into the curricula and culture of the unabashedly exclusive and starkly white schools. This book attempts to complete the narrative of higher education history, while adding a much needed nuance to the history of the Black Power movement. It tells the stories of those students, professors, staff, and administrators who pushed for change at the risk of losing what privilege they had. Putting their status, and sometimes even their lives, in jeopardy, black activists negotiated, protested, and demonstrated to create opportunities for the generations that followed. The enrichments these change agents made endure in the diversity initiatives and activism surrounding issues of race that exist in the modern Ivy League. Upending the Ivory Tower not only informs the civil rights and Black Power movements of the postwar era but also provides critical context for the Black Lives Matter movement that is growing in the streets and on campuses throughout the country today. As higher education continues to be a catalyst for change, there is no one better to inform today’s activists than those who transformed our country’s past and

paved the way for its future.

alpha phi alpha founders: Black Greek-letter Organizations in the Twenty-First Century

Gregory S. Parks, 2008-06-13 During the twentieth century, black Greek-Letter organizations (BGLOs) united college students dedicated to excellence, fostered kinship, and uplifted African Americans. Members of these organizations include remarkable and influential individuals such as Martin Luther King Jr., Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, novelist Toni Morrison, and Wall Street pioneer Reginald F. Lewis. Despite the profound influence of these groups, many now question the continuing relevance of BGLOs, arguing that their golden age has passed. Partly because of their perceived link to hip-hop culture, black fraternities and sororities have been unfairly reduced to a media stereotype—a world of hazing without any real substance. The general public knows very little about BGLOs, and surprisingly the members themselves often do not have a thorough understanding of their history and culture or of the issues currently facing their organizations. To foster a greater engagement with the history and contributions of BGLOs, *Black Greek-Letter Organizations in the Twenty-first Century: Our Fight Has Just Begun* brings together an impressive group of authors to explore the contributions and continuing possibilities of BGLOs and their members. Editor Gregory S. Parks and the contributing authors provide historical context for the development of BGLOs, exploring their service activities as well as their relationships with other prominent African American institutions. The book examines BGLOs' responses to a number of contemporary issues, including non-black membership, homosexuality within BGLOs, and the perception of BGLOs as educated gangs. As illustrated by the organized response of BGLO members to the racial injustice they observed in Jena, Louisiana, these organizations still have a vital mission. Both internally and externally, BGLOs struggle to forge a relevant identity for the new century. Internally, these groups wrestle with many issues, including hazing, homophobia, petty intergroup competition, and the difficulty of bridging the divide between college and alumni members. Externally, BGLOs face the challenge of rededicating themselves to their communities and leading an aggressive campaign against modern forms of racism, sexism, and other types of fear-driven behavior. By embracing the history of these organizations and exploring their continuing viability and relevance, *Black Greek-Letter Organizations in the Twenty-first Century* demonstrates that BGLOs can create a positive and enduring future and that their most important work lies ahead.

alpha phi alpha founders: Constitution and By-laws of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 1946

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alpha phi alpha founders: Confronting Racism in Higher Education Jeffrey S. Brooks, Noelle Witherspoon-Arnold, 2013-03-01 Racism and ignorance churn on college campuses as surely as they do in society at large. Over the past fifteen years there have been many discussions regarding racism and higher education. Some of these focus on formal policies and dynamics such as Affirmative Action or The Dream Act, while many more discussions are happening in classrooms, dorm rooms and in campus communities. Of course, corollary to these conversations, some of which are generative and some of which are degenerative, is a deafening silence around how individuals and institutions can actually understand, engage and change issues related to racism in higher education. This lack of dialogue and action speaks volumes about individuals and organizations, and suggests a complicit acceptance, tolerance or even support for institutional and individual racism. There is much work to be done if we are to improve the situation around race and race relation in institutions of higher education. There is still much work to be done in unpacking and addressing the educational realities of those who are economically, socially, and politically underserved and oppressed by implicit and overt racism. These realities manifest in ways such as lack of access to and within higher education, in equitable outcomes and in a disparity of the quality of education as a student matriculates through the system. While there are occasional diversity and inclusion efforts made in higher education, institutions still largely address them as quotas, and not as paradigmatic changes. This focus on “counting toward equity rather” than “creating a culture of equity” is basically a form of white privilege that allows administrators and policymakers to show incremental “progress” and avoid more substantive action toward real equity that changes the culture(s) of institutions with longstanding racial histories that marginalize some and privilege others. Issues in higher education are still raced from white perspectives and suffer from a view that race and racism occur in a vacuum. Some literature suggests that racism begins very early in the student experience and continues all the way to college (Berlak & Moyenda). This mis-education, mislabeling and mistreatment based on race often develops as early as five to ten years old and “follows” them to postgraduate education and beyond.

alpha phi alpha founders: Black Greek 101 Walter M. Kimbrough, 2023-09-12 Black Greek 101 analyzes the customs, culture, and challenges facing historically Black fraternal organizations. The text provides a history of Black Greek organizations beyond the nine major organizations, examining the pledging practice, the growth of fraternalism outside of the mainstream organizations, the vivid culture and practices of the groups, and challenges for the future.

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