

# Genevieve Stebbins: The Black Woman Who Integrated Indiana University



Genevieve Stebbins was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1919. She was the daughter of a Baptist minister and a schoolteacher. Stebbins was a

bright and ambitious student, and she graduated from high school at the top of her class.

In 1938, Stebbins enrolled at Indiana University. She was the first black woman to attend the university. Stebbins faced discrimination and prejudice from both students and faculty. She was not allowed to live in the dormitories or eat in the dining halls. She was often harassed and called names.



### **Black Frat** by Genevieve Stebbins

★★★★☆ 4.1 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 1024 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Print length : 33 pages  
Lending : Enabled

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Despite the challenges she faced, Stebbins persevered. She studied hard and earned good grades. She joined the NAACP and became active in the civil rights movement. In 1942, Stebbins graduated from Indiana University with a degree in education.

After graduating from college, Stebbins taught school in Indianapolis for several years. She also continued to be active in the civil rights movement. In 1963, Stebbins was one of the organizers of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. She also worked with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on the Selma to Montgomery marches.

In 1971, Stebbins was appointed to the Indiana Civil Rights Commission. She served on the commission for 12 years and worked to promote equal rights for all Hoosiers.

Genevieve Stebbins was a pioneer for black women in higher education. She faced discrimination and prejudice, but she persevered and earned her degree. Stebbins went on to become a teacher and a civil rights activist. She was a pioneer for black women in higher education and her story is an inspiration to us all.

## Legacy

Genevieve Stebbins died in 2012 at the age of 92. She left behind a legacy of activism and achievement. She was a pioneer for black women in higher education and a lifelong advocate for civil rights. Stebbins' story is an inspiration to us all.

In 2018, Indiana University dedicated a new residence hall to Stebbins. The Genevieve Stebbins Hall is a testament to her legacy and her impact on the university.

Genevieve Stebbins was a remarkable woman who made a significant contribution to the civil rights movement. She was a pioneer for black women in higher education and an inspiration to us all. Her story is a reminder that we can overcome any obstacle if we have the courage and determination to succeed.

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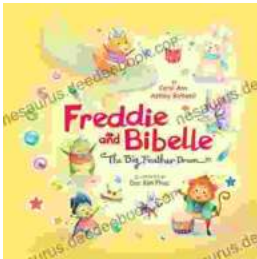
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