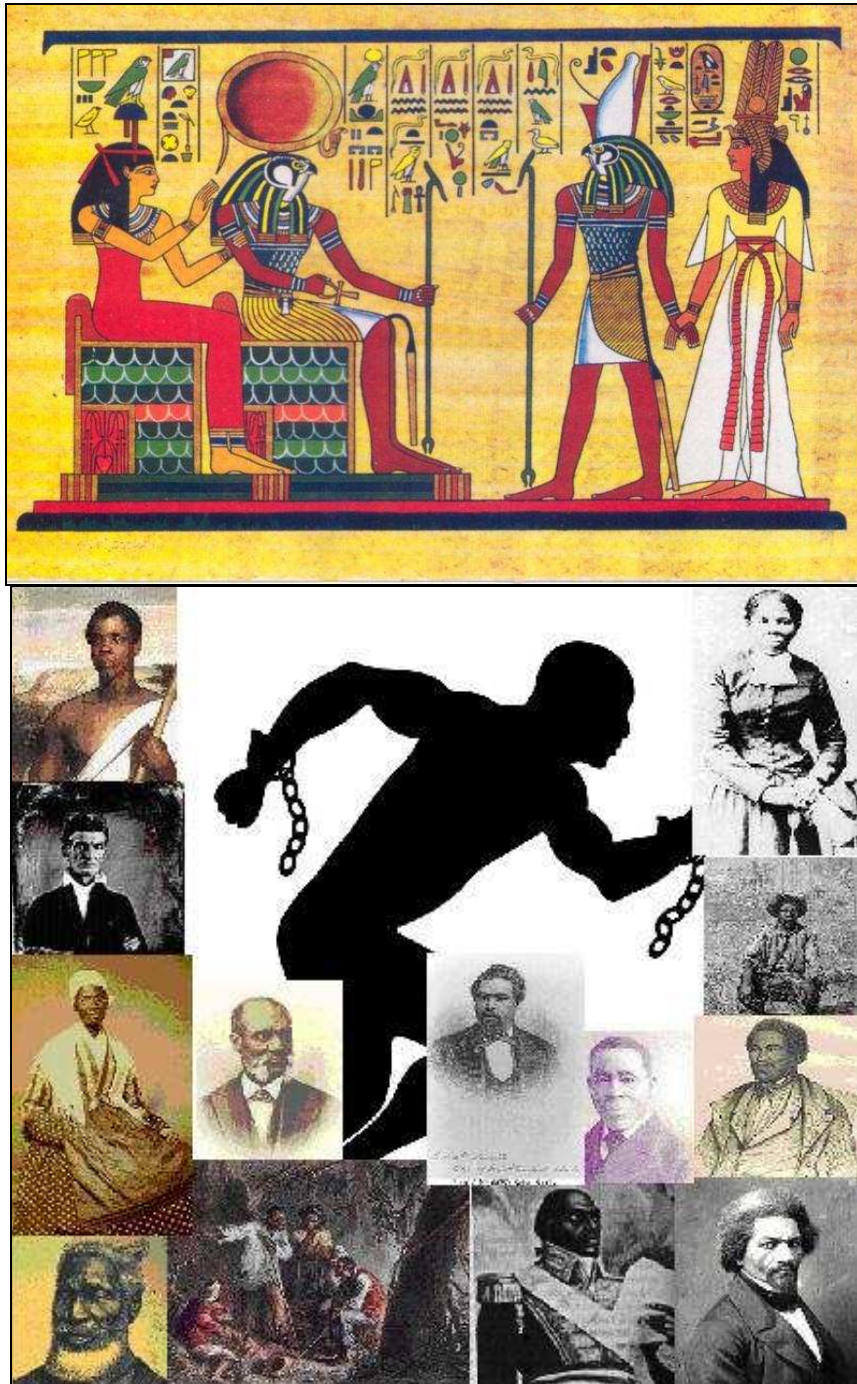


## THE TIMELINE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

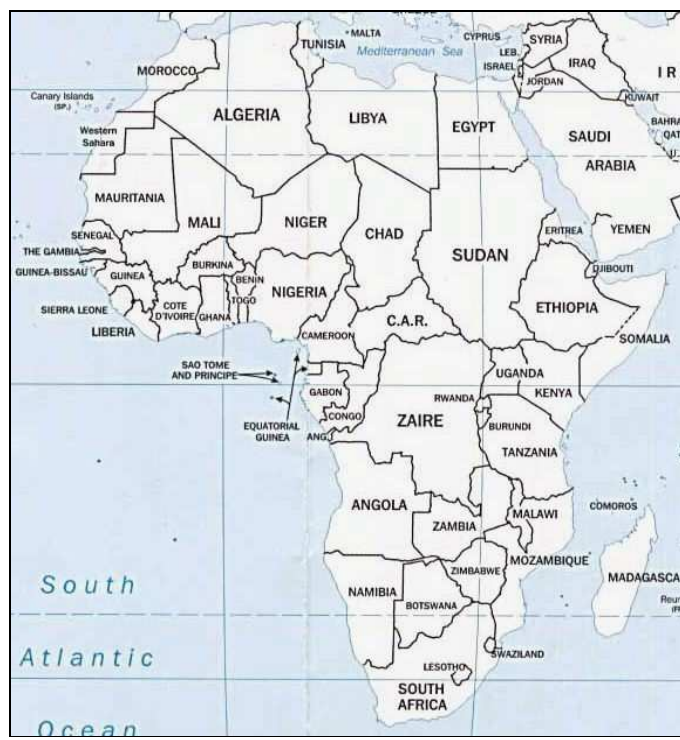
Presented By: *Joseph Campbell*

In order for you to know your future, you must understand the present.  
To understand the present, you must learn from the past.









## African History

More than 3000 years before Christ and the Christian era, in a time before the European and Asian Invasions, Arab Expansion, British Colonization and Slavery, Ancient Egypt was the home to 30 Egyptian Dynasties from 2920 BC - 332 BC before finally falling to the Roman Empire. Nubians were the first human race on earth and rulers of the Kingdom of Kush (Nubia). The ancient Egyptians adopted most of the Kushite customs and traditions. Nubians lived in Northern Sudan and Southern Egypt along the Nile River. The Egyptian Pyramids are one of the 7 wonders of the world. Egyptians were Africans and their skin was Black just as that of the Nubians. Once upon a time, Africans were the Kings and Queens of Egypt and Nubia. The Egyptian pyramids were built to be tombs of the Pharaohs while Nubian pyramids were symbols of wealth and stature. The pyramids were aligned with the four corners of the compass in order to reach the heavens and were the influence for the pyramids found in China, Peru, Mexico, Indonesia and the tower of Babel in Iraq. The greatness of Egypt is still being talked about and studied to this day. Be proud of your heritage. Be proud of your history. Be proud of being Black because we are the children of the 1<sup>st</sup> and greatest civilization that has ever lived.  
Joe Campbell





### **A Partial List of African & Nubian Kings, Queens and Pharaohs**

Affonso - King of the Congo  
Ahmose - Pharaoh of Egypt  
Akhenaten - Pharaoh of Egypt - Creator of Monotheism = One God  
Altanersa - Nubian King  
Amani- Astabarqa - Nubian King  
Amina - Queen of Zaria  
Amaninatake - Nubian King  
Amenhotep - Pharaoh of Egypt (4 took this name)  
Analmaaye - Nubian King  
Askia Toure - King of Songhay  
Aspalta - Nubian King  
Ay - Pharaoh of Egypt  
Baskakeren - Nubian King  
Behanzin Bowelle - West African King - The King Shark  
Candace - Empress of Ethiopia  
Cetewayo - King of the Zulu's  
Cleopatra - Queen of Egypt - Kemet (7 took this name)  
Dahia-Al Kahina - Queen of Sudan  
Djoser - 1<sup>st</sup> Pharaoh viewed as a living God by the people  
Esop - The Great Story Teller  
Hannibal - Ruler of Carthage and Conqueror of Spain and Italy  
Harisiotet - Nubian King  
Hatshepsut - Queen of Egypt; 1<sup>st</sup> Female Pharaoh and female builder  
Horemheb - King of Egypt  
Idris Alooma - Sultan of Bornu  
Imhotep - Father of Science & Medicine and World's 1<sup>st</sup> known Genius  
Ja Ja - King of Opobo  
Kamose - King of Egypt  
Khama - King of Bechuanaland  
Khufu - Great Pyramid builder known as the father of building  
Kiya - Queen of Egypt  
Korkamani - Nubian King  
Makeda - Queen of Sheba  
Malewiebamani - Nubian King  
Mansa Mussa - Ruler of Mali  
Menelek - King of Abyssinia  
Mentuhotep - Egyptian King  
Moses - Prince of Egypt  
Moshoeshoe - King of Basutoland  
Mutato - King of Zimbabwe  
Nandi - Queen of Zululand and mother of Shaka  
Narmer - Founder of Kemet (Egypt)  
Nasakhma - Nubian King  
Nastagen - Nubian King  
Neferatari - Nubian Queen of Egypt

Neferatiti - Queen of Egypt  
Nehanda - Ruling Queen and spiritual Grandmother of Zimbabwe  
Nzingha - Amazon Queen of Matamba  
Osei Tutu - King of Asanti  
Ramses - Pharaoh / Prince and builder of Egypt (11 took this name)  
Samory Toure - King of the Sudan  
Senwosert - Pharaoh of Egypt  
Senusret - Egyptian King  
Segenenre Taa - King of Thebes  
Seti - Pharaoh of Egypt (2 took this name)  
Shabaka - Nubian King  
Shaka - King of the Zulu's  
Shamba - King of Peace  
Sisaspiqu - Nubian King  
Sesostris - Pharaoh, Warlord & Fortress System builder  
Snefru - Pharaoh & Red Pyramid and Bent Pyramid Builder  
Sunni Ali Ber - King of Songhay  
Taharka - Nubian King  
Taharqa - Nubian King  
Talakhamani - Nubian King  
Tenkamein - King of Ghana  
Thutmose - Pharaoh of Egypt (4 took this name)  
Tiye - Nubian Queen of Egypt and mother of King Tutankhamen  
Tutankhamen - Pharaoh of Egypt (the boy King)  
Yaa Asantewa - Queen of the Ashanti Empire  
Zenobia - Queen of Palmyra

### **The Kingdom of Kush**

The Kingdom of Kush located in Sudan was a great kingdom that ruled over Egypt at the height of Egypt's strength and power but eventually was colonized by Egyptians. Kush was ruled by Nubians who passed on their way of life and customs to the Egyptians. Kush and Egypt fought and traded with each other on a regular basis. Kush and Egypt were parallel kingdoms that acted like competitive twin brothers. Kush had city capitols in Kerma, Napata and Meroe. Nubian Kings and Egyptian Kings shared a way of living and rivaled each other in wealth, power and cultural development including art, philosophy, and learning leading to what became 30 Egyptian Dynasties. The Egyptians took the foundation of the Nubians and expanded it and built upon it to become a world super power during its time. The Kingdom of Kush was the greatest civilization of its time but it stayed in the shadow of Egypt as the Nubians organized their society along Egyptian lines of royalty, architecture and art.

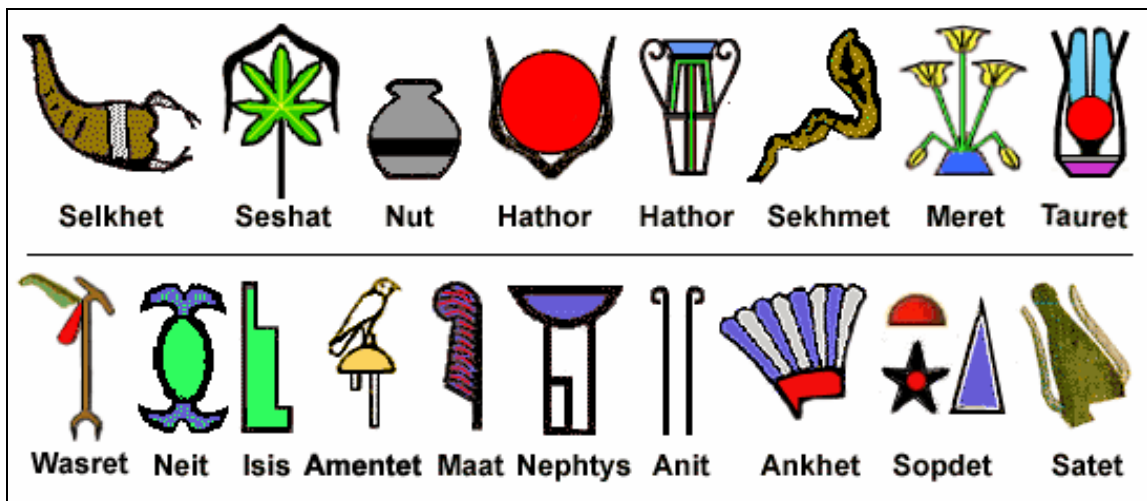


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### Wisdom of the Egyptians and What They Created

- \* Medicine - Basis of the mummification processes.
- \* Astronomy - Basis of the 12-month calendar, which we use today.
- \* Mathematics - Development of Geometry to build the pyramids.
- \* Literature & Arts - Tells about Egyptian life "Tale of Sinuhe."
- \* Painting & Sculpture - Portrays and tells of what was important.
- \* Egyptians also created Black Ink, Paper, Ox-drawn plows, Organized labor, Boat Sails and Hieroglyphics as the 1<sup>st</sup> system of writing.

### Egyptian Gods & Goddess



## **Egyptian Gods and Goddesses**

Amon-Ra - King of the Gods  
Amon - Sun God of creation linked to Ra  
Anubus - God of mummification, embalming and netherworld  
Atum - Self created and one of the first gods  
Bastet - Goddess of cats  
Bes - God of childbirth and children  
Geb - God of the earth  
Hathor - Goddess of love, birth, death and music  
Heh - God of eternity  
Horus - Sky God and son of Osiris and Isis  
Isis - Queen of Goddess and mistress of magic and love  
Khnum - God of fertility who shapes men on the potter's wheel  
Maat - Goddess of truth and justice  
Min - God of fertility  
Neith - Goddess protector of the king  
Nekhbet - Mother Goddess who protects the king  
Nut - Goddess of the sky  
Osiris - God of agriculture and ruler of the dead  
Ptah - Creator God and patron of craftsmen  
Ra - God of the sun - merged with Amon to become Amon-Ra  
Sekhmet - Goddess of war and destruction  
Seth - God of the desert, disorder, storm and violence  
Shu - God of air and light  
Sobek - God of kingship, action and violence  
Tefnut - Goddess of rain, clouds, wind and air  
Thoth - God of the moon, writing, counting and wisdom  
Wadjet - Goddess protector of the king

## **Egyptian Social Class vs. Current Society**

- \* Pharaoh (the King) = The President
- \* High Priests (Advisors) = The White House staff
- \* Nobles (Warriors) = The Military
- \* Merchants, Scribes & Artisans (Working class) = The Middle Class
- \* Peasant Farmers (Commoners) = The Poor and the Immigrants

**Ancient Egypt is a "vector for symbols." Those symbols include durability, permanence, wisdom, art, architecture, mathematics, agriculture, astronomy and eternal life. Ancient Egypt inspired people around the world to build monuments, museums, memorial gardens, temples, amusement parks, hotels, theatres and more dedicated to the Egyptian motif using symbols, culture and heritage of ancient Egypt.**

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#### 4.5 Billion BC

- \* Planet Earth is formed from cosmic dust and meteor showers.

#### 2.5 Billion BC

- \* Stromatolite structures form in the oceans as blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) begins oxygenation of the water and atmosphere.

#### 1.0 Billion BC

- \* Continental drift occurs thru tectonic plate movement.

#### 700 Million BC

- \* The first ice age begins.

#### 600 Million BC

- \* The earliest date to which fossils can be traced.

#### 240 Million BC

- \* Dinosaurs evolved and ruled the planet.

#### 65 Million BC

- \* 75% of all life disappears when the six mile wide Chicxulub Meteor hits the Mexico coast causing a massive dust cloud coinciding with violent volcanic activity to end the Cretaceous period.

#### 50 Million BC

- \* Mammals begin to evolve and occupy the land.

#### 2.5 Million BC

- \* Homo Habilis (skillful man) appears in Africa.

#### 2 Million BC

- \* Earliest stone tools in Ethiopia and East Africa are used.

#### 1.8 Million BC

\* Homo Erectus (upright man) appears in Africa.

150,000 BC

\* Homo Sapiens appear in Africa.

70,000 BC

\* Neanderthal man appears in Africa using fire and advanced tools.

50,000 BC

\* Upper Paleolithic Efflorescence occurs.

43,000 BC

\* Cro-Magnon man appears in Africa.

35,000 BC

\* Africans begin iron mining in the Nile Valley.

33,000 BC

\* The Grimaldi Negroids expand into Europe.

30,000 BC

\* Africans of Monomotapa create the 1<sup>st</sup> sculpture of a human figure.

20,000 BC

\* Intensive grass seed gathering of barley and wheat occurs and the first Cro-Magnon appears in Europe.

15,000 BC

\* Migrations across the Bering Straits into the Americas begin and the domestication of cattle occurs.

12,000 BC

\* **Sebelian II** rules in Pre-Dynastic Kemet.

10,000 BC



\* Africans of the Nile Valley introduce the 1<sup>st</sup> calendar.

#### 8000 BC

\* Early spread of agriculture and first settlements in the Nile Delta. **Sebelian III** rules in Pre-Dynastic Kemet.

#### 7000 BC

\* Earliest cave drawings are drawn in the Sahara.

#### 6020 BC

\* Africans in the Congo use markings on bones to develop the first number system.

#### 6000 BC

\* River people emerge along the Niger and Congo Rivers.

#### 5000 BC

\* People begin to settle along the Nile River near Egypt.

#### 4500 BC

\* Ancient Egyptians begin using burial texts to accompany their dead, first known written documents. Ancient Egyptians called their land Kemet (Land of the Blacks).

#### 4400 BC

\* The Badarian culture forms and the people practice agriculture, pottery and domesticate cattle, sheep and goats.

#### 4100 BC

\* The first solar calendar is introduced by Kemet and Kush.

#### 4000 BC

\* Amratian Society of Upper Egypt forms displaying the first signs of a hierarchical civilization. Black Kingdoms form along the Nile River.

#### 3800 BC

\* The Nubian civilization emerges in the Sudan.

### 3758 BC

\* The first religious principals of right and wrong are written by the Kushite **King Ori**.

### 3500 BC

\* The first documented evidence of Egyptians using boats with sails appears on pottery. The boats were made of wood probably imported from Lebanon and covered with papyrus.

### 3400 BC

\* The Nubian Kingdom of Ta-Seti (Kush) is founded in the Sudan.

### 3200 BC

\* Hieroglyphics are developed as a form of written communication.

### 3150 BC

\* Upper and Lower Egypt combine into one kingdom with the capitol at Memphis under **King Menes (Narmer)**. The Egyptian empire is formed. Kemet begins after which 30 dynasties would follow.

### 3000 BC

\* Irrigation of farmland is developed and the people begin to worship the sun. Complex societies develop in Nigeria.

\* The Olmec civilization began in Mexico. The Olmecs built the first pyramids in Mexico and used the Olmec calendar, which was made by Africans who migrated from Africa who had a connection to Egypt. The language, art, customs and sculptures found from the Olmec civilization closely resemble that found in Africa to include dark skinned people. The step pyramids found in Mexico resemble the step pyramids of Egypt and Kush. The pyramids of Mexico were made flat on top to facilitate human sacrifices and offerings to the gods while Egyptian pyramids are pointed on top to point the way to heaven.

### 2980 BC

**King Khasekhemuwy** rules Kemet (Egypt).

30 Egyptian Dynasties began in 2920 BC and Ended in 332 BC.  
They Lasted over 2500 Years Before Falling Forever To Foreign  
Invaders and Conquerors.



### The Early Dynastic Period

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Dynasty (2920-2770 BC) 150 years - 10 Kings Ruled

- \* Papyrus was invented as paper and writing was used.
- \* Wooden coffins are made and corpses are wrapped in resin.
- \* Kush invades the Kingdom of Elam in the Empire of Persia.
- \* The Grand Lodge of Luxor was built at Denderah by **Khufu**.
- \* The two ends of Egypt are merged at the capitol Memphis.
- \* The Nile River is dammed to reclaim the land.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty (2770-2649 BC) 120 years - 10 Kings Ruled

- \* A rivalry for the throne occurs between **King Hetepsekhemwy** & **King Khasekhemwy** over which God, **Horus** or **Seth**, was in power. Disorder erupted and a civil war may have occurred.
- \* **King Djoser** is the 1<sup>st</sup> Pharaoh to use stone to build pyramids.
- \* **Menkaure** builds the 1<sup>st</sup> pyramid made of granite.
- \* The red pyramid is built using smooth outer sides.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty (2649-2575 BC) 74 years - 9 Kings Ruled

- \* **Imhotep** builds the first step pyramid and Saqqara complex.

\* Egypt was invaded by Hyksos, Semitics, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Turks, French & British who mixed the original Black population into what it is today.

### The Old Kingdom

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (2575-2467 BC) 110 years - 7 Kings Ruled

- \* The pyramids, sun temples & mortuaries at Giza & Dahshur are completed.
- \* The art of embalming started.
- \* People prayed to the Sun God **Ra**.
- \* The first religious words and inscriptions were written on the walls of the royal tombs.
- \* **King Userkaf** builds a sun temple for Ra at Abusir.
- \* Civilization develops in India in the Indus Valley.

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (2465-2323 BC) 142 years - 9 Kings Ruled

- \* High officials came from outside the royal family.
- \* Record keeping of goods begins.
- \* Pyramid texts describe Osiris.
- \* Pyramid texts are inscribed in the tomb of **King Unas**.

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (2323-2152 BC) 173 years - 6 Kings Ruled

- \* Records of trading expeditions begin.
- \* Egypt experiences cultural upheaval until 2043 BC.
- \* The capital of Egypt moves to Herakleopolis.
- \* **King Patesi** rules Mesopotamia (Gudea).

#### 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Dynasties (2150-2130 BC) 20 years - 11 Kings Ruled

- \* The political structure of the old kingdom collapses. Famine, civil disorder and a high death rate occur.
- \* The Nile river dries up causing many years of famine.

### The First Intermediate Period

#### 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Dynasties (2134-1700 BC) 434 years - 18 Kings Ruled

- \* Egypt splits into north at Herakleopolis and south at Thebes.
- \* Prosperous period with much foreign trade.
- \* Jewelry making begins and large building projects start.

#### 11<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (2074-1666 BC) 408 years - 11 Kings Ruled



- \* Egypt was unified under **King Mentuhotep**.
- \* Egypt is reunited by **King Mentuhotep II**
- \* Trading with Asia and the Aegean begins.
- \* The capitol is moved to Thebes (Waset).
- \* The Kingdom of Kush begins in the Sudan at Kerma.
- \* The Nubians are the first race to build castles and forts at Buhen. All other races of the world copied the concept.

### The Middle Kingdom

#### 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (1938-1756 BC) 182 years - 8 Kings Ruled

- \* The capitol is moved back to Memphis.
  - \* The Faiyum irrigation system is built.
  - \* **King Amenemhat** builds the great Kemetic Labyrinth and founds a new royal residence near Memphis.
  - \* The Hyksos invade Egypt.
  - \* **Senwosert I** is said to be the founder of Athens and conquers lower Nubia.
  - \* Classical period of art and literature flourish.
- Amenemhat III** begins the use of the Valley of the Kings.

### The Second Intermediate Period

#### 13<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> Dynasties (1756-1540 BC) 216 years - 50+ Kings Ruled

- \* Kings were born as commoners and social structure breaks down.
- \* The Hyksos seize power in the north.
- \* Diagnostic medicine begins.
- \* The capitol moved back to Thebes and much building begins.
- \* The "Book of the Dead" appears.
- \* War erupts between Thebes and the Asiatic kingdom.
- \* **King Ahmose** defeats the Hyksos and sends them from Egypt.
- \* **Thutmose I** conquers Persia and Iraq.
- \* Agricultural revolution begins in the Sahara.
- \* Periods of ruler ship are controlled by the Hyksos.

### The New Kingdom

#### 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (1539-1295 BC) 244 years - 12+ Kings Ruled

- \* **King Thutmose I** & **Queen Hatshepsut** make Egypt a super power.
- \* **King Amenhotep II** began the artistic revolution.
- \* **King Akhenaten** & **Queen Nefertiti** begin a one-god religion.
- \* **King Tutankhamen** rules Egypt at age 10 until age 18.
- \* **King Thutmose I** begins military campaigns into Persia and Iraq.
- \* **King Amenhotep III** builds the Temple of Luxor.

- \* Society changed from polytheism to a monotheistic system.
- \* **Queen Hatshepsut** becomes the first female Pharaoh.
- \* Egypt is at the height of its military power.
- \* **Seti I** builds the great tombs in the Valley of the Kings.
- \* Egypt destroys the Kushite Kingdom and occupies Nubia.
- \* The Sankore University is formed in the city of Timbuktu.
- \* **Mandingo** voyages to the Caribbean.
- \* **King Thutmose III** strengthens the sovereignty of Kemet.
- \* **Queen Tiye** becomes one of the most influential queens to rule Egypt through trade and protection of her borders.
- \* The Valley of the Queens is formed.

### 19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (1295-1186 BC) 109 years - 8+ Kings Ruled

- \* **King Seti I** rules.
- \* **Ramses II** builds the Per-Ramesse city and mortuary temple on the west bank near Luxor and rules for 67 years.
- \* Many battles and treaties were completed between Egypt and the Asiatic powers.
- \* The Hebrew people leave Egypt after 430 years of slavery under Egyptian rule.
- \* Egypto-Nubian explorers land in Olmec, Mexico sent by **Ramses III**.
- \* African explorers reach North America.
- \* **Queen Nefertiti** helped to unify upper and lower Kemet.

### 20<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (1186-1069 BC) 117 years - 10+ Kings Ruled

- \* **King Setakht** restored order to the country.
- \* **Ramses III** becomes a great king and ensures stability.
- \* The Royal Tombs in the Valley of the Kings are plundered.
- \* Period of great social, political & religious decline occurs.
- \* The kings weakened and Egypt was no longer a world power.

### The Third Intermediate Period

### 21<sup>st</sup> Dynasty (1070-945 BC) 125 years - 7+ Kings Ruled

- \* Civil war and foreign invaders tear Egypt apart.
- \* The capitol is moved between several cities.
- \* Kingdom of Kush forms an independent kingdom at Napata.
- \* Mummification techniques improve.
- \* **King Osorkon** becomes the first Libyan Pharaoh.
- \* The Nok culture forms in Nigeria.
- \* **Queen Makeda** of Sheba rules as the symbol of remarkable beauty.
- \* Disunity and Libyan settlement occurs.
- \* The Nubians conquer Egypt.

## 22<sup>nd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> Dynasties (945-653 BC) 292 years - 20+ Kings Ruled

- \* Nubian Kings **Kashta & Piankhy** remove all foreigners from Egypt.
- \* The Nubians are conquered by an Assyrian invasion.
- \* The Greeks help to re-establish order.
- \* **King Taharqa** of Nubia invades and conquers Spain and Palestine.
- \* Kings from Sais began a revival in the arts returns to the Old Kingdom style.
- \* The kingdom is in a constant state of chaos or war.
- \* African explorers reach the Americas and Mexico.
- \* Persia conquers Egypt.

## The Late Period

### 26<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (664-552 BC) 112 years - 6 Kings Ruled

- \* **King Psamtek I** defeats the Assyrians and the Kushite kings.
- \* **Pharaoh Necho** commissions **Hanno** to circumnavigate Africa.
- \* **Nekau I** begins a canal from the Nile River to the Red Sea.
- \* Babylon falls to the Persian armies.
- \* The decline of the kingdoms continues.

### 27<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (525-404 BC) 121 years - 5 Kings Ruled

- \* The secret temple of the system of Delphi is burned down.
- \* The Persians invade and rule Egypt and form a Persian dynasty.
- \* Cambyes defeats the Egyptians at the Battle of Pelosium.
- \* **King Darius** completes the canal started by **Nekau I**.

### 28<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (404-399 BC) 5 years - 1 King Rules

- \* **Amytravios** retakes Egypt from Persia.
- \* Egypt independence begins again.
- \* The decline and fall of Egypt is all but complete.

### 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> Dynasties (399-332 BC) 67 years - 7 Kings Rule

- \* **Artaxerxes I** retakes Egypt.
- \* Persians form a second dynasty in Egypt.
- \* Alexander the Great defeats the Persian army and conquers Egypt.
- \* The last period of rulership by native-born Egyptian Kings.
- \* Alexandria is founded in Egypt.
- \* **Queen Candace** of Ethiopia held off Alexander in battle and prevented the conquest of her empire by her reputation alone as a legendary military commander.

### Macedonian Period (332-323 BC)

Alexander the Great occupies Egypt and refurbishes the ancient temples at Alexandria.

### The Ptolemaic Period (305-30 BC)

- \* Alexandria became the new capitol of Egypt and was the home to the greatest library of the ancient world now under Greek/Roman rule.
- \* General Ptolemy of Rome takes over Egypt and becomes king.
- \* **Queen Cleopatra VII** was instrumental in making Kemet a world superpower at the time and helped Julius Caesar overthrow Ptolemy.
- \* The temple of **Isis** was built on the island of Philae on the Nile River.
- \* Africans in Kenya developed a complex calendar system based on astronomical reckoning.
- \* The Rosetta Stone is carved.
- \* **Hannibal Barca** leads his army and 37 elephants across the Alps through Spain and Italy to challenge and defeat Rome in three separate battles before finally being pushed into exile in Africa. Hannibal was the ruler of Carthage for 16 years. Hannibal is known as the greatest military strategist to have ever lived and his tactics are still being used to today in modern military schools.
- \* **Queen Cleopatra VII** and Mark Anthony, Caesar's successor, are defeated by Octavius. They both go on commit suicide rather than face capture. She was one of the greatest Queens to rule Egypt.
- \* Roman rule is complete, as Egypt becomes a province of Rome. Egypt does not have another ruler for 2000 years.

### Roman Period (30 BC - 395 AD)- The Old World

- \* Africans in Tanzania produce carbon steel in blast furnaces.
- \* Egyptians are given Roman citizenship.
- \* Roman and Egyptian culture existed peacefully and prospered together as religion and institutions were refurbished until Byzantine Roman Emperor Theodosius became ruler. Emperor Theodosius destroys all Egyptian temples and non-Christian books at the library in Alexandria and wipes out the last remnants of the once great Egyptian culture. 40,000 of its 70,000 books and manuscripts are destroyed. Christianity appears in Alexandria along with the rise of Axum (Ethiopia).



\* The rise of Christianity begins in Egypt. At the Council of Nicea in 325 A.D. Emperor Constantine declared Christianity as the official state religion and the doctrine of the Trinity was declared to be the Orthodox Christian belief. The Bible was written by Africans about Africans, it is not about Europe or Europeans. Europe as it is today did not exist 6,000 years ago. The Bible was translated by NOT written by King James. Modern Christianity was largely influenced by African theologians and African Popes. It was the Egyptians that changed their belief in multiple Gods to a one God system. The modern day cross was modeled after the Egyptian Ankh.



\* **Mauritius** of Thebes, later known as **Saint Maurice**, the legendary Black Commander of the Roman Theban Legion is executed in 287 for defying Emperor Maximian Herculis after refusing to quell a Christian revolt. Maurice is believed to have carried the Spear of Destiny which is said to be the Holy Lance that pierced Jesus' side on the cross during the crucifixion.



\* **Victor I** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Pope as the 15<sup>th</sup> Pope (189-199 A.D.) and is the reason Easter Day is celebrated on Sunday. Victor

served during the reign of Emperor **Septimus Severus** who was one of several African emperors that led the Roman Empire.

\* **St. Miltiades** becomes the 2<sup>nd</sup> Black Pope as the 32<sup>nd</sup> Pope (311-314 A.D.) and led the church to a final victory over the Roman Empire that allowed Christians to worship without persecution.

\* **Gelasius I** becomes the 3<sup>rd</sup> Black Pope as the 49<sup>th</sup> Pope (492-496 A.D.) and took steps to establish a secure future for the Church.

## 600

\* A great African trading empire is formed in Ghana.

## 610

\* The advent of Islam occurs.

## 641

\* Egyptian hieroglyphic writing is no longer used.

\* Muslem Arabs conquer Egypt and Sudan and introduce Islam after 300 years of Christianity.

## 642-1290

\* Arab rule, expansion and Moorish Dynasties flourish across Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Algeria and Morocco for the next 648 years.

\* Arab slave trade flourishes as approximately 14 million African slaves are sold and exported to North Africa.

\* Moors (Islamicized Africans) invade Spain developing Spain into the center of culture and learning in Europe for almost 800 years.

\* Zimbabwe forms a great trading empire which lasts 400 years.

\* Sundiata forms the Sudanese Empire at Mali.

\* **Queen Dahia-Al Kahina** fiercely fought Arab intrusion and the spread of Islam into North Africa and Western Sudan by trying to save Africa for Africans. Her rule was filled with violence and conflict with Arabs even though she chose not to support Christians or Muslims. After her death some of her people chose suicide rather than fall under Arab rule and Islam.

\* Beginning in year 1037, **King Tenkamenin** of Ghana forms a successful gold trade route across the Sahara desert into West Africa. Tenkamenin's empire flourished and built its power on government for the people. Tenkamenin believed in democracy, justice and religious tolerance which formed one of the great role models for African people.

### 1300

\* Slave trade expands to northwest Africa from Muslims using Africans as slaves to carry their goods and gold across the desert.

### 1307

\* **King Mansa Mussa** takes the throne of Mali and builds the Great Mosque at Timbuktu. He is best known for his pilgrimage to Mecca with 72,000 people and conquest of the Songhai Kingdom.

### 1415

\* Portuguese traders battle Moors in Morocco.

### The Black Holocaust - The Sankofa Project

\* The "Black Holocaust" is probably the most under-reported tragic event in human history. Millions of African lives were lost over the centuries to slavery, colonization and oppression. Millions of African men, women and children endured untold horrors, cruelty and brutality throughout their forced dispersion. They suffered the worst elements of human treatment and displayed the strongest elements of human survival. From 1418-1911 it is estimated that almost 20 million Africans were forced into slavery while an estimated 280 million were never born because of slavery. From 1650-1900, Africa's population grew from 100 million to 120 million as compared to 400 million for Europe and Asia during the same time period.



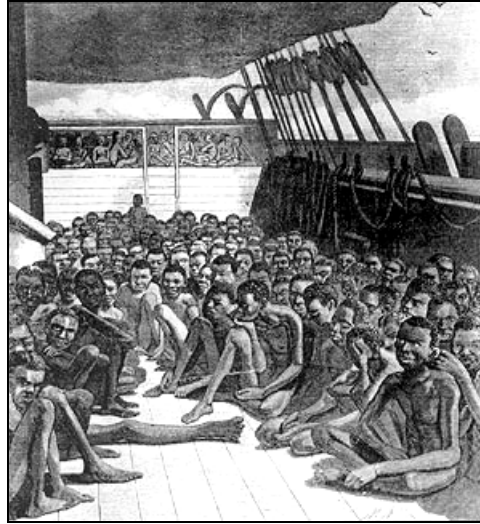
### 1418: Slavery Begins For Africans in Europe

#### 1440

\* **King Mutato** recognizes that European expansion into Africa would bring terrible consequences for African people. Mutato begins a plan to unify all of Africa into one vast country to resist Europeans. After 30 years of struggle Mutato achieved partial unity by forming the empire of Monomotapa in 1480.

\* Prince Henry of Portugal, son of King John I, sent Portuguese traders to Africa to look for gold. Traders called West Africa the "Gold Coast." Portuguese traders were the 1st people to begin capturing and shipping African slaves from West Africa to Europe

and selling them to work for rich Europeans as indentured servants. Ever since **Mansa Musa**, the king of Mali, made his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1325, with 500 slaves and 100 camels (each carrying gold) the region had become synonymous with such wealth. There was one major problem: trade from sub-Saharan Africa was controlled by the Islamic Empire, which stretched along Africa's northern coast. Muslim trade routes across the Sahara, which had existed for centuries, involved salt, kola, textiles, fish, grain, and slaves.



#### 1442

\* Portuguese traders buy African prisoners of war from other African tribes on the west coast of Africa.

#### 1444

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> slaves are shipped to Portugal. As the Portuguese extended their influence, they created trading posts. Rather than becoming direct competitors to the Muslim merchants, the expanding market opportunities in Europe and the Mediterranean resulted in increased trade across the Sahara. In addition, the Portuguese merchants gained access to the interior via the Senegal and Gambia rivers, which bisected long-standing trans-Saharan routes.

\* There was a very small market for African slaves as domestic workers in Europe, and as workers on the sugar plantations of the Mediterranean. However, the Portuguese found they could make considerable amounts of gold transporting slaves from one trading post to another, along the Atlantic coast of Africa. Muslim merchants had an insatiable appetite for slaves, which were used



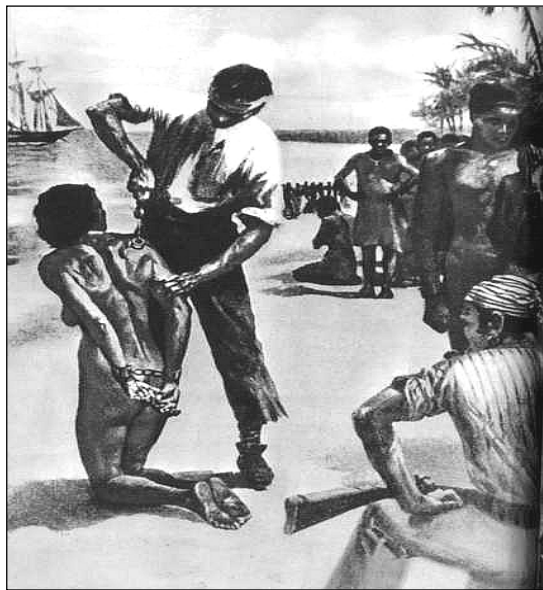
as porters on the trans-Saharan routes and for sale in the Islamic Empire.

### 1450-1800: Slavery and Rebellion

\* Between 1450 and 1850 at least 12 million Africans were shipped from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean through the notorious "Middle Passage" primarily to colonies in North America, South America and the West Indies. 80% of these kidnapped Africans were transported during the 18th century. At least 10-20% of them died horrible deaths in cargo holds en-route to their intended destinations. At least 4 million died from slave wars and forced marches en-route to the slave ships from villages in Africa. Slave trade precipitated migrations: coastal tribes fled slave-raiding parties and captured slaves were redistributed to different regions in Africa.

\* It is estimated that almost 20 million Africans were forced into slavery from the first captured African forced into slavery until the practice stopped. African slave trade and slave labor on plantations, in seaports and within families transformed the world. Slave trade stimulated global expansion, trans-Atlantic commerce and agriculture while supporting the booming capitalist economies of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

\* As the slaves were captured, they were branded like cattle and then shackled together before being loaded onto the slave ships. Slave traders would torture and kill slaves aboard the ships as an example to the others to keep them submissive and cooperative. Whenever the ships ran short of food to feed the slaves, the traders would tie the slaves together with ropes weighted on one end and throw the slaves overboard or just let them starve to death in the cargo hold of the ship. Slaves remained shackled together below the deck in the dark without clothing or blankets while eating and sleeping in their own feces, urine and vomit. Disease and dehydration was a frequent cause of death for slaves aboard ships. Slaves were fed rotten food and given rancid water to drink. The women were used as sex slaves for their White captors while the men were beaten.



\* The end of the fifteenth century was marked for Europe by Vasco da Gama's successful voyage to India and the establishment of sugar plantations on Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands. Rather than trading slaves back to Muslem merchants, there was an emerging market for agricultural workers on the plantations. By 1500 the Portuguese had transported approximately 81,000 slaves to these various markets. The era of European slave trading was about to begin...

\* The slave ships could carry anywhere from 200 to 600 slaves at a time in their cargo holds depending on the size of the ship. Historical documents reveal that many times, captured slaves would kill themselves shortly after capture or will themselves to death through starvation and depression aboard the ships rather than leave their home of Africa. Slaves would even jump overboard and drown themselves at the sight of their homeland growing smaller on the horizon from aboard the deck of the ships.



1469

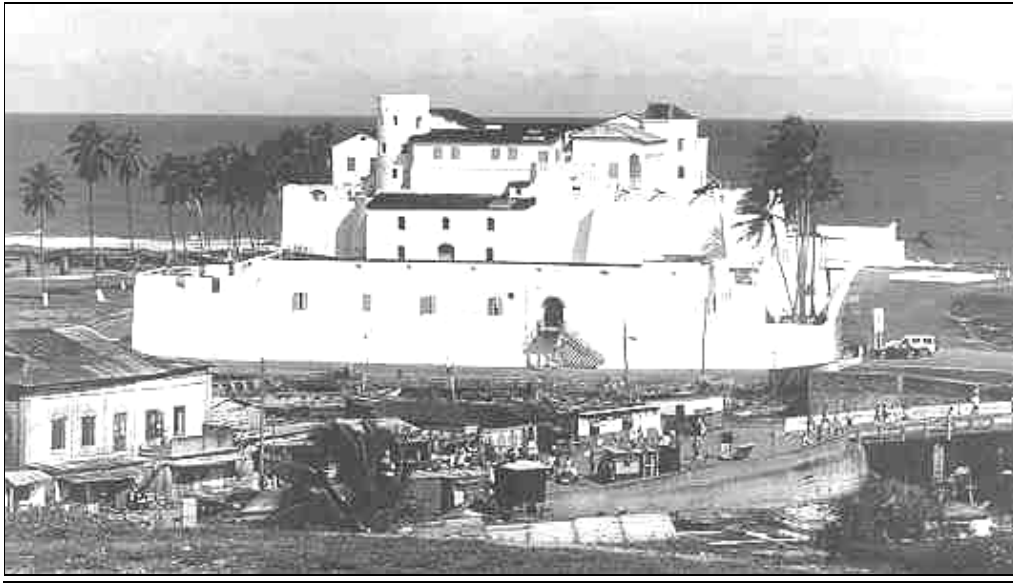
\* Isabella of Spain marries Ferdinand of Portugal and the two countries form an alliance to unify Spain.

1471

\* The Portuguese arrive in the African Gold Coast.

1482

\* The Portuguese build the "Elmina" Castle on the Gold Coast of Africa. The castle is a slave fortress used to hold captured Africans while they await the arrival of slave ships for their journey through the middle passage. Thousands of Africans died in the cells awaiting transport aboard ship. By the beginning of the colonial era there were forty such forts operating along the coast. Rather than being icons of colonial domination, the forts acted as trading posts - they rarely saw military action - the fortifications were important, however, when arms and ammunition were being stored prior to trade. The Portuguese sailed the length of Africa's west coast from Morocco to South Africa at the Cape of Good Hope setting up their forts.



## 1492

\* Queen Isabella of Spain declared that all indigenous people in her lands that Christopher Columbus discovered were her subjects. This decree saved Native Americans from becoming slaves but it meant Spain would have to look elsewhere for cheap labor. By 1501 Spain and Portugal were shipping Africans as slaves to the Americas. By 1650, there were over 200,000 Africans in Mexico and Peru alone.

\* Black navigator **Pedro A. Nino** travels with Christopher Columbus on his first expedition to the new world and reaches Haiti.

\* **King Askia Toure** begins unification of the Sudan and establishes a governmental system which resembles our modern day system having governors, judges and a legal system.

## 1500

\* In the 1500's, more than 240,000 Africans were sent to the Caribbean as slaves.

\* Portuguese trading becomes vigorous with Africans in the Congo. Portugal begins exporting slaves by kidnapping them in mass.

## 1501

\* The King of Spain allows the introduction of enslaved Africans into Spain's American Colonies. Slaves are taken to the Dominican Republic.

### 1505

\* Portuguese warships attack key African ports in order to control trade and keep other countries away.

### 1510

\* Slaves are shipped to the Spanish colonies in South America via Spain.

### 1511

\* The first enslaved Africans arrive in Hispaniola.

### 1513

\* 30 Africans are taken as slaves for labor and accompany the Spanish explorer Vasco Nunez de Balboa to the Pacific Ocean.

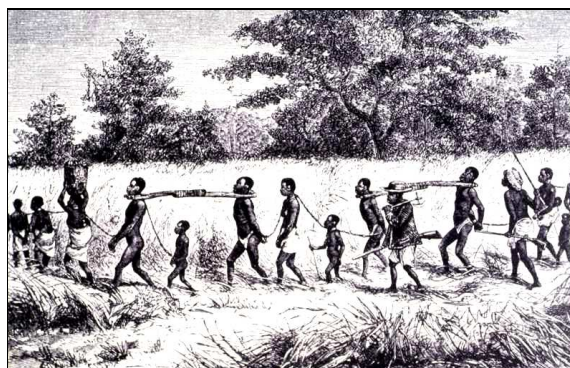
### 1517

\* The Turks of the Ottoman Empire conquer Egypt.

\* Bishop De Las Casas petitions Spain to allow the importation of 12 slaves for each household immigrating to America's Spanish colonies.

### 1518

\* King Charles I of Spain allows the Spaniards to begin importing slaves for plantation labor and the Atlantic Slave trade is started. Slaves are shipped directly to the Americas and the Caribbean from Africa to replace American Indians who died from harsh working conditions and diseases from Europe. Prior to this time, Africans were brought to Europe first.





## 1520's

\* African slaves were used as laborers in Puerto Rico, Cuba and Mexico.

## 1522

\* Slaves revolt on Hispaniola (Haiti / Dominican Republic).

## 1526

\* The Spaniard Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon attempted to create a settlement in South Carolina near the mouth of the Pedee River and a community which became Georgia. He brought in 100 African slaves to build it, but they rebelled and sought refuge with Native American Indians becoming the first nonnative settlers of what will become the United States.

\* **King Affonso I** of the Congo asks Portuguese King John to put a stop to the kidnapping of his people for slavery. King Affonso was the first ruler to resist the European slave trade.

\* Patron Saint **Benedict the Black** was born a slave in Italy. At age 18 he gained his freedom and entered the church hood where he was taught by the friars of Palermo. Upon his death, King Phillip III of Spain paid for a special tomb to bury the saint.

## 1527

\* **Estevanico**, a Muslim slave from northern Africa, explores the Southwestern US. By 1539 he has traveled from The Dominican Republic to Florida along the coast to Texas across to Mexico and upwards to Arizona and New Mexico.

## 1529

\* Muslims declare a Jihad (holy war) against Africans in Ethiopia.

## 1538

\* Slaves are shipped to Brazil.

## 1540

\* Africans serve in the expedition of Coronado and Hernando De Alarcon.

### 1541

- \* Ethiopia defeats the Muslims and expels them from the region.

### 1543

- \* King Charles I of Spain allows the importation of slaves to Spain's American colonies.

### 1562

- \* An expedition to Hispaniola led by John Hawkins, the first Englishman to become a slave trader, sparks English interest in slave trade. Hawkins also brought attention to Sierra Leone thru his travels.

- \* 300 slaves are purchased by the British and taken to Haiti.

### 1565

- \* Pedro Menendez De Aviles takes slaves to St. Augustine and establishes a community in what would later become the state of Florida.

- \* **King Idris Alooma** begins re-uniting the two African kingdoms of Kanem and Bornu creating a lasting peace that lasted for generations.

### 1582

- \* King Philip II of Spain sends slaves to work in San Agustin, FL.
- \* **Queen Nzingha** of Matamba begins her rule by waging a 30 year war against European slave hunters and Portuguese slave traders. Nzingha was also a visionary leader that unified ethnic groups to resist slave trade and form alliances to fight European expansion. After her death in 1663, Portuguese slave trade had little resistance.

### 1588

- \* **Queen Amina** of Zaria begins her reign by establishing a successful trade route and being very involved her empire's daily life and politics after the collapse of the Songhai Empire to the west. Amina also became a skilled military warrior that brought her great wealth and power. Over her 34 year reign she built a

massive empire and proved she was just as capable as any man or king in ruling her people.

### 1593

\* Moroccans defeat the Muslims and expel them from the region. The University of Sankore in Timbuktu is destroyed by Arabs and 1600 books are lost.

### 1596

\* **Askia Nuh** forms a resistance against Arab occupation.

### 1600

\* The Congo Kingdom comes to an end due to tribal wars started by the Portuguese because of slavery. A divide and conquer strategy.

\* Records indicate there are approximately 900,000 slaves in Latin America.

### 1607

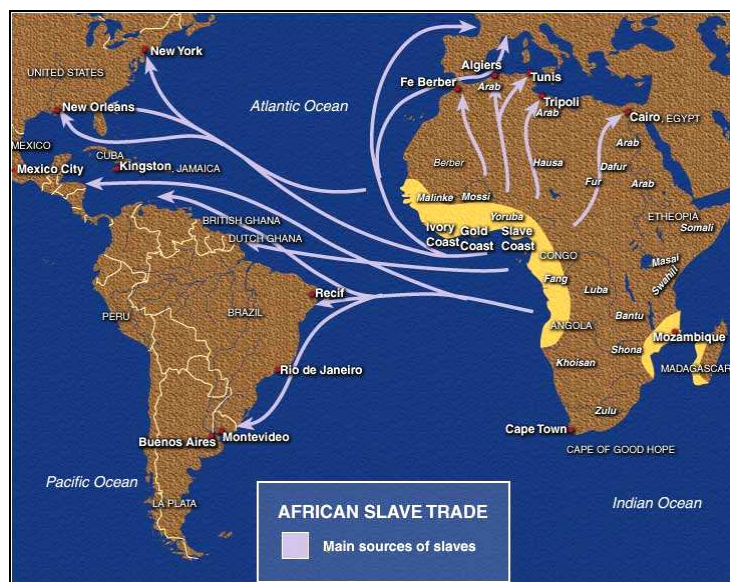
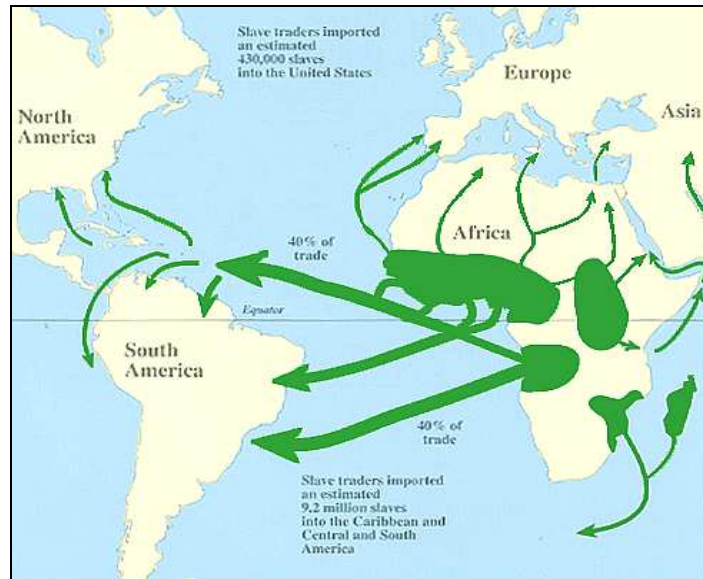
\* English settlers from England formed the first colony in the New World and called it Jamestown, Virginia. Soon there would be 13 English colonies stretching from Massachusetts to Georgia where slavery would flourish. The 13 colonies were still under the rule of England until the end of the American Revolution in 1783.

### 1612

\* Colonist John Rolfe discovered and invented a process of "curing" to make tobacco taste better. Europeans wanted this better tasting tobacco, which caused an increase in slavery in the colonies to harvest the crops to sell to Europe.

### 1619 - The Start of Black History and Slavery in America

\* A Dutch slave trader exchanged his cargo of 20 Africans for food in the Jamestown harbor. These 20 Africans would be the 1st Blacks sold to the English Colonies. These Africans became indentured servants, similar in legal position to many poor Englishmen who traded several years of labor for passage to America. The race-based slave system did not develop until the 1680's, as indentured servitude was phased out and replaced by slavery.



\* A lithograph is found but made by an unknown artist depicting a slave ship sailing between Africa and America thru the middle passage.

1623

\* **Queen Nzingha** of Angola declares war on the Portuguese.

1624

\* **William Tucker** is the 1<sup>st</sup> Black recorded birth in the American Colonies. Tucker was baptized in Jamestown, Virginia.

### 1626

\* The Dutch West India Company imports 11 male slaves into the New Netherlands.

### 1636

\* Colonial North America's slave trade begins when the first American slave ship "Desire" is built and launched in Massachusetts.

### 1638

\* An African man could be sold for about \$27.00 dollars and serve his entire life as a slave. In contrast, an indentured White European laborer could earn as much as \$0.70 cents a day toward paying off his debt and ending his servitude in about 7 years.

### 1640

\* Whipping, branding, and torture began to be inflicted on slaves in America as they were viewed as property and not human beings.



\* The 1st Black Codes are introduced in Boston used to control Blacks by denying them rights or freedom.

\* **John Punch** is the 1<sup>st</sup> documented slave for life.

### 1641

\* The Massachusetts becomes the first colony to legalize slavery.

#### 1644

\* The 1st Black legal protest in America occurs when 11 Blacks successfully petition the government of New Amsterdam for their freedom.

#### 1645

\* The slave ship "Rainbowe" sets sail for Africa to bring Africans back to America as slaves. This was the first slave ship made in the colonies.

#### 1650

\* Laws about Black indentured servants began to change to the detriment of Blacks as slavery was on the increase due to its popularity.

\* The average price of a slave was about \$200.00 dollars.

\* Connecticut legalizes slavery.

\* The Yoruba Oyo Empire forms in what would later become Nigeria.

#### 1652

\* The Dutch establish a colony at the "Cape of Good Hope" in southern Africa.

#### 1655

\* 1500 slaves flee into the Jamaican mountains and form a free community.

#### 1657


\* Virginia passes a fugitive slave law.

#### 1660

\* The Trans-Atlantic slave trade begins producing one of the largest forced migrations in history. Almost 12 million Africans were forcibly taken from their homes in Africa and forced into slavery. From the time of the first slave being captured in 1418, a total of almost 20 million Africans were captured and forced into slavery until the practice stopped in the early 1900's.



\* The American colonies began enacting laws that defined and regulated slave relations, including a provision that Black slaves, and the children of women slaves, would serve for life.

<p><b>TO BE SOLD</b>, on board the Ship <i>Bance Island</i>, on tuesday the 6th of May next, at <i>Ashley-Ferry</i>; a choice cargo of about 250 fine healthy</p> <p><b>NEGROES,</b> just arrived from the Windward &amp; Rice Coast. —The utmost care has already been taken, and shall be continued, to keep them free from the least danger of being infected with the SMALL-POX, no boat having been on board, and all other communication with people from <i>Charles-Town</i> prevented.</p> <p><i>Austin, Laurens, &amp; Appleby.</i></p> <p><small>N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the SMALL-POX in their own Country.</small></p>	<p><b>TO BE SOLD by William Yeomans, (in Charles Town Merchant,) a parcel of good Plantation Slaves. Encouragement will be given by selling Rice in Payment, or any</b></p>  <p><b>Time Credit, Security to be given if required There's likewise to be sold, very good Troop- ing saddles and Furniture, choice Barbados and Soften Rum, also Cordial Waters and Limejuice, as well as a parcel of extraordinary Indian trading Goods, and many of other sorts suitable for the Season.</b></p>
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### 1661

\* Virginia passes a slave law making Blacks slaves for life and ending indentureship.

### 1663

\* The 1st known slave revolt occurred in Gloucester County, Virginia. The conspiracy was between Black slaves and indentured servants. The servants betrayed the slaves and the revolt failed. This however, would only be the 1<sup>st</sup> revolt of many more to come in the future.

\* Maryland legalizes slavery and follows Virginia's example.

### 1664

\* Slave owners gave a great deal of attention to the education and training of the ideal slave. In general, there were 5 steps in molding the character of a slave: strict discipline, a sense of his own inferiority, belief in the master's superiority, acceptance of the master's standards and a deep sense of his own helplessness and dependence on the master.

\* New York & New Jersey legalize slavery.

#### 1666

\* Maryland passes a fugitive slave law.

#### 1668

\* New Jersey passes a fugitive slave law.

#### 1672

\* King Charles II of England forms the Royal African Company for slave trading. During its 40-year business, more than 100,000 slaves were brought to the new world.

#### 1676

\* Bacon's rebellion occurs when Blacks rise up against the Colonial government in Virginia.

#### 1680

\* Virginia passes a law preventing Blacks from gathering in large groups or carrying weapons.

\* **King Osei Tutu** of the Asante Empire (Ghana) begins his rule and unites six different nations, under his leadership, into one and triples the size of the Asante Empire. The Asanti Empire would flourish for two centuries.

#### 1688

\* Quakers in Philadelphia make the first protest against slavery.

#### 1691

\* South Carolina passes the first comprehensive slave codes.

#### 1695

\* The Portuguese kill **King Zumbi** of Palmares.

#### 1700

\* Slavery became legal in all English colonies and the practice of making Blacks indentured servants was exchanged for slavery.

\* Between 1701-1810, more than 7 million Africans were sent to the Americas as slaves. During that time period more Africans were made slaves than during any other time period of slavery.

\* The Ashanti Empire begins to supply British and Dutch traders with slaves in exchange for weapons to further their own expansion and avoid war with the slave traders.

### 1705

\* Virginia passes slave codes which allow slave owners the right to own slaves like property.

### 1708

\* A slave revolt occurs in Long Island, New York. Seven Whites are killed. After the incident, one Black is burned alive while two Blacks and a Native American Indian are lynched.

### 1712

\* 23 slaves revolt and burn down their owner's house in New York. 21 of the 23 slaves were caught and executed. Six others committed suicide. **Paul Cuffe** set his master's house on fire. The insurgents killed 9 Whites and wounded at least 6 others.



\* Pennsylvania passes a law preventing the importation of slaves.

### 1720

\* A slave revolt occurs in South Carolina. 23 slaves were arrested, 6 convicted and 3 executed.

\* The Dahomey Kingdom expands.

#### 1721

\* **Onesimus**, an African slave, describes the African method of inoculation against smallpox, which was later used to protect American Revolutionary War soldiers.

#### 1731

\* **Benjamin Banneker** is born into a family of free Blacks in Maryland. Banneker learns reading, writing and arithmetic from his grandmother and a Quaker schoolmaster. Later, he teaches himself astronomy and publishes an Almanac on his astronomical calculations for weather prediction.

#### 1732

\* Slaves aboard a ship from New Hampshire kill the Captain John Major and crew, then seize the vessel and its cargo.

#### 1733

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> successful slave rebellion takes place in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Slaves defeat the Danish Army, taking over the island and flying their own flag. The victory lasted for 6 months before reinforcements from Europe could be sent to re-take the island.

#### 1739

\* 44 Slaves revolt in Stono, South Carolina, killing 2 guards and seizing weapons in what's known as the "Stone River Rebellion." The slaves commence an armed march to Spanish ruled Florida. A White militia was formed and stopped the revolt after several days of fighting. The 44 slaves were killed.

#### 1741

\* A large group of slaves revolt and plan to burn down a New York town. The revolt was prevented before it could be carried out. 200 Blacks were arrested, 18 Blacks were lynched and 13 Blacks were burned at the stake.

#### 1745

\* **Olaudah Equiano** was born in Nigeria, Africa. He was captured as a slave as a young boy and sent to a Caribbean island. An

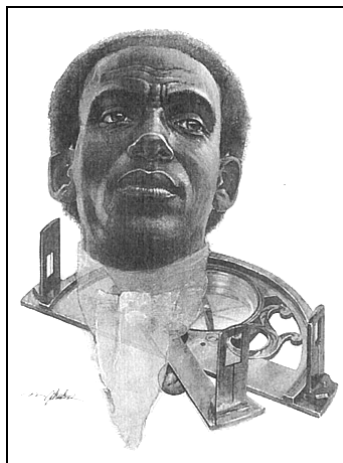
Englishman bought him and named him **Gustavus Vassa**. Vassa learned to speak, read and write English. He learned how to buy and sell goods in Philadelphia and earned enough money to buy his freedom. After becoming free, Vassa wrote about his life as a slave and told people that slavery must end. He published his autobiography in 1789.

#### 1746

\* **Lucy T. Prince** composes the 1<sup>st</sup> poem written by a Black woman called "Bars Fight". It first appeared in print in 1855.

#### 1754

\* **Benjamin Banneker** builds the 1<sup>st</sup> clock, made of wood, in the United States. The clock kept correct time for 40 years. He was one of America's best scientists.



#### 1758

\* **Francis William** graduates from Cambridge University becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black college graduate in the western hemisphere.

#### 1760

\* **Jupiter Hammon** writes an autobiography considered to be the 1<sup>st</sup> written by a slave. He also wrote a poem "An evening thought: Salvation by Christ with Penitential Cries."

#### 1762

\* **James Derham**, the 1st Black physician in America, is born a slave in Philadelphia. Derham was owned by a doctor who encouraged

him to practice medicine. Working as a medical assistant and apothecary, Derham saved enough money to buy his freedom in 1783 and he opened a medical practice in New Orleans and became a leading physician by 1788.

### 1765

\* **Jenny Slew** files suit in Massachusetts for her freedom and wins back wages.

### 1770

\* **Crispus Attucks**, an escaped slave, became the 1st Black and one of the 1st casualties of the American Revolution when he was shot and killed by British soldiers during an argument in Boston, Massachusetts that erupted into the Boston Massacre.



### 1772

\* **Jean-Baptist-Point Du Sable**, a Black fur trader, built the 1st house and trading post on the Chicago River near lake Michigan. This post became the city of Chicago.

### 1773

\* A group of Blacks in Massachusetts tried to win their freedom by writing a letter to the Colonial Government. The letter said, "We have no property! We have no children! No city! No country!" The government ignored their request for freedom.

\* **Phillis Wheatley** became the 1st famous Black poet and Black women to have a book published.



## 1774

\* The British set up a colony at Sierra Leone on the west coast of Africa.

## 1775

\* Black soldiers of the American Revolution fight in battles of Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington.

\* **Peter Salem**, a Black Patriot, fights at Lexington and Concord.

\* Anthony Benezet of Philadelphia founds the Abolitionist Society.

## 1776

\* Congress allows Blacks to join the Colonial Army to fight against the British during the American Revolution, which ended in 1783. Black soldiers were given their freedom after the war for fighting for both the British and American Armies.

\* **Prince Whipple** and **Oliver Cromwell** took part in George Washington's crossing of the Delaware.

## 1777

\* Thomas Jefferson came up with a plan for freeing slaves and sending them back to Africa. The plan did not work but some Northern Whites liked the plan as a way a getting rid of free Blacks who were bad examples for slaves.

\* Vermont becomes the 1st state to abolish slavery.

\* 5000 Africans fight in the Revolutionary war.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black church forms in Savannah, Georgia called the "First African Baptist Church."

## 1778

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black U.S. military regiment forms called the 1<sup>st</sup> Rhode Island Regiment.

## 1779

\* A series of wars, lasting 100 years, known as the Cape Frontier Wars is fought between White colonists and the Xhosa people of South Africa.

#### 1780

\* Pennsylvania makes slavery illegal.

#### 1781

\* By the end of the war, over 5000 Blacks had served in the American Continental Army.

\* Massachusetts abolishes slavery.

#### 1782

\* Captain Luke Collingwood of the slave ship "Zong" was carrying slaves from Liverpool to Jamaica and incurred a very high death rate among the slaves in the hold of the ship. Upon reaching the sight of the coastline he panicked and threw 97 dead bodies overboard. Another 36 were close to death and scheduled to be thrown overboard but they showed resistance. Collingwood had them shackled together and thrown overboard while they were still alive. Collingwood returned to Liverpool stating the slaves died due to lack of water, which raised suspicion among the insurers of the ship who gained little profit from the venture.

#### 1783

\* Emancipation takes place in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

\* The American Revolution ends.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black to formally practice medicine in the U.S. is **James Derham**, who did not hold an M.D. degree.

#### 1784

\* Emancipation takes place in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

#### 1785

\* **John Morront**, an ordained Methodist, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black missionary to work with Native Americans and converts a Cherokee Chief to the Christian faith.

\* New York and New Jersey outlaw slavery.

## 1786

\* **Lemuel Haynes**, who was an American Revolution Minuteman, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black minister of a White congregation.

\* Quakers in Pennsylvania organize the Underground Railroad.



## 1787

\* Slavery was made illegal in the Northwest Territory being: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

\* The U.S. Constitution is approved, extending slavery for 20 years. The Constitution viewed slaves as property and valued Blacks as  $\frac{3}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> the value of a White person.

\* **Prince Hall** forms the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Masonic Temple to lobby against slavery and discrimination.

\* **King Naimbana** of Temnes allows a British colony to settle due to a treaty with a local British Governor.

\* The "Thoughts and Sentiments on the Evil of Slavery" by **Quobna O. Cugoano** is published.

## 1789

\* The autobiography of former slave **Olaudah Equiano** aka: Gustavus Vassa is published.



### 1790

- \* The first U.S. census records 757,181 Blacks to reside in the U.S. of whom 59,557 are free.

- \* The colony at Sierra Leone fails due to disease and destruction by the local people.

### 1791

- \* **Toussaint L'Ouverture** leads a rebellion in Haiti that overthrows British, Spanish and French forces and frees Haiti. Haiti becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black ruled country in the Western Hemisphere.

- \* **Thomas L. Jennings**, a tailor in New York City, is credited with being the 1st African American to hold a U.S. patent. In 1821, he was given patent for a dry-cleaning process.

- \* Slaves begin work on and build the Presidential White House.

- \* **Benjamin Banneker** writes to Thomas Jefferson saying it is time to eradicate racial stereotypes. While expressing doubts about the merits of slavery in his notes, Jefferson expressed his belief in the inferiority of Africans. Banneker also wrote the 1<sup>st</sup> almanac by a Black and is appointed to survey Washington D.C. by President George Washington in order to formalize plans to build the Capitol.

### 1792

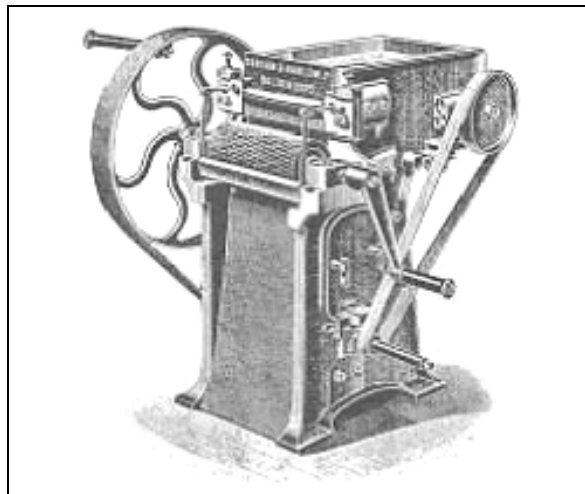
- \* 1100 slaves who were freed by the British during the Revolutionary War formed Freetown, Sierra Leone in West Africa in

the Back-to-Africa movement. Another 1200 escaped slaves returned to Africa to settle in Sierra Leone.

\* Virginia Statesman George Mason opposes slavery and says that it is a disgrace to mankind, which will corrupt the future of politics.

### 1793

\* Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, which increases U.S. cotton planting and produces greater demand for slave labor to pick the cotton in the South. The machine removed the seeds from the cotton faster than the slaves could do by hand. He would patent his machine by 1798.



\* The Federal Fugitive Slave Act is enacted, providing for the return of slaves who had escaped and crossed state lines. It also made it a crime for anyone to harbor a slave or prevent the arrest of a runaway.

\* The Haitian Revolution occurs when slaves defeat the French making Haiti the 1<sup>st</sup> free Black nation in the Western Hemisphere by 1803.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black Methodist Episcopal Church is formed called Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church.

### 1794

\* The French attack Sierra Leone.

\* Congress prohibits slave trade between the U.S. and foreign countries.

### 1795

\* During a period of religious revivalism known as the "Second Great Awakening," slaves convert to Christianity in large numbers for the first time. This would last until about 1820.

### 1797

\* President George Washington writes, "I wish from my soul that the legislature of Virginia could see a policy of a gradual abolition of slavery". Two years later, Washington revised his will, providing for his slaves to be freed after his death. 122 of 314 slaves at Mount Vernon were freed; the rest were owned Martha Washington and by law were owned by her heirs. Washington left instructions for the care and education of his former slaves, including financial support for the young and pensions for the elderly.

\* **Sojourner Truth**, a nationally known speaker on human rights for slaves and women, is born **Isabella Baumfree**, a slave in Hurley, New York.

### 1798

\* Napoleon Bonaparte of France invades and conquers Egypt.

\* Blacks fought in the American Revolution, but the Secretary of War for the Army and Navy prohibits Blacks from serving.

### 1799

\* Emancipation takes place in New York.

\* **Richard Allen** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> ordained Black minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

\* The "Rosetta Stone" is found by Napoleon Bonaparte's army in the Delta in a village called Rosetta.

## 1800-1863: The Fight for Freedom

### 1800



\* **Gabriel Prosser** and **Jack Bowler** planned a slave revolt in Virginia with 1000-armed slaves. The two were arrested because they were betrayed and their plan was revealed to the Whites. Both Prosser and Bowler along with 35 slaves were lynched. From the colonial times to 1800 there were about 250 slave revolts.

\* Slaves in Philadelphia petition Congress to end slavery.

### 1801

\* War begins in Sierra Leone between British slave traders and Africans and lasts until 1807.

### 1803

\* America buys a large portion of land from France west of the Mississippi River known as the "Louisiana Purchase." This area would go on to become the great plains of the Midwest.

### 1804

\* The Ohio Legislature enacts the 1st of the Black Laws restricting the rights and movements of Blacks. Other Western states soon follow suit. Illinois, Indiana and Oregon later have anti-immigration clauses in their state constitutions.

\* New Jersey passes an emancipation law. All states north of the Mason-Dixon Line now have laws forbidding slavery or providing for its gradual elimination. However, slaves remain in New Jersey up to the Civil War.

\* A Black explorer known only as "**York**" was the 1st Black of the frontier. York belonged to explorer William Clark who traveled with explorer Meriwether Lewis. Together, Lewis and Clark explored the land bought in the "Louisiana Purchase."



- \* Emancipation begins in New Jersey.

- \* Haiti gains independence.

#### 1806

- \* **Norbert Rillieux** is born. The son of a French planter and a slave in New Orleans, Rillieux was educated in France. He developed an evaporator for refining sugar, which he patented in 1846. Rillieux's evaporation technique is still used in the sugar industry and in the manufacture of soap and other products.

#### 1807

- \* England abolishes slave trade because of the efforts of politician William Wilberforce.

- \* The U.S. prohibits the importation of Africans for slavery.

#### 1808

- \* North America abolishes slave importation and trade but the law is ignored and not enforced by the government. Smuggling continues.

#### 1810

- \* The Afro-American insurance company is formed by three Black men.

#### 1811

- \* Slaves revolt in Louisiana.

\* **Paul Cuffe** begins transporting Blacks from North America back to Africa.

#### 1812

\* Free Blacks enlisted and fought in the war of 1812.

#### 1813

\* Sweden abolishes slave trade.

#### 1814

\* The Dutch outlaw slave trade.

#### 1816

\* **Richard Allen** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

#### 1815

\* **Paul Cuffe**, a rich Black ship owner, took 38 Blacks to West Africa believing they could live better lives in Africa.

\* **King Moshoeshoe** of Basutoland begins his rule by uniting many diverse groups into a peaceful society where law and order prevailed. He often avoided conflict through skillful negotiations.

#### 1816

\* Andrew Jackson ordered the attack of Fort Gadsden, located along the Apalachicola River, Florida. The abandoned fort, from the war of 1812, was home to runaway slaves known as Prospect Bluff Fort or "Negro Fort." Warships fired 24-pound red hot cannon balls into the fort which ignited the fort's black powder supply killing 270 Blacks.

#### 1817

\* Northern Black leaders spoke out against the idea of Black colonization in Africa. Blacks wanted to stay in America but with equal rights to Whites and ending slavery in the South.

#### 1818

\* The American Colonization Society was formed by Southern slave owners. The society bought land in West Africa and formed a Black colony called Liberia for free Blacks to colonize. Only about 15,000 Blacks settled in the new African colony. By 1820 most African Americans had been born in the United States.

\* African American leader and statesman **Frederick Douglass** is born. Douglass was one of the leaders of the abolitionist movement, which fought to end slavery within the United States in the decades prior to the Civil War.

\* **King Khama**, the good king of Bechuanaland, was a peace loving king who enriched his people with technological innovations that increased his country's wealth and prestige.

\* **King Shaka** of the Zulu's begins his rule by revolutionizing Bantu warfare tactics and weapons. Over time, Shaka's army of over a million strong had such a deadly reputation that they would cause fear to any opposing force causing them to run away. Shaka was able to unify many different ethnic groups to fight European colonialism.

## 1820

\* **Harriett Tubman** is born. Tubman helped hundreds of slaves escape along a secret route to freedom known as the "Underground Railroad." Underground Railroad members used code names and words to hide their work. They were called "conductors" who were mostly free Blacks. Runaway slaves were called "passengers" who sought passage to safe houses called "stations." The slaves hid during the day and followed the North Star at night. Born a slave herself, Tubman fled from Maryland to freedom in Philadelphia in 1849. For the next 10 years she made repeated secret trips back to Maryland, leading more than 300 escaped slaves to freedom in Canada. She became known as the "Moses of her People." Between 1810-1850 about 100,000 slaves escaped to the North on the Underground Railroad.



\* Congress passed the "Missouri Compromise" in which an imaginary line was drawn dividing the Louisiana Territory and the original states. The line was called the "Mason-Dixon Line." States north of the line (latitude 36°30') would be free States. States south of the line would be slave States.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> organized immigration back to Africa begins when 86 free Blacks leave New York on the Mayflower of Liberia bound for the British colony of Sierra Leone, Africa. This was done by the American Colonization Society.

\* Spain declares slave trade illegal.

## 1821

\* **Thomas L. Jennings** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to hold a U.S. patent by inventing a dry cleaning process.

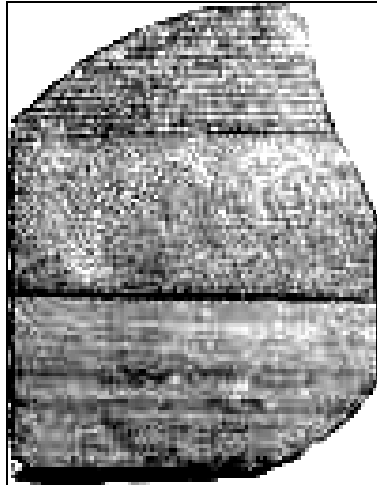
\* **King Ja Ja** of Opobo begins a fierce resistance to European expansion into Africa near the Nigeria river. Ja Ja was later captured by the British and sent to the West Indies. Ja Ja never saw his kingdom again.

## 1822

\* **Denmark Vesey**, a freed slave in South Carolina, is implicated in the planning of a large uprising of slaves to revolt and was executed along with almost 50 others. **George Wilson** told the plan to White slavers. The case led to more stringent slave laws known as "Slave Codes" in many Southern states to prevent slaves from revolting and attempting escape.

\* Liberia is founded as a colony for Blacks fleeing America. The "Rosetta Stone" is translated by Jean Francis Champollion. The black stone tablet contains the translation of hieroglyphic

inscriptions, which led to the unraveling of and understanding of hieroglyphic writing. The stone was discovered in 1799 by Napoleon's army.



### 1823

- \* Mississippi enacts a law prohibiting the teaching of reading and writing to Blacks and meetings of more than 5 slaves or free Blacks at one time in the same place.
- \* **Alexander L. Twilight** graduates from Middlebury College and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black college graduate in the U.S.

### 1827

- \* The "Freedom's Journal" is the 1st African American owned and operated newspaper published in the United States. The Journal was published weekly in New York City from 1827 to 1829 and edited by **John Russworm**.
- \* **Mary R. Boegues** forms the 1st Black congregation of Catholic nuns, the Oblate Sisters of Providence.
- \* **George M. Horton** writes a book of poems called "The Hope of Liberty" which becomes the first book of poems published by a Black man in the U.S.
- \* England declares slave trade to be piracy.

### 1829



\* Mexico abolishes slavery and becomes a refuge for fugitive slaves.

## 1830

\* **Benjamin Bradley** is born. A slave, Bradley was employed at a printing office and later at the Annapolis Naval Academy, where he helped set up scientific experiments. In the 1840s he developed a steam engine for a warship. Unable to patent his work, he sold it and bought his freedom with the proceeds.

\* **Tice Davids** escaped from his master in Kentucky by jumping into a river and disappearing into the brush. Davids vanished so quickly that the slave owner said he must have used an underground road. This phrase would go on to be known as the Underground Railroad as the route slaves used to escape to the South. Many slaves joined the Seminole Indians in the Florida everglades.

\* During the 1830's, Black Abolitionist, **Frederick Douglass** gives speeches and starts an anti-slavery newspaper called the "North Star" which was named after the star that guided slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad. During this time there were many White abolitionists that stood with Blacks protesting slavery. Many of them are killed by other Whites who wanted slavery to continue.

\* **King Samory Toure** of the Sudan begins his rule which quickly forces him into a conflict with the French after his mother is captured. Toure would endure an 18 year conflict with the French which brought constant frustration for the Europeans with his military tactics and strategy which brought him worldwide respect. During the conflict Toure, was able to unify many African states into one empire.

\* The slave population in the U.S. reaches 2 million.

\* The "Trail of Tears" migration begins. An estimated 1/3 of the Indians were of African American descent. President Andrew Jackson signed legislation that forced the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Seminole Indians off their land in the South Eastern United States. In 1802, the U.S. Army reported that 512 Blacks lived in the Choctaw Nation.



### 1831

\* **Nat Turner**, "The Black Prophet" of South Hampton County, Virginia, led a 2-day free will slave revolt of 70 slaves and killed 60 Whites because he believed God wanted him to free the slaves. Afterwards, hundreds of Blacks were caught, arrested and tried. Turner and 30 of his followers were hung.

\* William Lloyd Garrison, a White abolitionist, prints the 1st copy of the anti-slavery newspaper "The Liberator."

\* Between 1831-1861 an estimated 40,000 to 100,000 slaves escape to the North and freedom using the Underground Railroad. White sympathizer would help and shelter slaves along the way to the free states.

\* The Underground Railroad is given its name.

### 1832

\* The anti-slavery Abolitionist Party is founded in Boston Massachusetts.

### 1833

\* Oberlin College is founded in Ohio, becoming the first college in the U.S. with the mission to educate African Americans.

### 1834

\* **Henry Blair** of Greenross, Maryland becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be granted a patent from the U.S. patent office for a seed planter.

\* The British Empire outlaws slavery.

### 1835

\* In the second Seminole Indian War, Blacks fight alongside Native Americans against U.S. forces.

### 1836

\* The Mexican army under General Santa Ana begins attacking the Alamo in Texas. The Mexican government was shocked by the rising rate of White immigration and disgusted by their use of slavery. The Mexican government started imposing restrictions, which were ignored by the settlers. The battle of the Alamo was fought over issues like federalism, **slavery**, immigration rights, the cotton industry and money. The Mexicans regarded "Texans" as murderous barbarians who were mostly Southerners who believed in and practiced slavery. Sam Houston defeated Santa Ana and Mexico recognized Texas independence and pulled out all of its troops.

\* **Alexander L. Twilight** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black elected to public office and to serve in a state legislature after being elected to the Vermont House of Representatives.

### 1837

\* The Institute for Colored Youth is founded by **Richard Humphreys**. It later became the Cheyney University after being called the Cheyney State Training School.

\* **James McCune Smith** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> recognized Black doctor after graduating from the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

### 1838

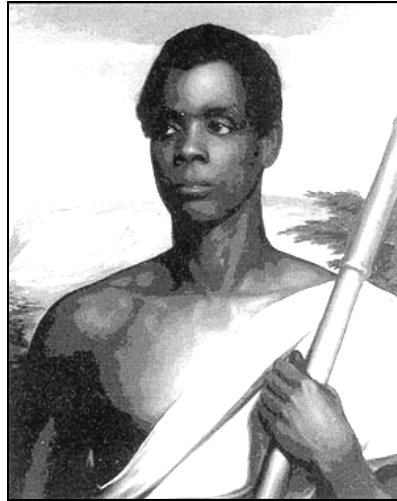
\* The "Mirror of Liberty", published in New York, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> African American magazine.

\* England finally abolishes slavery.

### 1839

\* Portuguese sailors abducted a group of Africans and shipped them to Cuba where they were purchased by two Spanish men and placed aboard the ship "Amistad". **Joseph Cinque** led the Africans to seizing the ship and killing the crew in their attempt to sail back to Africa. The ship ended up off the coast of Long Island.

The slaves were placed on trial for murder for killing the crew. John Quincy Adams argued that the slaves were in fact free men and not guilty of murder. 35 slaves were returned to Africa.



#### 1841

- \* **Frederick Douglass** becomes an abolitionist speaker against slavery.
- \* Africans revolt aboard the slave ship "Creole" and flee to the Bahamas.
- \* **William Liedesdorff** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black millionaire.
- \* King **Behanzin Bowelle** of West Africa begins his strong resistance of European intervention into his country by having a standing army including 5000 female warriors. Bowelle was known as the King Shark who was fond of music.

#### 1842

**Josiah Henson**, a runaway who became a conductor, set up the Dawn Settlement in Dresden, Canada. Here former slaves learned new skills and trades that helped them get started in their new lives.

#### 1843

- \* **Henry H. Garnet** was a popular Black speaker who spoke at a Black convention in Buffalo New York. He asked that the 4 million Blacks living in America rise up and act against slavery by saying that "It is better to die free than to live as slaves".

\* The term "**Jim Crow**" was created by minstrel entertainer Thomas Dartmouth "Daddy" Rice. Rice would cover his face with burnt charcoal, known as "Blackface" then sing and dance a caricature routine of a silly Black person to portray Black inferiority. By 1900, the term was identified with racist laws and actions that deprived Blacks of their civil rights.



\* Former runaway slave **Isabella Baumfree** changed her name to **Sojourner Truth** and became a public speaker against slavery along with **Frederick Douglass** and Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison.

## 1844

\* **Elijah McCoy**, the son of escaped slaves from Kentucky, is born. McCoy was born in Canada and educated in Scotland. He settled in Detroit and invented a lubricator for steam engines that was patented in 1872. McCoy established his own manufacturing company and acquired 57 patents.

\* **Richard T. Greener** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from Harvard University.

\* **Norbert Rillieux** receives the patent for refining sugar.

\* **Macon B. Allen** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black lawyer formally admitted to the bar and allowed to practice law in the U.S. after passing the state bar exam in Worcester, Massachusetts.

\* The autobiography of **Fredrick Douglass** is published.

\* **King Menelek II** of Abyssinia unites many independent kingdoms into one state becoming Ethiopia. Menelek was a leader in world

affairs and his stunning victory over in Italy in 1986 at the battle of Adwa made him a great world leader.

#### 1846

\* **Rebecca Cole** is born in Philadelphia. In 1867, Cole became the 2nd Black woman to graduate from medical school. She joined Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the 1st White woman physician, in New York and taught hygiene and childcare to families in poor neighborhoods.

\* The Wilmot Proviso written by Democratic Representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania attempts to ban slavery in the territory gained by the Mexican War. The proviso is blocked by Southerners, but continues to enflame the debate over slavery.

\* Sweden abolishes slavery.

#### 1847

\* **David J. Peck** graduates from Rush Medical College, becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from an American Medical school of medicine.

\* **Joseph J. Roberts**, the son of free Blacks, is elected the 1<sup>st</sup> president of Liberia to become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black president of any nation.

\* **Frederick Douglas** begins publishing the anti-slavery newspaper "North Star" in New York.

#### 1848

\* **Lewis H. Latimer** is born in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Latimer learned mechanical drawing while working for a Boston patent attorney. He later invented an electric lamp and obtained a patent for a carbon filament for light bulbs. Latimer was the only African American member of Thomas Edison's engineering laboratory.

\* **Mary E. Pleasant**, born a slave, moved out west during the California gold rush. She started a restaurant / hotel in San Francisco and helped change the law that wouldn't let Blacks speak in court. She also led the fight that won Blacks the right to ride on the San Francisco streetcars.

\* The California gold rush started the era for Blacks to get their freedom in the West and the right to business and land ownership.



Although they still faced prejudice, they had much more freedom than they did on the East coast.

- \* The French abolish slavery.

## 1849

- \* **Harriet Tubman** escapes from slavery in Maryland and becomes a leader in the Underground Railroad. She would later help over 300 slaves escape and come to be known as the "Moses of her people."

- \* A slave named **Henry Hill** escaped by hiding in a box and mailing himself to the North earning himself the name of "Box Brown".

- \* **Charles L. Reason** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black university professor by teaching mathematics at New York Central College.

## 1850

- \* Congress created the Fugitive Slave Law. California wanted to join the U.S. as a state, but it was too far from the Mason-Dixon Line. Congress decided that California would be a free state, which satisfied the North. In order to satisfy the South, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law, which said everyone in the U.S., had to help catch runaway slaves a.k.a. fugitives.

- \* The Compromise of 1850 is passed which states the territory gained in the Mexican War should be open to slavery. California becomes a free state while Utah and New Mexico are left to be decided by popular sovereignty. Slave trade in Washington DC is prohibited. But a much stricter fugitive slave law is passed than the original in 1793.

- \* Slave trade is forbidden in the District of Columbia.

- \* **Emperor Tewodros II** led campaigns against Egyptian intruders.

- \* **Queen Yaa Asantewa** led the last major war in Africa by a woman against the British before her capture. She gave a speech to her people vowing to fight all White men and resist the European expansion into her country. Her story is woven throughout the history of Ghana.

## 1851

\* **Sojourner Truth** gives her famous "Ain't I a Woman" speech at the Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio. Truth would travel throughout the Midwest speaking out against slavery.



## 1852

\* **Edward A. Bouchet** is born in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1874, Bouchet became the 1st Black to graduate from Yale College. In 1876, he received his Ph.D. in physics from Yale, becoming the 1st Black to earn a doctorate. Bouchet spent his career teaching college chemistry and physics.

\* Harriet Beecher Stowe writes a book protesting slavery by detailing the cruelty of slave owners and the suffering of slaves. The book is called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The book sold over 300,000 copies in the 1st year, focusing national attention to slavery, which turned thousands of people against slavery.

\* **James Healy** of Boston becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be ordained a Roman Catholic Priest.

## 1853

\* The 1st novel written and published by an African American is a work by **William W. Brown**, entitled *Clotel: A Tale of Southern States*. Brown also wrote *The President's Daughter*.

\* **Elizabeth T. Greenfield**, "The Black Swan" becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black concert singer who also sang for Queen Victoria.

## 1854

\* Ashmun Institute chartered in Oxford, Pennsylvania becomes America's 1<sup>st</sup> Negro college founded in the U.S. to educate Blacks. It was later renamed Lincoln University in 1866.

\* The Kansas-Nebraska Act is passed which said people living in Kansas or Nebraska could decide for themselves whether to own slaves. This repeals the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and renews tensions between anti and pro slavery factions.

\* **John M. Langston** of Brownhelm, Ohio becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black elected to public office. He is elected clerk of Brownhelm.

## 1855

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black newspaper in the West was started.

\* **John M. Langston** is elected to political office and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to serve in the U.S. government

## 1856

\* Wilberforce University, the 1st Black school of higher learning in the United States, is founded by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

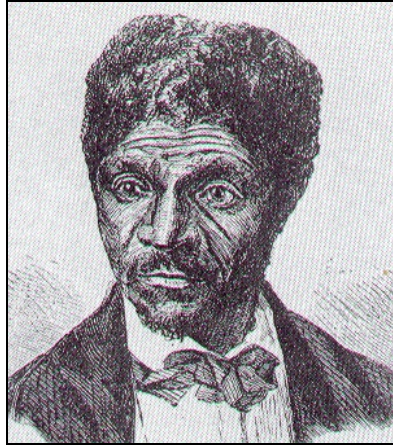
\* **Granville T. Woods** is born in Columbus, Ohio. Largely self-educated, he was awarded more than 60 patents. One of his most important inventions was a telegraph that allowed moving trains to communicate with other trains and train stations, thus improving railway efficiency and safety.

\* **Daniel H. Williams** is born in Pennsylvania. He attended medical school in Chicago, where he founded Provident Hospital in 1891. Williams performed the 1<sup>st</sup> successful open-heart surgery in 1893.

\* **Booker T. Washington** was born in Franklin County, Virginia.

## 1857

\* The Supreme Court rules on the "Dred Scott Case" which denied slaves of any rights by law. **Dred Scott**, a slave, claimed his freedom on the basis of 7 years of residence in a free state and a free territory. But 7 out of 9 Justices on the Supreme Court ruled that no slave or descendant of a slave could be a citizen. The court said Scott had no rights and was still a slave. The decision sharpened the national debate over slavery.



### 1858

\* Senate hopeful, Abraham Lincoln gives a speech about slavery saying, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure half slave and half free. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

\* **William W. Brown** publishes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black drama titled "A Leap for Freedom".

### 1859

\* John Brown, a White man, raided the Federal arsenal along with 21 other Blacks and Whites at Harper's Ferry Virginia to obtain arms for a slave insurrection. The raid failed when Colonel Robert E. Lee captured Brown and his followers. Brown was hanged for treason.

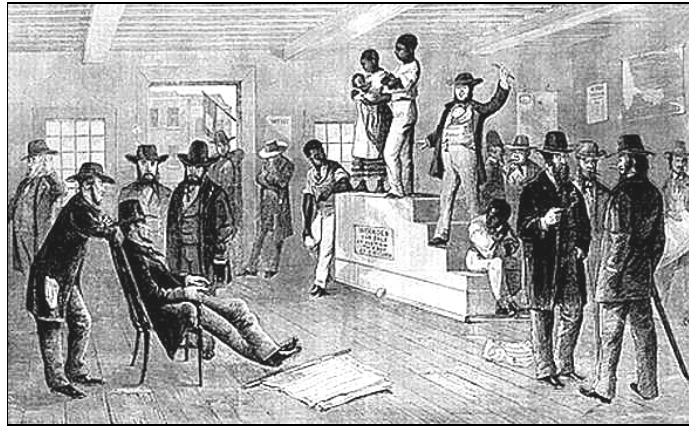
\* The last ship to bring slaves to the United States, the "Clothilde", arrived in Mobile Bay, Alabama.

\* **Harriet E. Wilson**, author of "Our Nig", becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black female novelist published in the United States. Wilson wrote about racism in the North before the civil war.

### 1860

\* **George Washington Carver** was born into slavery in Missouri. Carver later earned a degree from the Iowa Agricultural College. The director of agricultural research at the Tuskegee Institute from 1896 until his death, Carver developed hundreds of applications for farm products important to the economy of the South, including the peanut, sweet potato, soybean and pecan.

\* The average price of a slave is about \$2000 dollars.



\* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population is 4,441,790 being 14.1% of the U.S. population.

\* 11 Southern States secede the Union after Abraham Lincoln becomes President and announces his opposition to slavery. The Southern States become the Confederate States of America. 5 slave States side with the Union during the Civil War and are called the Border States. Abraham Lincoln gave a speech that he had no intention to interfere with the institution of slavery but to protect the Union should the South secede from the government.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> African American baseball team to tour the country is called the Brooklyn Excelsior's.

\* 18% of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole and Creek Indian tribes were of African descent.

\* **Isaac Myers** begins organizing the Colored National Labor Union.

\* The slave population in the U.S. reaches 4 million.

## 1861

\* The Confederacy is founded when the South secedes from the Union and the American Civil War begins, pitting the slave States of the South against the Free States of North. Jefferson Davis becomes president of the Confederate States of America. The Confederacy fires upon Ft. Sumter at Charleston South Carolina.

\* 75,000 Blacks volunteered for the Army and were rejected.

\* The Confederate 1<sup>st</sup> Louisiana Native Guard becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. military unit to have Black officers.

\* **John S. Rock** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black lawyer to argue cases before the U.S. Supreme Court to end slavery.

\* **Nicholas Biddle** becomes one of the 1<sup>st</sup> Blacks wounded during the Civil War.

\* **William C. Nell** is appointed postal clerk in Boston, Massachusetts becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to hold a federal civilian post.

\* **Harriet Jacobs'** "Incidents in the life of a slave girl" becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> published autobiography of a Black woman.

\* **Pickney Pinchback**, born of a slave, runs the Confederate blockade on the Mississippi River and recruits volunteers for the Union Army called the "Corps d'Afrique".

## 1862

\* **Edmonia Lewis** discovered a talent for art after attending Oberlin College in Ohio. She would go on to become a famous sculptor who sculpted the head John Brown. Brown was a White man who was killed because he tried to free some slaves. One of Lewis's famous sculptures is named "Forever Free."

\* **Robert Smalls** and the Black crew of the Confederate steam ship the "Planter" capture the ship near Fort Sumter as General Roswell Ripley and his officers went ashore to attend a party. Smalls later surrendered as he came upon the Union ship, the U.S.S. Onward.

\* Slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia and outlawed in U.S. territories.

\* **Mary J. Patterson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman in the U.S. to graduate from an American college by earning a Master of Arts degree, from Oberlin College.

\* **Ida B. Wells** is born.

## 1863

\* President Abraham Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation" took effect, freeing over 4 million slaves from the Confederate South.

800,000 Blacks remained slaves in the 5 Border States between the North and the South.

\* President Abraham Lincoln visits a battlefield in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. One of the worst battles of the Civil War had been fought there. Thousands of soldiers on both sides died. Lincoln gave a speech known as the "Gettysburg Address." Lincoln said the country must "bring about a new birth of freedom."

\* Blacks are allowed to enlist in the Union Army to fight the South. More than 186,000 Blacks joined the Union Army; 38,000 die in service. White Union soldiers did not want to fight alongside Blacks. Confederate soldiers hated Black Union soldiers and would kill them while taking White Union soldiers as P.O.W.'s. Blacks had to fight Racism in the North and South and they were called "contraband of war".

\* **Harriet Tubman** led Union gunboats up the Combahee River, in South Carolina, where troops disembarked and gave a prearranged signal for slaves to abandon nearby plantations. More than 700 slaves were freed. Tubman became the 1<sup>st</sup> woman to lead a U.S. Army raid.

\* The New York City draft riots occur. Anti-Conscription riots last for 4 days, during which hundreds of Blacks were killed or wounded.

\* **Henry M. Turner** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black chaplain appointed in the U.S. Army.

\* **Phillip Reid** and other slaves comprise the workforce that built the White House and the Capitol. Reid casted the bronze dome that is the symbol of freedom around the world. Over a 70 year period, slaves toiled from dawn to dusk building the temples, clearing the land, digging the trenches, hauling the lumber and working in the quarries for this country that claims "all men are created equal with liberty and justice for all". Of course that ideal only applied to the White race.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> school for freed slaves is founded in Frogmore, South Carolina.

\* Holland abolishes slavery.

\* The 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was created by Colonel Robert Shaw at Camp Meigs, Readville. The all Black infantry unit of freed slaves from various Northern States, earned



its fame by leading the attack on the Confederate Fort Wagner near Charleston, South Carolina. Sgt. **William H. Carney** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery under fire. Carney rescued the Union flag at Ft. Wagner even after being wounded twice. The unit was despised by the South, distrusted by the North, underpaid, ill-equipped and faced certain death from the Confederacy, rose to every challenge from racism to the harrowing final battle which paved the way for the Union victory thru their courage, skill and sacrifice. Over 180,000 Blacks volunteered and turned the tide of the war. The Union Army unit is portrayed in the 1989 movie "Glory."



### 1864-1900: After Emancipation

#### 1864

\* The New Orleans Tribune becomes the 1st Black daily newspaper printed in the United States.

\* **Thomas M. Chester** becomes the 1st Black correspondent to work for a major daily newspaper, The Philadelphia Press, during the Civil War.

\* The "Fort Pillow" massacre occurred during the Civil War as Confederate troops slaughter Black Union troops stationed at Fort Pillow, Tennessee. The action stemmed from Southern outrage at the North's use of Black soldiers. Confederate forces under General Nathan B. Forrest captured the Fort and killed over 300 Black men, women and children after the Fort surrendered.

\* Congress passed a bill authorizing equal pay, equipment, arms and health care for Black Union troops.

\* **Rebecca Lee Crumpler** graduates from the New England Female Medical College and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman doctor.

\* Anti-slavery laws are passed in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Maryland.

\* 14 Black soldiers receive the Congressional Medal of Honor for their role in the Battle of Chaffin's Farm in Richmond, VA.

## 1865

\* On June 19<sup>th</sup>, Slavery in the U.S. effectively ends when 250,000 slaves in Texas received news that the Civil War ended two months earlier. Union Major General Gordon Granger notified the slaves that they were free. This occurred 30 months after the Emancipation Proclamation speech was given ending slavery. This day would go on to become known as "Juneteenth Day" or freedom day to commemorate the day when the last slaves were notified of their freedom. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation had little impact on the Texans up to this point due to the minimal number of Union troops available to enforce the Emancipation Proclamation.

\* After the Civil War, Congress authorized the creation of 6 segregated Black regiments to serve in the peacetime Army, under White officers. The 9th and 10th cavalries and the 38th through 41st infantries were formed. The new cavalries were mainly stationed in the Southwest and the Great Plains, where it was their responsibility to clear the way for Whites, build forts and maintain order on a frontier overrun by outlaws and occupied by Native Americans who were battling land-grabbing and murdering White intruders.

\* "Black Codes" were enacted and used as a unique way for White southerners to maintain the way of life they had known prior to the civil war. While freedom for Blacks had been won, ex-slaves were restricted and opportunities very limited. The 1<sup>st</sup> States to use the codes were Louisiana, Mississippi and Ohio. These codes were used to keep Blacks on an economic and social level below Whites.

\* The 12 years following the Civil War (1865-1877) is called Reconstruction. Its purpose was to rebuild the South and mend relations with the North. Congress established the "Freedmen's Bureau" to provide health care, education and technical assistance to 4 million emancipated slaves. Almost 250,000 Blacks were taught to read and write.

\* Black infantry regiments were called "Buffalo Soldiers". The 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment was stationed at Fort Keogh, Missouri. Black troops earned the nickname "Buffalo Soldiers" from the Cheyenne and Comanche Indians for their great ability in battle, for their dark skin and their hair was like that of buffalo fur. The "Buffalo Soldiers" made up 20% of the cavalry forces and lasted into the early 1890's.



\* The 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which outlaws slavery, is ratified. Blacks are set free.

\* President Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilks Booth. Andrew Johnson succeeded him as President.

\* **Patrick F. Healy** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to earn a Ph.D.

\* **John S. Rock** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black lawyer allowed to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

\* The Civil War comes to an end when Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox. Approximately 623,000 lives were lost.

\* **Henry H. Garnet** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to speak before Congress by addressing the end of slavery.

## 1866

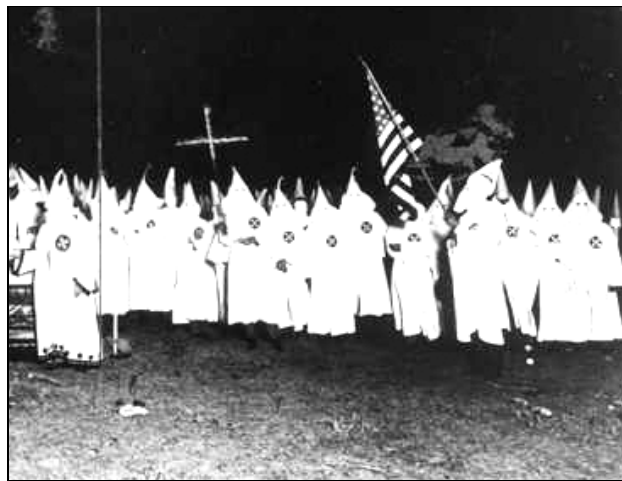
\* Congress overrides President Johnson's veto and passes the Civil Rights Act, giving Blacks citizenship and equal rights with Whites.

\* The U.S. Army creates 6 Black cavalry and infantry regiments.

\* White civilians and police in Memphis Tennessee kill 46 Blacks and injure many more, then burn 90 houses, 12 schools and 4 churches in what is known as the "Memphis Massacre".

\* Congress approves the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing due process and equal protection under the law to all citizens. The amendment also grants citizenship to Blacks.

\* The Ku Klux Klan, a White organization formed to intimidate Blacks and other ethnic and religious minorities, first meets in the Maxwell house in Memphis, Tennessee. The Klan was the 1st of many secret terrorist organizations organized in the South to re-establish White authority. The Klan was founded by 6 former Confederate soldiers. The name Ku Klux Klan is a distortion of the Greek word Kuklos. The Klan grew from a group of men playing pranks on Blacks in 1866 into the oppression, mayhem and murder of Blacks by 1868. Former Confederate General, Nathan B. Forrest became the 1<sup>st</sup> Grand Wizard of the KKK.



\* The New Orleans massacre occurs when police storm a Republican meeting of Blacks and Whites killing more than 40 Blacks and wounding more than 150.

\* **Frederick Douglas** meets with President Johnson to discuss Black suffrage. Johnson expressed his opposition and the meeting ended in controversy.

\* **Cathy Williams** is the 1<sup>st</sup> recorded Black woman in the U.S. Army by serving in the 8<sup>th</sup> Indiana volunteer infantry.

1867

\* **Charles H. Turner** is born. Turner, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, became a noted authority on the behavior of insects and was the first researcher to prove that insects can hear.

\* **Madame C.J. Walker** is born. Widowed at 20, the Louisiana-born **Sarah B. Walker** supported herself and her daughter as a washerwoman. In the early 1900's she developed a hair-care system and other beauty products. Her Indianapolis-based business amassed a fortune and she became a patron of many Black charities. She became the 1<sup>st</sup> woman of any race to earn a million dollars.

\* Congress overrides President Johnson's veto granting Blacks the right to vote in the District of Columbia.

\* Reconstruction begins. Reconstruction Acts were passed by Congress calling for enfranchisement of former slaves in the South.

\* **Robert T. Freeman** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from Harvard University.

\* The Negro Baseball League begins.

\* Morehouse College of Atlanta, Georgia is founded.

## 1868

\* The 14th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, granting citizenship to any person born or naturalized in the United States. Blacks become citizens.

\* **Oscar Dunn** of Louisiana becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black elected lieutenant governor.

\* The KKK rides and kills an estimated 300 Blacks in Louisiana in what becomes known as the "Opelousas Massacre". **Emerson Bentley** was attacked by 3 violent White teenagers. Local Blacks came to Bentley's rescue and were arrested by the Sheriff. 12 Blacks were lynched that night for their participation. In the days that followed; armed Whites scoured the countryside on a "Nigger Hunt" killing all Blacks they came in contact with.

\* **John W. Menard** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black man elected to Congress by defeating his White rival by more than a 2 to 1 margin in Louisiana, but he is denied his seat.

## 1869

\* Congress sends the 15th Amendment to the Constitution to the states for approval. The amendment would guarantee Blacks the right to vote.

\* **Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett** was appointed minister to Haiti. He became the 1<sup>st</sup> Black diplomat and presidential appointment. For many years thereafter, both Democratic and Republican administrations appointed Blacks as ministers to Haiti and Liberia.

\* Portugal abolishes slavery.

\* The convention of the "Colored National Labor Union" meets becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black labor convention.

\* **Frederick Douglass** is named president of the National Convention of Colored Men.



## 1870

\* **Hiram R. Revels** of Mississippi becomes the 1st Black in congress by being elected a U.S. Senator.

\* The 15th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified guaranteeing Black men the right to vote. **Thomas M. Peterson** is the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to vote. Women do not get the right until 1920.

\* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population is 4,880,009 being 12.7% of the U.S. population. This is the first time Blacks are listed by name.

\* **Joseph H. Rainey** of South Carolina, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black elected to the House of Representatives.

\* **Richard T. Greener** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from Harvard University. He went on to become a professor of metaphysics.

\* Mummy caches and tombs are found in Egypt.

### 1871

\* The Fisk University Jubilee singers begin their 1<sup>st</sup> national tour becoming world famous singers of Black spiritual music. The money they earned built the Fisk University.

\* Under President Ulysses S. Grant, congress passes a law (Ku Klux Klan Act) making it illegal for the KKK to whip or kill Blacks for the purpose of terrorizing them into not voting. The Klan would evolve into the Red Shirt rifle club who continued the ways of the Klan by killing Blacks and White Republicans for voting and promoting equality. The law would expire in 1872 without renewal.

\* Howard University establishes a law school.

\* Brazil condemns slavery.

### 1872

\* **Pickney Pinchback** of Louisiana becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Governor of a State after the impeachment of Governor H.C. Warmoth.

\* **Charlotte E. Roy** receives her degree from Howard University Law School and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman lawyer.

### 1873

\* **Mifflin W. Gibbs** of Little Rock Arkansas becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black elected as a municipal judge.

\* **James A. Healy** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States.

\* The "Colfax Massacre" occurs in Alabama as Whites kill over 60 Blacks on Easter Sunday.

\* **W.C. Handy**, credited for creating "The Blues," is born.

\* The slave market in Zanzibar is closed.

\* Puerto Rico abolishes slavery.



## 1874

- \* **Patrick F. Healy** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black President of a predominantly White University, being the University of Georgetown.
- \* Diamonds are discovered in South Africa.
- \* **Edward A. Bouchet** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive a doctorate degree from an American university when he graduated from Yale.
- \* 16 Blacks are tortured and lynched in Tennessee.
- \* The KKK kills 75 Blacks for protesting the removal of a Black Sheriff from office in Vicksburg, Michigan.

## 1875

- \* Congress approved the Civil Rights Act guaranteeing Equal Rights to Blacks in public accommodations and jury duty. The Supremes Court invalidated the legislation in 1883.
- \* **Blanche K. Bruce**, a Republican from Mississippi, becomes a U.S. Senator, and eventually the 1st Black to serve a full 6-year term. Not until 1969 did another Black serve in the Senate.
- \* **Mary McLeod Bethune** is born in Mayesville, North Carolina. She becomes an educator, government official and Black leader.
- \* **Carter G. Woodson** is born in New Canton, Virginia. He earned a doctorate in history from Harvard University and became known as the "Father of Black History."
- \* The "Clinton Massacre" occurs when more than 20 Blacks were killed in Mississippi.
- \* **Oliver Lewis** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs while riding the horse "Aristides" in the very first Kentucky Derby ever held.

## 1876

- \* **Edmund A. Bouchet** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be awarded a Ph.D. in science. He earned his degree in physics from Yale University - Phi Beta Kappa, and was the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from Yale.

\* A summer of race riots and terrorism directed at Blacks occurred in South Carolina by the KKK. President Grant sent Federal Troops in to restore order after more than 60 Blacks are killed.

\* **Edward M. Bannister** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to achieve full recognition in America as a painter.

## 1877

\* Slavery and reconstruction comes to an end in America. The chains are removed but racism, oppression and discrimination continues through fraud, violence and intimidation.

\* A deal with Southern Democratic leaders was made with Republican President Rutherford B. Hayes in exchange for the withdrawal of Federal Troops from the South and the end of Federal efforts to protect the Civil Rights of African Americans. The era of Reconstruction comes to an end. The future of the country was not to concern itself with the future of Blacks.

\* **Henry O. Flipper**, the son of slaves from Georgia, becomes the 1st Black to graduate from West Point Military Academy. He would face an onslaught of racism and discrimination being the only Black. He graduated 15<sup>th</sup> in his class of 26 and majored in civil engineering.

\* **Garrett A. Morgan** is born in Kentucky. He invented a gas mask that was patented in 1914. It was used to protect soldiers from chlorine fumes during World War I. In 1923, Morgan received a patent for a traffic signal that featured automated "stop" and "go" signs. The invention was later replaced by traffic lights.

## 1878

\* The "Exoduster Movement" begins as 30,000 Blacks migrate to Kansas.

## 1879

\* **Mary E. Mahoney** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black nurse after receiving her diploma from the New England Hospital for Women.

\* **Charles Follis** is born. He will go on to become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black professional football player in the U.S. playing for the Shelby Blues in Ohio.

\* **King Shaka** of the Zulu's defeats the British for the last time at the Battle of Isandlwana.



**Shaka**

\* Dr. Felkin of Europe witnesses the 1<sup>st</sup> caesarean operation by Banyoro surgeons in Uganda.

\* The Exodus from slavery begins in earnest after reconstruction as 900 Black families migrate to Kansas and the West to freedom.

### 1880

\* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population to be 6,580,793 being 13.1% of the U.S. population.

\* **Samuel R. Lowey** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black lawyer to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

\* The Lynching Era: 1880-1930. The lynching era encompasses roughly the five decades between the end of Reconstruction and the beginning of the Great Depression. During these years it is estimated that there were 2,018 separate incidents of lynching in which at least 2,462 African-American men, women and children met their deaths in the hands of Southern mobs, comprised mostly of Whites. Although lynching and mob killings occurred before 1880, notably during early Reconstruction when Blacks were enfranchised, radical racism and mob violence peaked during the 1890s in a surge of terrorism that did not dissipate until well into the twentieth century".

### 1881

\* Spelman College becomes the 1st college for Black women in the United States. It is founded by **Sophia B. Packard** and **Harriet E. Giles**.

\* The Tuskegee Institute is founded by **Booker T. Washington**, which became the leading vocational training institution for Blacks as teachers and in agriculture and industry.



\* Public transportation segregation begins across the United States starting with Tennessee, followed by Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Oklahoma. This practice was imposed over the next 15 years.

\* British and Ottoman troops seize control of Egypt and Sudan.

\* The first of the "Jim Crow" laws are passed legalizing segregation on the railroads.

\* "Literacy Tests" and "Poll Tax Laws" were instituted to deny Blacks the right to vote by making it unlawful for an illiterate person to vote and requiring a tax be paid for the right to vote.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black to have his signature appear on U.S. paper currency is **Blanche K Bruce**, Registrar of the Treasury.

## 1882

\* This is the 1<sup>st</sup> year of documented lynchings of Blacks in the U.S.

\* 49 Blacks are known to have been lynched. Lynching was when a White mob took justice into their own hands without a trial and

used lynching as a punishment against Blacks that committed a crime in order to keep other Blacks in their place. The crime could have been as small as a Black arguing with a White.

A lynching consisted of:

- 1) A notice to other Whites in neighboring towns so they could witness the lynching.
- 2) A huge spectacle with hundreds of Whites watching.
- 3) The burning of the victim at the stake after being subjected to hours of torture or hung by the neck until dead.
- 4) The observers took parts of the mutilated body as souvenirs and took pictures to serve as postcards.



\* **George Washington Williams** publishes his "History of the Negro Race in America from 1619-1880", the first comprehensive and objective history of African Americans.

## 1883

\* "Jim Crow" segregation laws begin to be passed by the southern States.

\* Segregation becomes legal. The Supreme Court declares the Civil Rights Act of 1875 Unconstitutional and overturned it. The court said the 14th Amendment forbids States, but not citizens, from discriminating. The Supreme Court said segregation was legal if Blacks and Whites received equal treatment. This came to be known as "Separate but Equal."

\* **Ernest E. Just** is born in Charleston, South Carolina. Just attended Dartmouth College and the University of Chicago, where he earned a doctorate in zoology in 1916. Just published more than 50 papers on cell biology.

\* A White conservative political group seized control of the local government in Danville, Virginia killing 4 Blacks in the process.

\* 53 Black are known to have been lynched.

\* Spelman College is founded in Atlanta, Georgia.

\* **Sojourner Truth** dies.

\* A political coup occurs in Danville, Virginia in which four elected Blacks are killed.

## 1884

\* 51 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Moses F. Walker** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to play in professional baseball. He was a catcher on the Toledo team of the American Association.

\* **Henry V. Plummer** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black chaplain of the U.S. Army.

\* British control of Nigeria is expanded.

\* **James C. Farley** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to gain recognition as a photographer.

## 1885

\* The 1st all-Black baseball team is formed and initially named the "Argyle Athletics." They toured the North East; often playing the best White teams in the area, but are usually met with resistance from White fans. With hopes of attracting more White fans to the games, team owner Walter Cook attempts to fool the public by changing the team's name to the "Cuban Giants." The scheme worked for a while, but by the turn of the century, no Black players or teams were allowed to play with Whites.

\* 74 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Belgium colonizes Zaire as Congo Free State.

\* **Sarah E. Goode** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to hold a U.S. patent by inventing a convertible cabinet / bed.

## 1886

\* The "Carrollton Massacre" occurs when 20 Blacks are killed in Mississippi.

\* Cuba abolishes slavery.

\* 74 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* The American Federation of Labor is organized, signaling the rise of the labor movement. All major unions of the day excluded Blacks.

\* The model for the original Statue of Liberty was Black. The Statue of Liberty is erected on Ellis Island, N.Y. as a gift from the French to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> birthday of America's Independence. This twist on history perpetuates and promotes White supremacy at the expense of Black pride. The original model for the Statue of Liberty was a Black woman. It was because the model was Black that stimulated the original idea for the 151 foot statue in the Harbor. From a book called "The Journey of the Songhai People" (pub. 1992) **Dr. Jim Haskins**, a member of the National Education Advisory Committee of the Liberty-Ellis Island Committee and professor of English at the University of Florida reveals the truth about the statue. The idea for the creation initially was for the part that Black soldiers played in the ending of African Bondage in the United States. It was created by French historian Edouard de Laboulaye and French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi who were members of the French Anti-slavery



Society. The original design was changed to appease White Americans who would not accept a Black Liberty because it was a reminder of Blacks winning their freedom. It was a reminder to a beaten South of the ones who caused their defeat, their despised former captives.

**Documents of Proof:**

1.) You may go and see the original model of the Statue of Liberty, with the broken chains at her feet and in her left hand. Go to the Museum of the City of NY, Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street. (212) 534-1672.

2.) Check with the N.Y. Times magazine, part II, May 18, 1986. Read the article by Laboulaye.

3.) The dark original face of the Statue of Liberty can be seen in the N.Y. Post, June 17, 1986, also the Post stated the reason for the broken chains at her feet.

4.) Finally, you may check with the French Mission or the French Embassy at the U.N. or in Washington, D.C. and ask for some original French material on the Statue of Liberty, including the Bartholdi original model. (202) 944-6060.



\* **Augustine Tolton** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Roman Catholic priest in the U.S.



1887

\* **John W.E. Bowen** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to earn a Ph.D in vocational fields.

\* 70 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Ethiopians defeat Italian invaders near Dogali.

\* **Granville T. Woods** invents the induction telegraph system, which allowed trains to communicate with one another and with the stations. Woods will sue Thomas Edison for stealing his invention and many more of his 60+ patents; including the third rail of train tracks.

\* Florida A&M University is founded for colored students.

## 1888

\* Two of America's 1st Black-owned banks open their doors – the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain United Order of the Reformers, in Richmond Virginia and Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D.C.

\* **Archibald Alexander** is born. Alexander attended Iowa State University and earned a civil engineering degree in 1912. While working for an engineering firm, he designed the Tidal Basin Bridge in Washington, D.C. Later, he formed his own company, designing Whitehurst Freeway in Washington, D.C., and an airfield in Tuskegee, Alabama among other projects.

\* Brazil abolishes slavery and frees 700,000 slaves.

\* 69 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* The Washington Monument is finished and opened to the public in Washington D.C. as a tribute to the first president of the United States, George Washington. The monument was modeled after an Egyptian Obelisk. Obelisks exist outside Egypt in France, Israel, Italy, Poland, Turkey, England and cities in the United States. The obelisks around the world were either taken from Egypt or made to replicate the ones found in Egypt. The originals were made by Egyptians.



1889

\* **Ida B. Wells** and partners publish the "Memphis Free Speech" newspaper.



\* **Roger Arliner Young** is born in Virginia. Young earned a doctorate in zoology in 1940 and published a number of important studies with **Ernest E. Just**.

\* **Alfred O. Coffin** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive a Ph.D in biological science.

\* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population to be 7,488,676 being 11.9% of the U.S. population.

\* **Henry O. Flipper** writes a book about his experiences, The Colored Cadet at West Point.

\* 94 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

## 1890

- \* Under the leadership of **Timothy T. Fortune**, the militant National Afro-American League is founded in Chicago, Illinois. This is considered the forerunner for the NAACP.
- \* The "Mississippi Plan" uses literacy and "understanding" tests to disfranchise Black Americans by designing tests to portray Blacks as being illiterate and poorly educated in order to make them appear intellectually inferior to Whites. Similar laws are adopted by South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia and Oklahoma. (1890-1910). This plan prevented Blacks from voting. Mississippi also enacts the poll tax, which most Black cannot afford to pay, to keep Blacks from voting.
- \* 85 Blacks are known to have been lynched.
- \* **George Dixon** of the bantamweight class becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black world champion boxer by defeating Nunc Wallace in the 18<sup>th</sup> round.
- \* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population to 7,488,676 or 11.9% of the U.S. population.

## 1891

- \* The North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was founded. The N.C.A. & T. is 1 of 100 historically Black colleges and Universities in America.
- \* 113 Blacks are known to have been lynched.
- \* Provident hospital in Chicago, Illinois becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black hospital.
- \* **Isaac Murphy** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> jockey to win three Kentucky Derby's riding the horse Kingman.
- \* **Wiley Overton** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black police officer in present-day New York City before the incorporation of the five boroughs into the City of New York.

## 1892

- \* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black to sing a Carnegie Hall is **Matilda S. J. Jones**.
- \* **Frederick M. Jones** is born in Cincinnati. A mechanic, Jones invented a self-starting gas engine and a series of devices for

movie projectors. In 1935, he invented the 1st automatic refrigeration system for long-haul trucks. Jones was awarded more than 40 patents in the field of refrigeration.

- \* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black college football game was played. Biddle College emerged victorious.

- \* 161 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

## 1893

- \* **Ida B. Wells** wrote an article denouncing the lynching of 3 Black grocery men in Memphis, Tennessee, who were her friends. The three men were: **Thomas Morse, Calvin McDowell** and **Henry Stewart**. In retaliation, a White mob vandalizes the printing office of her paper, The "Memphis Free Speech." The newspaper is forced to shut down and Wells begins an anti-lynching campaign. Wells wrote a book about the "Jim Crow" laws and helped form the N.A.A.C.P. in 1909.

- \* **Henry Smith** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black documented to be burned alive at the stake. From 1893-1901, 12 Blacks are known to have been burned alive at the stake.

- \* Doctor **Daniel H. Williams**, of Chicago, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black and person to perform successful open-heart surgery without anesthesia.

- \* **William L. Bulkley** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to earn a Ph.D in literature.

- \* **Nancy Green** was the 1<sup>st</sup> "Aunt Jemima" and the world's living trademark for the named pancake syrup.

- \* 118 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

## 1894

- \* The Pullman Company strike causes a national transportation crisis. Blacks were hired by the company as strikebreakers.

- \* 134 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

## 1895

- \* **Booker T. Washington** delivers his "Atlanta Compromise" speech at the Atlanta Cotton States Exposition. He said the "Negro Problem"

would be solved by a policy of gradualism and accommodation. Washington stressed education over social equality or political office.

- \* Several Baptist organizations combine to form the National Baptist Convention. The Baptist church is the largest Black religious denomination in the United States.

- \* **W.E.B. Dubois** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to obtain a Ph.D from Harvard University in the field of social science.



- \* **Frederick Douglass** dies.

- \* 6 Blacks are killed during a race riot New Orleans, Louisiana.

- \* 113 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

- \* **Buddy Bolden**, a founding father of jazz, leads a band in New Orleans, Louisiana.

## 1896

- \* The Supreme Court decides in "Plessy vs. Ferguson" that "Separate but Equal" facilities are legal and satisfy 14th Amendment guarantees, thus giving legal sanction to "Jim Crow" segregation laws. **Homer Plessy** wanted to sit in the car for Whites on a train. J.H. Ferguson was the Judge. The ruling stands until 1954.

- \* The National Association of Colored Women is formed.

**Mary C. Terrell** is elected the 1<sup>st</sup> president.

- \* Blacks lose their right to vote after the "Poll Tax" law is enacted. Another law was passed requiring Blacks be able to read. Because most Blacks were too poor to pay the tax and could not

read, they lost many of their rights. This was done purposely to exclude Black from voting.

- \* 78 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

- \* Ethiopia defeats the Italian colonial army near Adwa killing 12,000.

- \* **George Washington Carver** accepts an appointment at the Tuskegee Institute. Carver's research in farming techniques helps to revolutionize farming in America.

## 1897

- \* The American Negro Academy is established to encourage African American participation in art, literature and philosophy.

- \* **Jackie "Moms" Mabley** is born in Brevard, North Carolina. She was a vaudeville performer and comedian and became the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to establish herself as a single act in standup comedy. She gained national recognition in the early 1960's as a comedian. She recorded over 20 albums, appeared on Merv Griffin TV show, and acted in the 1974 movie "Amazing Grace."

- \* 123 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

## 1898

- \* The Spanish-American War begins. 16 regiments of Black volunteers were recruited and 4 saw combat. 5 Blacks won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

- \* The National Afro-American Council is founded. **Alexander Walters** is elected president.

- \* The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Insurance Company and the National Benefit Life Insurance Company of Washington, D.C. are established. Both companies were Black owned.

- \* 60 Blacks are known to have been killed during a race riot in Wilmington, North Carolina. Unconfirmed Black deaths reach into the hundreds as thousands were driven from the city.

- \* 101 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

- \* **David Crosthwait** is born in Nashville, Tennessee. An expert on heating, ventilation and air conditioning, (HVAC), designed the



heating system for Radio City Music Hall in New York. He received 40 U.S. patents relating to HVAC systems.

\* **Robert Cole** produces "A Trip to Coontown," the first full-length musical by Blacks on Broadway.

\* Louisiana disenfranchises Blacks by passing a "grandfather clause" limiting the right to vote to Blacks. The clause allowed any Black to vote whose father or grandfather was qualified to vote on January 1, 1867. The problem is that no Blacks had the right to vote in 1867.

## 1899

\* **Marshall W. "Major" Taylor** aka: "The Black Cyclone" wins the one-mile track cycling world championship and was a three-time American sprint champion. Taylor was one of the fastest bicyclists in the world. Taylor raced all over the world and often beat European champions. He was plagued by racism and vandalism to his bicycle and often not allowed to race Whites in the America. Taylor was one of the 1<sup>st</sup> Black athletes to win a world championship in any sport.



\* The Afro-American Council designated June 4th as a national day of fasting to protest lynchings and massacres.

\* 85 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Pianist **Scott Joplin** writes the "Maple Leaf Rag" which helps to popularize ragtime music and which becomes the precursor to jazz.



## 1900-1953: Harlem Renaissance Era

### 1900

\* During the 1900's, an unwritten law known as the "Lynch Law" was used to justify lynching Blacks without a complaint under oath, without a jury trial, without a defense or right of appeal. The lynch law was used for mob justice to lynch Blacks for any reason Whites saw fit.

\* The Paris Exposition was held in the United States showing an exhibition on African-Americans. The "Exposition des Negres d'Amerique" won several awards for excellence for the works of **Daniel A.P. Murray**.

\* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population to be 8,833,994 being 11.6% of the U.S. population. The average life expectancy of Blacks is 25% lower than Whites.

\* 37 years after the battle of Fort Wagner, **William H. Carney** of the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Colored Infantry is cited as the 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional Medal of Honor winner for carrying the colors and leading the charge into battle.

\* 117 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Britain controls Nigeria.

\* **Booker T. Washington** publishes his book "Up from Slavery".

\* **James Weldon** and **J. Rosamond Johnson** write the song "Lift Every Voice and Sing". It becomes the Black National Anthem.

### 1901

\* **George H. White** gives up his seat in Congress. No African-American would serve in Congress for the next 28 years.

\* After an afternoon meeting at the White House with **Booker T. Washington**, President Theodore Roosevelt informally invites Washington to remain and eat dinner with him, making Washington the 1st Black to dine at the White House with a President. A furor arose over the social implications of Roosevelt's casual act. Washington had just published his autobiography "Up from Slavery."

\* Jazz great **Louis Armstrong** is born in New Orleans.

\* 105 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Grambling College is founded.

## 1902

\* 85 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black professional basketball player is **Harry "Bucky" Lew** of the New England Professional Basketball League.

\* **"Ma" Rainey**, Queen of the Blues began her singing career which lasted 35 years.

\* Southern states began their large-scale disenfranchisement strategy to stop Blacks from registering to vote by enacting literacy tests, tax requirements and property rights tests.

## 1903

\* **W.E.B. Du Bois's** celebrated book, "The Souls of Black Folk," is published. In it, Du Bois rejected the gradualism of **Booker T. Washington**, calling for agitation and protest on behalf of African-American rights. Du Bois was the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive a Ph.D from Harvard University. By contrast in their approach to equal rights, the two men could be compared to **Malcolm X** and **Martin Luther King Jr.** One is for peace and one approves of violence as a means to achieve equality.

\* 84 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Maggie L. Walker** becomes the Bank President of St. Luke Bank & Trust Company and the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman bank president.

\* **Williams** and **Walker** open "In Dahomey" the 1<sup>st</sup> all Black musical on a major Broadway stage.

\* **Sarah Breedlove MacWilliams** aka: **Madam C.J. Walker** starts a Black hair-care business in Denver and eventually becomes America's 1<sup>st</sup> female millionaire.

\* **T. Nelson Baker** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to earn a Ph.D in psychology and philosophy.

\* **Robert S. Abbott** publishes "The Chicago Defender," Chicago's 1<sup>st</sup> Black newspaper. Within a decade, it is one of the country's most influential Black weekly papers.

## 1904

\* Educator **Mary McCleod Bethune** founds a college in Daytona Beach, Florida known today as Bethune-Cookman College.

\* **George C. Poages** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to compete in and win a medal (bronze) in the Olympics for the 400-meter hurdles held at St. Louis, Missouri.

\* 76 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black Greek-letter fraternal organization "The Boule" Sigma Pi Phi is established by two doctors and a dentist. This group would go on to establish the "Alpha Phi Alpha" fraternity at Cornell University.

## 1905

\* African American intellectuals and activists, led by **W.E.B. Du Bois** and **William M. Trotter**, begin the "Niagara Movement" to ensure Blacks received the same rights as Whites through protests. This tactic led to the deaths of 8 Blacks near President Abraham Lincoln's old home in Springfield, Illinois.

\* 57 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Former slave **Alonzo F. Herndon** opened the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and became one of America's richest businessmen.

## 1906

\* Black troops in Brownsville, Texas riot against segregation. President Theodore Roosevelt discharged 3 companies of Black soldiers involved in the riot.

\* **Leroy "Satchel" Paige** is born. Paige would go on to become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black pitcher in the American League player for the Cleveland Indians and 1<sup>st</sup> Black representative in the hall of fame from the Negro League.

\* 10 Blacks are killed during a race riot in Atlanta, Georgia.

\* 62 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Josephine Baker** is born **Freda McDonald** in St. Louis. Missouri.

## 1907

\* **Alain L. Locke** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Rhodes Scholar after studying at Oxford University and the University of Berlin.

\* The U.S. Supreme Court handed down the decision to uphold segregation of railroad passenger cars.

## 1908

\* **Thurgood Marshall** is born in Baltimore, Maryland. Marshall was the attorney for the N.A.A.C.P. in the landmark case "Brown vs. Board of Education" in 1954, in which the Supreme Court found segregated schools to be inherently unequal. He later became the 1<sup>st</sup> Black appointed to the Supreme Court.

\* The "Alpha Kappa Alpha" sorority was founded at Howard University becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black sorority.

\* Many Blacks are killed and wounded during a race riot in Springfield, Illinois.

\* 89 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Jack Johnson** of Galveston, TX becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black heavyweight world-boxing champion by knocking out Tommy Burns in the 14<sup>th</sup> round in Australia. Racists are appalled that a Black man holds the title.

\* **John B. Taylor** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Olympic gold-medalist (4 x 400 meter medley) held in England.

## 1909

\* The "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" is formed to promote the use of the courts to restore the legal rights of Blacks. The initial name was called the National Negro Committee or Niagra Movement before being change to the N.A.A.C.P. Involved were **W.E.B. Dubois**, **Booker T. Washington**, **John Dewey** and others.

\* **Matthew Henson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black and man known to have reached the North Pole. Henson was part of the Admiral Robert Peary expedition.

\* 69 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

## 1910

\* The 1st issue of "Crisis", a publication sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P. and edited by **W.E.B. Du Bois**, is published.

\* The City Council of Baltimore, Maryland approves the 1st city ordinance designating the boundaries of Black and White neighborhoods. This ordinance is followed by similar ones in Texas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, Oklahoma, and Missouri. The Supreme Court declared the Kentucky ordinance to be unconstitutional in 1917.

\* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population to be 9,827,763 being 10.7% of the U.S. population.

\* **Madame C.J. Walker** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman millionaire along side **Annie T. Malone**, who became the 2<sup>nd</sup> millionaire. Both woman produced hair-care products.

\* 67 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Jazz begins to evolve leaving its ragtime roots behind.

\* **Bert Williams** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to perform in the Ziegfeld Follies.

\* The migration of Blacks to the Northern industrial towns begins. By 1960 millions of Blacks will have migrated North looking for work, equality and a better way of life.

## 1911

\* The "National Urban League" is formed to help Blacks secure equal employment and homes in the northeast. Professor **Kelly Miller** is the founder.

\* **Bessie B. Burke** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black teacher of the Los Angeles Public School System. Originally from Kansas, she traveled to Los Angeles in a covered wagon with her parents in 1887. She graduated 7<sup>th</sup> in a class of 800 from U.C.L.A.

\* **Arthur Schomburg** helps form the "Negro Society for Historical Research" to document African American history.

\* 60 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Scott Joplin** finishes his folk opera "Treemonisha".

## 1912

\* 61 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black film was the "Railroad Porter" directed by **Bill Foster**, a pioneer Black filmmaker.

\* **W.C. Handy**, the "Father of the Blues," published the 1<sup>st</sup> blues song in Memphis, Tennessee which becomes a huge hit.

\* **Carter G. Woodson**, the "Father of Black History Week" later called Black History Month received his Ph.D. in history from Harvard University.

## 1913

\* President Woodrow Wilson begins government-wide segregation of work places, rest rooms and lunchrooms.

\* The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation is celebrated.

\* **Harriet Tubman**, hero of the Underground Railroad and the Black Suffrage Movement, dies.

\* **Rosa Parks** is born in Tuskegee, Alabama.

\* 51 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* The formal organization for Black dentists forms which later became the National Dental Association.



## 1914

\* 51 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Sam Lucas** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black actor to star in a full-length film. He played the title role in "Uncle Toms' Cabin."

\* **Marcus Garvey (Mozian Manasseh)** forms the 1<sup>st</sup> Black mass movement organization, the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) to unite Blacks under the motto "One God, One Aim, One Destiny." Garvey was an advocate of the "Back to Africa" movement.



## 1915

\* The release of the silent movie "Birth of a Nation" by filmmaker D.W. Griffith does irreparable damage to the image of Blacks by portraying them as tribal, lazy, violent criminals that craved White women. 25,000 Klansmen marched through the streets to celebrate the opening of the movie. The N.A.A.C.P. organize a nation wide protest.



\* **Booker T. Washington**, founder of the Tuskegee Institute, dies.

\* 56 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Ernest E. Just** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black awarded the Spingarn Medal, presented annually by the NAACP for outstanding achievement by a Black American. Just pioneered research on fertilization and cell division.

\* Jazz singer **Billie Holiday** is born **Eleanora Fagan**. She was also known as Lady Day and was one of the greatest jazz-blues singers of all time. She sang with other greats such as **Count Basie** and **Artie Shaw**. Her autobiography was made into a movie in 1972 called "Lady sings the Blues."

\* The "Association for the Study of Negro Life and History" is formed in Chicago by **Carter G. Woodson**.

## 1916

\* **Ota Benga**, an African Pygmy captured from the Congo in 1904 by Explorer Samuel Verner, commits suicide while on display in the monkey house at the Bronx Zoo. Growing angry and despondent over being caged, he shot himself in the heart with a stolen gun. Benga and other pygmies were displayed in the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair as oddities of nature.

\* **Carter G. Woodson** begins the Journal of Negro History. Woodson named one week in February as Negro History Week to remember famous African Americans and important dates in Black History.

\* **Frederick D. Patterson** was the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to manufacture cars (30) located in Greenfield, Ohio.

\* **Saint E. Brady** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to earn a Ph.D. in physical science.

\* 50 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* Belgium rules Burundi and Rwanda.

\* The "Great Migration" of Blacks resulting from White race riots causes over 6 million Blacks since 1910 to flee from the Southern States and flood into the Northern and Western States to find a better way of life and to escape racism.

## 1917

\* America enters World War I. More than 400,000 Blacks served and fought under segregation laws. Some Blacks became officers but they were not allowed to lead soldiers as White officers were. General John Pershing told Black soldiers, "The American public has every reason to be proud of your record." 171 Blacks were awarded the French "Legion of Honor" or Croix De Guerre. The German soldiers called the Black fighters "Hell Fighters" but the Blacks called themselves the "Black Rattlers".



\* One of the bloodiest race riots in the nation's history occurs in East St. Louis, Illinois, known as the East St. Louis Massacre. A Congressional committee reported that up to 700 Blacks were killed, hundreds more were injured and at least 6,000 were driven from their homes. The U.S. Military Intelligence Division on Negro Subversives classified the report "TOP SECRET" until 1986 when it was released from the War Department vault in Washington D.C. The N.A.A.C.P. protests and thousands of Blacks march down Manhattan's 5th Avenue protesting lynchings, race riots and the denial of rights.

\* A riot erupts in Houston, Texas between Black soldiers and White citizens; 2 Blacks and 11 Whites are killed. 18 Black soldiers were lynched for their participation in the riot.

\* The Supreme Court strikes down the Louisville, Kentucky ordinance mandating segregated neighborhoods.

\* **Tally Holmes** and **Lucy Stone** were the 1<sup>st</sup> Blacks to win the American Tennis Association championship.

\* A silent protest parade occurs in New York City to protest lynchings and discrimination.

\* 36 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Eugene J. Bullard** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black aviator and Black WWI hero after being trained as a combat pilot. Bullard fought the Germans out of France because America excluded Black war pilots.

## 1918

\* The Armistice takes effect ending World War I. The "Northern Migration" of Blacks began in earnest during the war. By 1930, there were 1,035,000 more Blacks in the North than in 1910, and 1,143,000 fewer Blacks in the South.

\* The French award the "Croix De Guerre" to the 369<sup>th</sup> Regiment and name them the "Harlem Hell Fighters". **Henry Johnson** and **Needham Johnson** are the 1<sup>st</sup> Blacks to receive France's highest military award. The 369<sup>th</sup> was the first unit to reach the combat zone in France and the first to cross the Rhine River during the German offensive. They also fought continuously for 191 days, which is longer than any other American unit.

\* 6 Blacks are killed during race riots in Pennsylvania.

\* 60 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Nelson Mandela** is born near Qunu, Transkei, South Africa.

\* **Marcus Garvey** incorporates the Universal Negro Improvement Association movement in the U.S.

\* Black nurses from the Army Nurses Corp are excluded from service by the American Red Cross and the U.S. Surgeon General's Office.

\* **Oscar Micheaux** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black pioneer in filmmaking after forming the Oscar Micheaux Corp. producing over 30 full-length Black films. His first was called "The Homesteader."

## 1919

\* 26 race riots occur between April and October, a period that becomes known as the "Red Summer of Hate." Riots occur in: South Carolina, Texas, Washington D.C., Illinois, and Arkansas. Tens of hundreds of Blacks were killed. Between 1824-1951 there were over 300 events classified as "White Race Riots". Blacks were killed for recreational sport in events known as "Friday Night Boot Burnings", where Blacks were burned alive at the stake. Another event was the "Picnic"; a slang term for "Pick-A-Nigger" for lynching. These practices became common weekly events to break up the monotony of rural life for Whites. During the events, Whites

would eat, dance and sing as their tortured victims suffered and died in agony.

- \* **Fritz Pollard** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black professional football player for a team called the Indians.

- \* Jazz pianist and vocalist **Nat King Cole** is born in Montgomery, Alabama.

- \* **Eddie Robinson** is born. He would accept the head-coaching job at Grambling University in 1941 and become the winningest coach in college football history with 400 wins. In 1985 he becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> and only Black to appear on the cover of any major sports publication in the U.S. Robinson produced 113 NFL players and 4 Hall of Famers.

- \* 76 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

- \* The Associated Negro Press is formed by **Claude A. Barnett** to cover Black news events.

- \* **Mamie Smith** records the first Blues record, "Crazy Blues," on the Okeh label. It is hugely successful.

## 1920

- \* The "Harlem Renaissance" begins. From 1920-1930, an unprecedented outburst of creative activity among Blacks occurred in all fields of art. Beginning as a series of literary discussions in Greenwich Village and Harlem, New York. The period became known as the "New Negro Movement" and later as the "Harlem Renaissance." Signs in the windows of a **Marcus Garvey** club in Harlem are where Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association holds its national convention in Harlem. Garvey's African nationalist movement claimed over 2 million supporters. Garvey wrote a newspaper called the "Negro World" having the dream of returning Blacks to Africa. Garvey would address 25,000 Blacks at Madison Square Garden and lead 50,000 in a parade through the streets of Harlem.

- \* The N.A.A.C.P. hold a meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, considered the heart of the K.K.K. area to show the Klan that the N.A.A.C.P. will not be intimidated.

- \* The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Black population to be 10,463,131 being 9.9% of the U.S. population.

- \* 53 Blacks are known to have been lynched.
- \* The KKK has over 100,000 members in 27 states.
- \* The Negro National League is created becoming baseball's 1<sup>st</sup> Negro Baseball League.

## 1921

- \* Race riots in Tulsa, Oklahoma kill an estimated 3000 blacks in 12 hours. The violence destroyed a thriving Black neighborhood and business district. Over 7800 Blacks were left homeless and 17,000 fled for their lives on foot. Whites used crop duster airplanes to drop dynamite on Black homes and businesses in a 35 square mile area.
- \* 59 Blacks are known to have been lynched.
- \* **Eva B. Dykes** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to earn a Ph.D.
- \* **Oscar Charleston** becomes the best all-around player in the Negro League. He led the league in home runs and batted .434 for the year. He would go on to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1976.
- \* **Eubie Blake** and **Noble Sissle** write the musical "Shuffle Along." It becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> show to open on Broadway written and performed by Blacks. It became one of the greatest musical comedies in American history.

## 1922

- \* Aviator **Bessie Coleman**, who later refuses to perform before segregated audiences in the South, stages the 1st public flight by a Black woman.
- \* **William L. Hansberry** teaches the 1st course in African civilization located at Howard University.
- \* A Senate filibuster kills a Federal anti-lynching bill.
- \* 51 Blacks are known to have been lynched.
- \* British archeologist Howard Carter discovers **King Tut's (Tutankhamen)** tomb. The unearthing supposedly unleashed a curse on local diggers, inspired Hollywood horror movies (The Mummy) and spurred on the art deco craze.

\* **Claude McKay** publishes a collection of his early poetry, *Harlem Shadows*. It will be considered one of the important early works of the Harlem Renaissance sparking a flourish of Black literature and art.

## 1923

\* **Charles C. Spaulding** becomes president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. He builds it into the nation's largest Black-owned business by the time of his death in 1952.

\* Blues singer **Bessie Smith**, discovered by pianist-composer **Clarence Williams**, makes her 1<sup>st</sup> recording "Down Hearted Blues," which becomes a phenomenal success. She will eventually become to be known as the "Empress of the Blues."

\* A Black township in Florida was destroyed by a race riot and an estimated 150 Blacks were killed while their town was literally wiped off the face of the earth. This incident was brought to light in the movie "Rosewood."

\* **Marcus Garvey's** "The philosophy & opinion of Marcus Garvey" is published.

\* 29 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Fletcher Henderson** becomes a band leader. His prestigious band would advance the careers of **Louis Armstrong**, **Coleman Hawkins** and **Roy Eldridge**. He would be a key element of the success of the Benny Goodman Orchestra.

## 1924

\* The Spelman Seminary, which began awarding college degrees in 1901, became Spelman College. The school began in 1881 with 2 Boston women teaching 11 Black women in an Atlanta church basement.

\* 16 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

## 1925

\* In an era when Ku Klux Klan membership exceeds 4.5 million nationally, a parade of 50,000 unmasked members takes place in Washington, D.C.



\* Singer and dancer **Josephine Baker** performs in Paris in "La Revue Negre," becoming one of the most popular entertainers in France. She was the 1<sup>st</sup> Black female entertainer to break thru racial prejudice in the U.S. and Europe. The story of her life would be released in the 1991 movie titled "The Josephine Baker Story."



\* At a historic literary awards banquet during the Harlem Renaissance, **Langston Hughes** earns 1st place in poetry with "The Weary Blues," which is read aloud by **James W. Johnson**.

\* **Malcolm X** is born as **Malcolm Little** in Omaha, Nebraska. Malcolm was a Black militant leader who articulated concepts of race pride and Black Nationalism in the early 1960's. He was eventually assassinated for his outspoken views.

\* The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is organized by **A. Philip Randolph**. This became the 1<sup>st</sup> Black trade union.

\* **Charles H. Thompson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to earn a Ph.D in education.

\* 17 Blacks are known to have been lynched.

\* **Countee Cullen**, considered one of the finest poets of the Harlem Renaissance, publishes his first collection of poems, "Color."

## 1926

\* Pianist, composer and self-proclaimed inventor of jazz, **Jelly Roll Morton** records several of his masterpieces, including "Black Bottom Stomp" and "Dead Man Blues."

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black history week begins started by **Carter G. Woodson**. Due to its growing popularity by 1976 an entire month was dedicated to Black history and achievements.

\* **Violette N. Anderson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to practice law before the U.S. Supreme Court.

\* Jazz trumpeter **Louis Armstrong** forms the "Hot Five" band and becomes a jazz legend and cultural icon.



\* **Langston Hughes** publishes *The Weary Blues*, his first book of poetry. Hughes was a pivotal force in the Harlem Renaissance and he would go on to become one of the most recognized American writers.

## 1927

\* **James W. Johnson**, poet and anthologist of Black culture, publishes "God's Trombones," a group of Black dialect sermons in verse accompanied by the illustrations of **Aaron Douglas**.

\* Painter **Henry O. Tanner**, whose works include "The Raising of Lazarus," becomes the 1st Black to be granted full membership in the National Academy of Design.

\* The Cotton Club in Harlem became famous as the place to go for wealthy Whites to see Black musicians, dancers and singers. Musical greats such as **Lionel Hampton**, **Cab Calloway**, **Duke Ellington**, **Lena Horne**, **Ethel Waters** and **Bill "Bojangles" Robinson** performed.

\* **Ethel Waters** makes her 1<sup>st</sup> appearance on Broadway in the all Black revue "Africana."

\* The Harlem Globetrotters are formed and tour the U.S. drawing crowds as large as 75,000.



## 1928

\* Poet and novelist **Claude McKay** publishes "Home to Harlem," the 1st fictional work by a Black to reach the best-seller list.

## 1929

\* **John Hope**, an advocate of advanced liberal arts instruction for Blacks, is chosen as president of Atlanta University, the 1st graduate school for Blacks.

\* Civil Rights leader **Martin Luther King Jr.** is born in Atlanta Georgia.

## 1930

\* **Benjamin O. Davis Sr.** becomes the 1st Black Colonel in the Army. He later oversees race relations and the morale of Black soldiers in World War II and becomes the 1st Black General in 1940.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> temple of Islam is founded in Detroit, Michigan by **W.D. Fard**. The Nation of Islam is based on African American separatism. After several years, Fard turns the NOI over to follower **Elijah Muhammad**, who builds it into a major movement.

## 1931

\* The "Scottsboro Boys" case happens when 9 Black youths accused of raping 2 White women on a freight train go on trial for their lives in Scottsboro, Alabama. Medical evidence and testimony proved that no rape occurred. The all-White jury convicted the boys and they were sentenced to death in prison.

\* **Walter White** begins his tenure as executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. His principal objective being the abolition of

lynching. By the time of his death in 1955, lynchings had become a rarity.

- \* **Desmond Tutu** is born in Klerksdorp South Africa.

- \* **William G. Still** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to compose a symphony performed by a major orchestra, the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

## 1932

- \* The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment begins. For 40 years between 1932 and 1972, the U.S. Government Public Health Service conducted experiments on 400 Black men in the late stages of syphilis. These men were never told what disease they were suffering from or of its seriousness. Their doctors, who had no intention of curing them, told them they were being treated for "bad blood."

- \* 10 Blacks are killed by White railroad men trying to prevent Blacks from obtaining jobs at the Illinois central railroad station.

- \* **Augusta Savage** establishes the Savage Studio of Arts and Crafts in New York which was the largest art center in the nation at the time.

## 1933

- \* **H. Naylor Fitzhugh** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from the Harvard Business School.

- \* **Howard H. Long** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to earn the Doctor of Education degree.

- \* **Paul Robeson** stars in the film "The Emperor Jones" which is the 1<sup>st</sup> mainstream film with a Black star.

## 1934

- \* **Wallace D. Fard**, founder of the Nation of Islam movement, disappears, leading to the rise of **Elijah Muhammad**.

- \* President Franklin D. Roosevelt refuses to support an anti-lynching bill.

- \* The Apollo Theatre opens.

## 1935

\* N.A.A.C.P. lawyers **Charles Houston** and **Thurgood Marshall** win the legal battle to admit a Black student into the University of Maryland.

\* The Negro Baseball League becomes stable and becomes the largest Black business earning \$2 million a year.

\* **Mary McLeod Bethune** forms the National Council of Negro Women.

\* The Harlem Race Riot occurs.

\* Jazz pianist **Count Basie** forms the band Count Basie and his Orchestra which becomes one of the foremost big bands of the swing era.

\* President Franklin D. Roosevelt approves the design on the back of the one dollar bill by using the Egyptian Pyramid as the symbol of the Great Seal. The symbol is one used by the Free Masons.



## 1936

\* Blues musician **Robert Johnson** makes legendary recordings "Me and the Devil Blues", "Hellhound on My Trail" and "Love in Vain."

\* Slavery becomes illegal in Nigeria.

\* **Jesse Owens**, a track and field athlete, wins 4 gold medals at the Summer Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany. His victories derail Adolf Hitler's intended use of the games as a show of Aryan supremacy. Gold medals also go to **John Woodruff** and **Archie Williams**.



\* **Mary McLeod Bethune** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman appointed to a major position in the U.S. Government by being named director of Negro affairs.



### 1937

\* Writer and folklorist **Zora N. Hurston** publishes her 2nd novel, "Their Eyes Were Watching God," which receives considerable acclaim and criticism within the Black community.

### 1938

\* In a knockout in the 1<sup>st</sup> round of their rematch, heavyweight champion **Joe Louis** nicknamed the "Brown Bomber" defeats Max Schmeling of Germany, the only boxer to have knocked out Louis in his prime. In another fight, the breeze from Joe Louis' swishing left hook makes Welshman, Tommy Farr gasp for breath during their fight at Yankee Stadium. Louis defended his title 25 times, holding it longer than any other fighter.

\* Jazz vocalist **Billie Holiday** makes several of her finest recordings including "Strange Fruit."



### 1939

\* **Count Basie** leads his legendary Kansas City band in "Send for you yesterday" and "here you come today."

\* Singer **Marian Anderson** performs at the Lincoln Memorial before an audience of 75,000 after the Daughters of the American Revolution refuse to allow her to sing at Constitution Hall.

\* The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund is organized to fight legally sanctioned discrimination.

\* **Jane M. Bolin** of New York becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman judge in the United States. Bolin presided over the Court of Domestic Relations.

\* **Ethel Waters** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be seen on TV in the variety special on NBC named "The Ethel Waters Show."

### 1940

\* Author **Richard Wright** publishes his masterpiece, "Native Son." The stark, tragic realism of this novel places Wright in the front ranks of contemporary American writers.

\* **Hattie McDaniel** wins an academy award for best supporting actress in the movie "Gone with the Wind" playing the part of "Mammy" and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win the award.

\* Painter **Jacob Lawrence** begins work on his 60-panel "Migration" series, which depicts the journey of African Americans from the South to the urban North.

\* **Duke Ellington** leads his great band in "Take the 'A' Train."



\* **Booker T. Washington** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be honored on a U.S. postage stamp.

\* **Benjamin O. Davis Sr.** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black general in the U.S. Army.

\* The honorable **Marcus Garvey** dies.

\* The American Negro Theatre is founded.

## 1941

\* **Bayard Rustin**, chief organizer of the 1963 March on Washington, organizes the New York branch of the Congress on Racial Equality.

\* **Dorie Miller**, a 22-year-old Black Navy cook aboard the Battleship Arizona shot down 4 Japanese planes on December 7 in the attack on Pearl Harbor. He is made a hero by the Black press and receives the Navy Cross, an award given for bravery and heroism in battle. During the attack, Miller pulled his dying Captain to safety but died during a subsequent attack. Over 1 million Blacks will serve during WWII.



\* The 4th Cavalry Brigade Regiment is formed and led by the Army's 1st Black general, **Benjamin O. Davis Sr.**

\* The government creates the 1<sup>st</sup> all-Black military aviation program at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The 332<sup>nd</sup> Fighter Group was formed. 992 men graduated from the program while 450 were sent overseas for combat. A total of 150 men died in the program with 66 dying in combat. The airmen were assigned to 99<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron for bomber escort duty in Germany and completed 15,550 missions, destroyed over 260 enemy aircraft, 1 enemy destroyer and demolished numerous enemy installations. The airmen were awarded over 850 medals including 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Purple Heart, Croix de Guerre, Red Star of Yugoslavia and the Distinguished Unit Citation. The airmen never lost a bomber to the enemy and they

were the first to shoot down an enemy jet fighter during the war during 1943-1945.



\* President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order formally integrating the Marine Corps.

\* Painter **Jacob Lawrence** mounts a 60-painting exhibition, "Migration of the Negro," that depicts the migration of southern Blacks to northern cities. The paintings rank among the greatest works in African American art.

## 1942

\* **Charles R. Drew**, developer and director of blood plasma programs during World War II, resigns after the armed forces begin to accept the blood of Blacks but decide to racially segregate the supply.

\* The interracial Congress of Racial Equality, known as C.O.R.E., is founded in New York City by **James Farmer**, which used non-violent tactics to promote integration. Its direct action tactics achieve national prominence during the Freedom Rides of 1961.

\* Bebop is born out of the musical experiments of jazz musicians in Harlem, including saxophonist **Charlie Parker**, trumpeter **Dizzy Gillespie** and pianist **Thelonious Monk** collaborating on "Salt Peanuts" and "Straight no Chaser."

\* Future Heavyweight Champion Boxing great **Muhammad Ali** is born in Louisville, Kentucky.

\* The Alaska Highway, aka: the Alcan Highway was constructed with the help of 3695 Black soldiers from the 95<sup>th</sup> Engineer Regiment - Colored. The soldiers help build 1522 miles of road from Dawson

Creek, British Columbia to Fairbanks, Alaska through rugged, unmapped wilderness. The soldiers braved 20 hour work days, poor clothing and shelter, monotonous food and below freezing weather to complete the only land route to Alaska in eight months. The soldiers served under General Simon B. Buckner, son of a Confederate general whose negative attitude towards Blacks was legendary. The fine showing by Black soldiers help the integration of Blacks into military units during the Korean War.

- \* The 93<sup>rd</sup> Infantry is activated at Fort Huachuca, Arizona and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Division formed during WWII and is assigned combat duty in the South Pacific.

### 1943

- \* Dancer **Bill "Bojangles" Robinson** appears with singer **Lena Horne** in the wartime all-Black musical film "Stormy Weather."

- \* In Detroit, Michigan 4300 Federal Troops wound and kill 2500 Blacks after the last of the great White Race Riots. Blacks were beaten by thousands of Whites as police chased them. Police openly murdered and participated in mayhem towards Blacks. The situation started as Blacks renters tried to enter their homes in a newly built White neighborhood.

- \* **Paul Robeson** appears in the production "Othello" and breaks all Broadway records for Shakespearean productions.

- \* The 1<sup>st</sup> warship named after an African American was the SS **Leonard R. Harmon**. It was launched in Quincy, Massachusetts.

- \* "Porgy and Bess" opens on Broadway in Charleston, South Carolina and is the 1<sup>st</sup> Black folk opera about the lives of Black Americans.

### 1944

- \* **Frederick Douglass-Patterson** establishes the United Negro College Fund to help support Black colleges and students.

- \* The U.S. Supreme court rules that no American can be denied the right to vote.

- \* Writer **Rayford Logan** edits "What the Negro Wants," an anthology of 14 essays by prominent Blacks demanding racial equality.

### 1945

\* **Ebony** magazine is founded by **John H. Johnson** of Chicago, Illinois. Modeled after *Life* but intended for the Black middle class, the magazine is an instant success.

\* **Adam C. Powell Jr.**, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat. He served 11 terms.

\* Black soldiers serve during WWII in France to combat a German sniper. Black's were placed in harms way during the war but seldom received recognition for their bravery, sacrifice and service to the U.S.



\* **Lloyd A. Quarterman** receives an award for his work on the Atomic Bomb.

## 1946

\* Saxophonist **Charlie Parker** produces many of the finest recordings of his career, including "Autumn in New York" and "Now's the Time."

\* The Monroe Massacre in Georgia occurs to 2 Black couples; **Roger Malcolm**, **Dorthy Malcolm**, **George Dorsey** and **Mae Dorsey**. 20-25 White men lynched the 2 couples off the Moore's Ford bridge and then shot them hundreds of times. A White farmer witnessed the whole ordeal but was spared injury. A cover-up ensued and the men were never brought to justice even after the FBI completed their investigation.

\* **Booker T. Washington** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be honored on a coin being a fifty-cent piece.

\* **Kenny Washington** of the Los Angeles Rams becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black player in the NFL in the modern era.

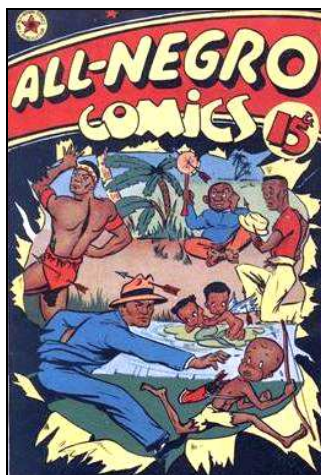
\* **Mahalia Jackson**, whose recording of "Move On Up a Little Higher" becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to bring gospel singing to the general public.



## 1947

\* **Jackie Robinson** joins the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the 1st Black baseball player in modern Major League Baseball since 1864.

\* **Orrin C. Evans** of Philadelphia creates the 1<sup>st</sup> comic book written by and created for Blacks. The book sold for \$0.15 and was called All-Negro Comics.



\* **Don Barksdale** of UCLA becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black selected as an All American college basketball player and the 1<sup>st</sup> Black player to play for the U.S. Olympic basketball team in 1948.

\* Historian **John H. Franklin** gains international attention with the publication of "From Slavery to Freedom," an enduring survey of African American history.

## 1948

\* President Harry Truman integrates the U.S. Armed Forces under an executive order number 9811, which does away with a segregated military. By 1950 and the start of the Korean War, integration proceeded rapidly.

\* **Reginald Weir** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black tennis player to play in the U.S. indoor lawn tennis association tournament. He was a doctor from New York.

\* **Harold Nicholas**, a Black tap dancer, breaks the color barrier by starring in the film "The Pirate" with Gene Kelly. Up until then, Blacks were not allowed to have speaking parts or scenes with White co-stars. Nicholas was praised by Fred Astaire for his footwork in the 1943 movie "Stormy Weather" in which Mr. Astaire said it was the greatest movie musical number he had ever seen. Nicholas appeared in over 50 movies including "The Five Heartbeats" in 1991.

\* **Alice Coachman** of New York becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to win an Olympic Gold Medal by winning the high jump in the London games.

\* Apartheid is instituted in South Africa, which calls for the supremacy of Whites.

\* Negro League pitcher **Satchel Paige**, born Leroy Paige, enters the major leagues and would go on to become one of baseball's greatest pitchers. It is reported that Paige won 2000 of 2500 games in his youth.

## 1949

\* Not satisfied with Billboard magazine's label of "Race Records" for its Black music chart, Jerry Wexler, a White reporter at the magazine, coins the designation "Rhythm and Blues."

\* "WERD" becomes the first Black owned radio station in the U.S. transmitting from Atlanta, Georgia.

\* **Wesley A. Brown** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from the Annapolis Naval Academy.

\* Singer **Juanita Hall** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive a Tony award, for her role as Bloody Mary in the musical "South Pacific."

\* **Jackie Robinson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win the leagues "Most Valuable Player" award.

\* **Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong**, jazz trumpeter becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to preside over the New Orleans Mardi Gras.

## 1950

\* **Ralph J. Bunche** is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as United Nations mediator in the Arab-Israeli dispute in Palestine making him the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive the award.

\* **Gwendolyn Brooks** is awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry for "Annie Allen," becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black writer to win the award.

\* **Marvel Cooke** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> full-time Black female reporter at a mainstream newspaper, the "Daily Compass."

\* After refusing to disavow his membership in the Communist Party, **Paul Robeson**, a football player, singer, actor and activist, loses his passport.

\* **Charles Cooper** on the N.Y. Knickerbockers becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black signed by the NBA, followed by **Nat Clifton** in the same year. **Earl Lloyd** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to play in an NBA game.

\* **Arthur Dorrington** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to sign a professional hockey contract, originally with the N.Y. Rangers. He would go on to lead another team to a league championship in 1951.

\* **Althea Gibson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to compete on the world tennis tour.

\* **Ethel Waters** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman star of a network television show, Beulah.

## 1951

\* **William Thompson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive the Medal of Honor in the Korean War and the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive the medal since 1898.

\* Civil Rights leaders **Harry** and **Harriett Moore** of Tallahassee, Florida were killed on Christmas Day when a bomb exploded under their home.



\* **George W. Carver** is the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to have a National Monument and Park named after him, which was dedicated in Joplin, Missouri.

\* The Amos 'n' Andy show becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> TV show to have an all Black cast.

\* **Janet Collins** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black prima ballerina at the Metropolitan Opera Company.

\* **Thurgood Marshall** represents the NAACP in a discrimination suit against The Stork Club in New York when they refuse service to singer **Josephine Baker**.

## 1952

\* **Ralph Ellison** publishes his masterpiece, "Invisible Man," which receives the National Book Award in 1953.

\* Africans in Kenya rebel against British rule.

\* **Cora Brown** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman elected to the U.S. senate, Michigan.

## 1953

\* Blacks in Baton Rouge, Louisiana refused to ride public transportation in protest to the city's segregated bus system. This bus boycott became the sidebar in the struggle for equality and the 1<sup>st</sup> Black boycott in America.

\* **Don Barksdale** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to play in the NBA All-star game.

## 1954-1968: Civil Rights Movement



## 1954

\* The U.S. Supreme Court rules unanimously in *Brown vs. The Board of Education* that segregation in public schools violates the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution, overturning its 1896 decision in *Plessy vs. Ferguson*.

\* The movie "Egyptian" is released using White actors to portray Egyptians and Blacks as the servants of Egypt. This is a false representation of the true race and color of ancient Egyptians. This type of inaccurate history portrayal deprives modern Blacks of knowing their heritage and reinforces the images of Blacks being nothing more than slaves and servants to the White race.

\* **Benjamin O. Davis Jr.** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black general in the U.S Air Force.

\* **Jewel L. Prestige** becomes the 1st Black woman to earn a Ph.D in political science.

\* **Hank Aaron** begins his career in pro baseball.

## 1955

\* Chicago youth, **Emmett Till**, age 14 is abducted from his uncle's home and lynched in Money, Mississippi because he whistled at a White girl. Jet magazine publishes a picture of his mutilated corpse.



\* Statistics of reported lynchings in the United States show that between 1882-1951; at least 3,445 Blacks were lynched. This number only represents documented lynchings. Unreported lynchings most likely add a significant number to the total number of Blacks Lynched in the United States when considering the 400 plus years of oppression Blacks suffered under Whites prior to the first

documented lynching in 1882. The states with the highest number of lynchings were Mississippi, Georgia and Texas. Lynching continues to be associated with racial disputes. During the 1950's and 1960's, civil rights workers and advocates were threatened and in some cases killed by mobs.

\* **Rosa Parks** was finger printed by the Alabama Sheriff's Department after refusing to give up her seat on a bus for a White passenger. Rosa Parks, secretary of the Montgomery Alabama chapter of the NAACP, refuses to surrender her seat when ordered to by a local bus driver, leading to the "Montgomery Bus Boycott" of 1955-1956.



\* Opera diva **Leontyne Price** is triumphant in the title role of the National Broadcasting Company's "Tosca," making her the 1st Black to sing opera on television.

\* Singer and guitarist **Chuck Berry** travels from St. Louis, Missouri to Chicago, Illinois recording "Maybellene," an immediate sensation among teen-agers. The hit helps shape the evolution of rock and roll. Berry would go on to be inducted into the music hall of fame in 1986.

\* **August H. Martin** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Captain of a U.S. airline.

\* **Dorothy Dandridge** was nominated for an Oscar for her portrayal of Carmen in the film Carmen Jones.

\* **Marian Anderson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to sing a principal role with the Metropolitan Opera.

## 1956

\* **Percival Prattis**, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, becomes 1<sup>st</sup> Black admitted to National Press Club.

\* **Arthur Mitchell**, future director of the Dance Theatre of Harlem, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> and only Black dancer in the New York City Ballet.

\* Tennis player **Althea Gibson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win a major title – the Wimbledon doubles – as well as the French singles and doubles, and Italian singles. Gibson would go on to win the Wimbledon singles title in 1957.

\* **Nat King Cole** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win his own TV show.

\* **Dizzy (John Birks) Gillespie**, jazz trumpeter, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to make an overseas tour sponsored by the U.S.

\* The movie "Ten Commandments" is released telling the story of how **Moses** freed the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt away from **Ramses** around the time of the 18<sup>th</sup> Egyptian Dynasty. The all White cast distorts the true color of Egyptians once again. Ancient Egyptian records and Egyptian artifacts suggest that Moses was born an Egyptian with black skin whose name translated means child saved by water. Moses could have been an Egyptian who freed the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt after speaking to God on Mount Sinai where he was given the two tablets containing the 10 Commandments. The 10 Commandments were then carried in the Ark of the Covenant. Moses was able to free the slaves after releasing the 10 plagues onto Egypt. The 10<sup>th</sup> plague came to be known as Passover. Is it possible that Moses was an Egyptian and the Hebrews passed on their story making Moses a Hebrew just because he saved them? Moses was once the prince of Egypt and back in the true time period he would of have to have been Black in order to be a prince and have free roam of the palace among Egyptians. Somehow over time Moses and Queen Cleopatra VII became White according to Hollywood.

\* **Martin Luther King Jr.**, leads the Montgomery bus boycott which ends segregation on buses.

\* The Sudan gains its independence.

\* The U.S. Supreme Court rules that segregation of Montgomery, Alabama buses is unconstitutional.

## 1957

\* The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is established by **Martin Luther King Jr.**, and others to help local groups working for the full equality of Blacks.

\* President Dwight D. Eisenhower orders federal troops into Little Rock, Arkansas after unsuccessfully trying to persuade Governor Orval Faubus to give up efforts to block desegregation at Central High School. **Elizabeth Eckford** and eight other Black students known as the "Little Rock Nine" brave verbal and physical violence to attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas as the first Blacks to attend the all White School.



\* Fullback **Jim Brown** begins his professional football career with the Cleveland Browns. He would lead the NFL in rushing for 8 of 9 years.

\* **Charlie Sifford** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win a major PGA golf tournament by winning the Long Beach Open.

\* The Civil Rights Act of 1957 is passed protecting the voting rights of Blacks.

\* Ghana gains its independence.

\* **Althea Gibson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black tennis player to win a major title by winning both the women's singles and doubles championships at Wimbledon.

## 1958

\* The **Alvin Ailey** American Dance Theater is formed. Composed primarily of Blacks, the dance company tours extensively in the United States and abroad.

\* **Mahalia Jackson**, known as the "Queen of Gospel Song," joins **Duke Ellington** in his gospel interlude "Black, Brown and Beige" at the Newport Jazz Festival titled "Go Tell it on the Mountain."

\* **Willie O' Ree** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to play professional hockey.

\* **Ruth C. Taylor** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black flight attendant for a U.S. airline, Mohawk Airlines.

\* **Sidney Portier** is nominated for an Oscar for his role in the film "The Defiant Ones."

\* Boxer **Sugar Ray Robinson**, born Walker Smith, wins the middleweight title back for the 6<sup>th</sup> and last time by defeating Carmen Basilio.

\* Guinea gains its independence.

## 1959

\* **Juanita K. Stout** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to be elected to the bench as the judge of the common pleas court in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

\* Singer **Ray Charles** records "What'd I Say", which becomes his 1st million record seller and exemplifies the emergence of soul music, combining rhythm and blues with gospel.

\* Trumpeter **Miles Davis** records "Kind of Blue," often considered his masterwork, with composer-arranger-pianist **Bill Evans** and tenor saxophonist **John Coltrane**.

\* "Raisin in the Sun," by **Lorraine Hansberry**, becomes the 1st Broadway play written by a Black woman to be produced on Broadway. The show ran for 530 performances and received the New York drama critic's circle award. The 1961 film version features **Sidney Poitier** and receives a special award at Cannes.

\* Motown Records is founded in Detroit, Michigan by **Berry Gordy Jr.** "The Motown Sound" dominates Black popular music through the 1960's and attracts a significant White audience as well. This was the 1<sup>st</sup> record label owned by a Black to primarily feature Black artists who achieved crossover success.

\* **William "Count" Basie** and **Ella Fitzgerald** become the 1<sup>st</sup> Blacks to win a Grammy award, two awards each.

\* Baseball player and power hitter **Ernie Banks** wins the National League MVP award for the 2<sup>nd</sup> consecutive season. Banks became an 11-time all star and would go on to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977.

## 1960

\* The Sit-in Movement is launched in Greensboro, North Carolina when four Black college students insist on being served at a segregated lunch counter. **Ezell Blair, Franklin McCain, Joseph McNeil** and **David Richmond** stage a sit-down strike after being refused service at an F.W. Woolworth luncheon counter.



\* Black and White students form the "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee" (SNCC), dedicated to working against segregation and discrimination under **Marion Barry**.

\* **Moms (Jackie) Mabley** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman comedienne to have a best selling record.

\* The Civil Rights Act of 1960 is passed adding strength to the 1957 law.

\* **Wilma Rudolph** wins 3 gold medals at the Olympics in Rome.

\* 17 countries of Africa, to include: Congo, Cameroon, Zaire, Somalia, Niger, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Tanzania, gain their independence.

\* **Harry Belafonte**, singer, actor, civil rights activist and humanitarian becomes the first Black man to win an Emmy Award for his TV special "Tonight with Belafonte". This follows his Tony Award in 1953. He would go on to win a Grammy Award in 1985, The Leader for Peace Award in 1988 from the Peace Corps, and the National Medal of Arts Award in 1994. Belafonte has spent his life fighting for peace through education and music.

\* **Ruby Bridges** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black student to attend an all White school in the South when she is enrolled in the William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. She is escorted by U.S. Deputy Marshals for her protection.





## 1961

\* Freedom Riders test desegregation practices in the South. The Freedom Rides, sponsored by (C.O.R.E.) "Congress of Racial Equality" and (S.N.C.C.) "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee" encounter arrest and overwhelming violence, particularly in Alabama, leading to federal intervention. The riders were students who rode interstate buses to challenge segregation laws, *Boynton vs. Virginia*, (1960) 364 U.S. and to force the Kennedy administration to act.

\* **Whitney Young** is appointed executive director of the National Urban League. He builds a reputation for his behind-the-scenes work to bridge the gap between White political and business leaders and poor Blacks.

\* **James B. Parsons** of Illinois becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black federal judge in the U.S.

\* Basketball great **Wilt Chamberlain** scores 100 points in a single game to create an unbeatable record. The following year he became the 1<sup>st</sup> player to score more than 4000 points in a single season.



\* **Ernie Davis** from Syracuse University becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win the Heisman Trophy.

\* The Baton Rouge police (LA) disperse 1500 civil rights demonstrators with attack dogs and tear gas.

## 1962

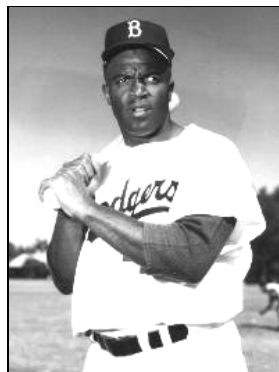
\* **James Meredith** is the 1st Black student to enroll at the University of Mississippi. On his 1st day on campus, U.S. Marshals escort him.

\* Sierra Leon, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda gain their independence.

\* **John J. O'Neil** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black coach in Major League Baseball of the Chicago Cubs.

\* **Bobo Brazil** of the NWA becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black professional wrestler to win a world heavyweight championship.

\* **Jackie Robinson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.



## 1963

\* **Medgar Evers**, Mississippi field secretary for the N.A.A.C.P. is shot and killed in an ambush in front of his home following a historic broadcast on civil rights by President John F. Kennedy.

\* Despite Governor George Wallace physically blocking their way, **Vivian Malone** and **James Hood** register for classes at the University of Alabama.

\* In Birmingham, Alabama police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor uses water hoses and dogs against civil-rights protesters, many of whom are children.

\* **Martin Luther King Jr.**, writes a Letter from a Birmingham Jail to 8 clergymen who attacked his role in Birmingham. Widely reprinted, it soon becomes a classic of protest literature

\* In Birmingham, Alabama, 4 Black girls attending Sunday school are killed when a bomb explodes at the 16<sup>th</sup> Street Baptist Church, a popular location for civil rights meetings.

\* Governor George Wallace of Alabama says, during his acceptance speech, "Segregation Forever" after being elected to a fourth term.

\* Under the leadership of **Jomo Kenyata**, Kenya achieves independence from Britain.

\* **Arthur Ashe** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to make the U.S. Davis Cup tennis team.

\* **Sidney Poitier** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win an academy award as best actor in the movie "Lilies of the Fields."



\* **Martin Luther King Jr.**, leads the March on Washington, D.C. for "jobs and freedom" and passage of the Civil Rights Act. King delivers his historic "I Have a Dream" speech before 250,000 Blacks that assembled from all over the nation.

\* **Elston Howard** of the N.Y. Yankees becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win the American League MVP award.

\* The movie "Cleopatra" is released telling the story of Julius Caesar, Marc Anthony and Cleopatra. The all White cast does an injustice to the true race of ancient Egyptians. The movie does however use Blacks to portray the servants of the White Egyptians.

\* President John F. Kennedy creates the Medal of Freedom, the highest award the country can bestow on a civilian. The first two recipients are Blacks **Ralph Bunche** and **Marian Anderson**.

\* **Malcolm X**, **Martin Luther King Jr.**, **James Baldwin** and others speak out against President Kennedy's administration for being inactive and ineffective against civil rights.



\* Zanzibar gains their independence.

## 1964

\* Boxer **Cassius Clay** defeats **Sonny Liston** in Miami Beach, Florida. Clay would soon announce that he had joined the "Nation of Islam" and change his "slave name" to **Muhammad Ali**.

\* **Malcolm X** leaves the Nation of Islam, announcing the formation of his own religious organization, The Black Nationalist Party. He makes the pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and modifies his views on Black separatism when he returns to heighten the political consciousness of Blacks.



\* **LeRoi Jones's** play "Dutchman" appears off-Broadway and wins critical acclaim. The play exposes the suppressed anger and hostility of Blacks toward the White culture.

\* Music composer **Quincy Jones** becomes the vice-president and 1<sup>st</sup> Black to hold a management position in the White owned Mercury Records. He is the CEO of Qwest Broadcasting and through his illustrious career he has amassed 76 Grammy nominations, 26 Grammy awards, 1 Emmy award, 7 Oscar nominations and the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award.

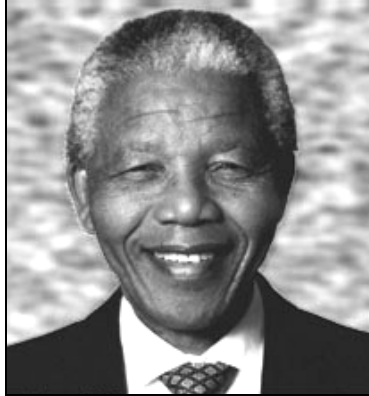
\* President Lyndon Johnson signs the **Civil Rights Bill** of 1964 into law, after it survived an 83 day senate filibuster, giving Federal law enforcement agencies the power to prevent racial discrimination in employment, voting and the use of public facilities. **Martin Luther King Jr.** shakes the president's hand.



\* **Martin Luther King Jr.** is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize becoming the youngest person ever at the age of 35. **Leontyne Price** and **A. Phillip Randolph** receive the Medal of Freedom.

\* **Martin Luther King Jr.** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black American to be honored as TIME Magazine's Man of the Year.

\* Eight South African leaders, including **Nelson Mandela** are sentenced to life in prison.



\* The 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment is ratified which abolished the poll tax, which was used as a means of preventing Blacks from voting.

\* The first wave of Black riots in the sixties occurs in New York and New Jersey.

\* **Romare Bearden**, considered perhaps the greatest modern Black artist, completes his African-American themed collage series "Projections."

\* **Stokely Carmichael** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to use the phrase "Black Power" as a slogan. He would go on to graduate from Howard University.

\* The "Freedom Summer" case occurs when three Mississippi Civil Rights workers, **James E. Chaney**, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, working to register Black voters, are killed by members of the "Ku Klux Klan" in Philadelphia. The racially provoked murder is dramatized in the 1988 film "Mississippi Burning". There was evidence at the trial to suggest the murder was engineered by a state agency and local law enforcement. Edgar Ray Killen was charged with the murders in 1967 but acquitted of all charges. Black voter registration will rise by 60% in Mississippi due to the efforts of SNCC, CORE and the NAACP.

\* Jazz saxophonist **John Coltrane** records his masterpiece "A Love Supreme."

\* Malawi and Zambia gain their independence.

## 1965

\* The Motown group **Diana Ross** and **The Supremes** start a run of 5 consecutive number 1 hits with "Stop! In the Name of Love."

\* The all Black Texas Western University basketball team coached by **Don Haskins** won the N.C.A.A. crown by defeating the all White University of Kentucky team coached by Adolph Rupp. Previously an all Black team had never played an all White team in an N.C.A.A. title game.

\* **Bill Cosby** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black man to star in a network TV series, I Spy.

\* **Jennifer Jackson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Playboy Playmate centerfold, March issue.

\* "Bloody Sunday" occurs after MLK organizes a protest march. The Federal Voting Rights Act is passed following the peaceful, 54 mile, march of 600 Blacks from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama to vote, which grabbed the nation's attention when State Troopers and a Sheriff's Posse brutally beat the participants at the Edmund Pettus Bridge and drove them back. The Federal Voting Rights Act outlawed practices in the South used to disenfranchise Black voters.



\* **Malcolm X** is assassinated at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, New York City. His autobiography is also published this year.

\* The Watts area of Los Angeles explodes in violence following the arrest of a young Black male motorist charged with reckless driving. At the riot's end, 34 people are dead, 1,032 injured and 3,952 arrested. \$225 million in property damage occurs. The

underlying cause of the riot was mass unemployment and poor living conditions among L.A.'s Blacks, combined with widespread racism.

\* Gambia gains their independence.

## 1966

\* Charting a new course for the Civil Rights movement, **Stokely Carmichael**, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, uses the phrase "Black Power" at a rally during the **James Meredith** march in Mississippi.

\* The Black Panther Party is founded in Oakland, California by **Huey P. Newton** and **Bobby Seale** to protect Black residents from police brutality. Although it develops a reputation for militant rhetoric and clashes with police, the group also becomes a national organization that supports food, education and healthcare programs in poor Black communities.



\* The African-American holiday of "**Kwanzaa**", lasting seven days (Dec. 26<sup>th</sup> - Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>) is patterned after various African harvest festivals, is created by **Maulana Karenga**, a Black studies professor at California State University at Long Beach. Kwanzaa comes from the African language of Kiswahili and means "The First Fruits of the Harvest." The 7 principles of Kwanzaa are referred to as Nguzo Saba. The colors of Kwanzaa are: Black is for the face of our people. Red is for the blood our people shed. Green is for the hope and the color of the motherland.





### The Principles of Kwanzaa:

1. **Umoja** (unity) to strive for and maintain unity in the family, community, nation and race.

2. **Kujichagulia** (self-determination) to define ourselves, name ourselves, create for ourselves and speak for ourselves.

3. **Ujima** (collective work and responsibility) to build and maintain our community together and make our sister's and brother's problems our problems and to solve them together.

4. **Ujamaa** (cooperative economics) to build and maintain our own stores, shops, and other businesses together.

5. **Nia** (purpose) to make our collective vocation the building of our community to restore our people to their traditional greatness.

6. **Kuumba** (creativity) to do as much as we can to leave our community more beautiful and beneficial than we inherited it.

7. **Imani** (faith) to believe with our hearts in our people, our parents, our teachers, our leaders and the righteousness and victory of our struggle.

### The Symbols of Kwanzaa:

1. **Unity Cup** - drink from the cup to honor African ancestors.

2. **Candleholder** - symbolizes stalks of corn that branch off like a family tree.

**3. Fruits, nuts & vegetables** - the harvest that nourishes the people of Africa.

**4. 7 Candles** - represents the 7 principles of Kwanzaa and for each day of the week.

**5. Mat** - the foundation upon which a community is built.

**6. Ear of Corn** - placed on the mat for each child present.

**7. Gifts** - educational and cultural gifts are given to the children on January 1<sup>st</sup>.

\* **Robert Weaver** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black U.S. cabinet minister when he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development by President Lyndon Johnson.

\* Botswana and Lesotho gain their independence.

\* **Donyale Luna** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black model on the cover of a Vogue magazine, British edition.

## 1967

\* President Lyndon Johnson appoints the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder to examine the root causes of racially based disorder and violence in American cities. The study finds that one underlying factor was that access to and the quality of health care, education, employment and social services for Blacks was significantly less than that of White Americans.

\* After being denied his seat in the Georgia State Legislature for opposing U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, Civil Rights activist **Julian Bond** is finally sworn in.

\* Singer **Aretha Franklin** releases a series of hits including "I Never Loved a Man", "Baby, I Love You", and "Respect", the last of which becomes something of an anthem for the Civil Rights movement.

\* Heavyweight champion **Muhammad Ali** refuses to submit to induction into the Armed Forces. Convicted of violating the Selective Service Act, Ali is barred from the ring, stripped of his title and sentenced to 5 years in prison.

\* **Bernard Kinsey** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black sales representative of Humble Oil (then a part of Exxon) and became the top salesman in the country in just 18 months.

\* Blues and rock guitarist **Jimi Hendrix** makes his spectacular debut at the Monterey International Pop Festival, following the successful release of his first album, "Are You Experienced?"

\* **Huey P. Newton**, co-founder of the Black Panther Party, is convicted of manslaughter in the death of an Oakland Policeman, leading to the rapid expansion of the party nationwide.

\* **Thurgood Marshall** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black appointed as a Justice to the U.S. Supreme Court.



\* Major **Robert H. Lawrence** of the U.S. Air Force becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black astronaut but died later that year in a jet crash.

\* **Charlie Pride** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black singer with the "Grand Ole Opry" while singing county songs.

\* **Edward W. Brooke** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black U.S. Senator since Reconstruction. He serves two terms as a Republican from Massachusetts.

\* **Charlie Sifford** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win a PGA tour event by winning the Greater Hartford Open Invitational.

## 1968

\* **Eldridge Cleaver**, the Black Panther Party's minister of information, publishes his autobiography, "Soul on Ice."

\* **Martin Luther King Jr.**, is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. The killing is followed by a week of rioting in at least 125

cities across the nation. Following the assassination of Martin L. King Jr., **Ralph Abernathy** succeeds him as president of the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference," carrying out the group's "Poor People's Campaign." James Earl Ray confesses to the crime, but there remain doubts that he acted alone.

\* The Kerner Commission Report concludes that the United States is moving toward two societies - one Black, one White, separate and unequal.

\* **Arthur Ashe** wins the singles title at the U.S. Open tennis tournament becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black male to win a major tennis title.

\* After winning gold and bronze medals at the Olympics in Mexico City, sprinter **Tommie Smith** and teammate **John Carlos** give a Black-Power salute during the awards ceremony, leading to their suspension by the U.S. Olympic Committee. The salute was to protest the suffering and mistreatment of Blacks in America dating back to slavery times.



\* **Shirley Chisholm** of New York becomes the 1st Black woman to be elected to Congress, defeating Civil Rights leader **James Farmer**.

\* **James Brown's** "Say it Loud - I'm Black and I'm Proud" becomes the #1 Rhythm and Blues hit in America.

\* **Marlon Brisco**, of the Denver Broncos, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black starting quarterback of the NFL. Brisco threw 14 touchdowns in his rookie year.

\* **James Earl Jones** wins a Tony award for his portrayal of boxer **Jack Johnson** in the play "The Great White Hope" and later stars in the film version in 1970.

\* Swaziland gains their independence.

## 1969-1999: The Modern Era

### 1969

\* Black Panther Party co-founder **Bobby Seale** is ordered to be bound and gagged by the judge in the Chicago conspiracy trial after Seale protests that he is being denied his constitutional right to counsel.

\* The Ford Foundation gives \$1 million to Morgan State University, Howard University and Yale University to help prepare faculty members to teach courses in African-American studies.

\* The U.S. Supreme court rules that schools must end racial segregation.

\* **Moneta Sleet** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win a Pulitzer Prize for his photo of Mrs. Martin Luther King at her husband's funeral.

\* **John B. McLendon** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black coach in the ABA when he signed with the Denver Nuggets.

\* **Della Reese** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to host a TV show, which was called the "Della Reese Show."

\* **Gail Fisher** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black actress to win an Emmy award.

\* Black Enterprise magazine begins publication, aimed at the growing Black middle class.

\* **Arthur Mitchell** starts the Dance Theater of Harlem for classical dance training of ballet which becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black classical dance company.

\* The Falcon of Marvel Comics' Captain America #117, September issue becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Superhero.

\* **Lillian Lincoln** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to graduate from the Harvard Business School.

### 1970

\* Baseball player **Curt Flood**, with the backing of the Major League Baseball Players Association, unsuccessfully challenges the "reserve clause" but initiates its eventual demise.

\* Hip-Hop "Grandfather" **Afrika Bambaataa** starts to deejay. Bambaataa is known as the "Godfather of Hip-Hop Culture," father of the electro-funk sound, founder of the Universal Zulu Nation and master of records.

\* The 1st Black floor trader on the New York Stock Exchange was **Joseph L. Searles** with the firm of Neburger, Loeb & Co.

\* In the 1970's **Idi Amin** horrified the world by murdering 300,000 Ugandans, expelling tens of thousands of others and turning the country's thriving economy into his personal bank account. He publicly executed his critics and opposition in front of a horrified crowd. He fled the country in 1979 to live in Saudi Arabia. The ongoing war in Nigeria claims 1 million lives.

\* **Maya Angelou** publishes, "I know why the caged bird sings" and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to have a screenplay published.

\* **Chris Dickerson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black winner of the "Mr. America" bodybuilding competition. Dickerson would go on to win a total of 15 titles in his career.

\* Comedian **Flip Wilson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to have a prime time TV show in his own name.

\* **Toni Morrison's** first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, is published.

\* **Carl Brashear** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black U.S. Navy Master Diver who was portrayed in the year 2000 film "Men of Honor."

## 1971

\* **Angela Davis** is arraigned on charges of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy for her alleged participation in a violent attempted escape from the Hall of Justice in Marin County, California in 1970.

\* **Samuel L. Gravely Jr.** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Admiral in the U.S. Navy.

\* **Jesse Jackson** founds Operation PUSH (People United to Serve Humanity), an influential movement emphasizing Black economic advancement and education.

\* **Satchel Paige** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Negro-League player elected to the baseball Hall of Fame.

\* Filmmaker **Gordon Parks** began making Black films known as "blaxploitation" films. The first film is Shaft which is followed by a wave of similarly themed films. These films targeted urban Black audiences that took place in the ghetto dealing with pimps, drug-dealers and hit-men. These films re-enforced White stereotypes of Blacks as illiterate criminals, but were popular among Black audiences who could relate to the struggles of Blacks portrayed in the films.

\* **Bill Pickett** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black inducted into the Rodeo Hall of Fame.

\* Fifteen Black members of Congress form the Congressional Black Caucus to present a unified Black voice in Congress.

## 1972

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> National Black Political Convention was created in Gary, Indiana. Nearly 8000 Blacks attended the convention including 3000 official delegates in what came to be known as the "Gary Convention."

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> Black named to the NYSE Board of Directors was **Jerome H. Holland**.

\* **Frank Wills** discovers the Watergate Break-in that led to the impeachment of President Richard Nixon.

\* **Benjamin Hooks** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black named to the Federal Communications Commission.

\* The Equal Employment Opportunity Act is passed, prohibiting job discrimination on the basis of race laying the groundwork for affirmative action.

\* **Barbara Jordan** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman from a Southern state to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. She served three terms in Congress.

## 1973

\* **Kool Herc**, considered the "Father of Hip-Hop" and also known as **Clive Campbell**, deejays his 1st block party, playing soul, funk and R&B records on turntables.

\* From the Civil War (1861-1865) to the Viet Nam War (1964-1973),

86 Blacks have received the Congressional Medal of Honor which is awarded for bravery and is the highest military award possible and given by the President.

\* **Shirley A. Jackson** received her Ph.D in physics and becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to graduate from M.I.T.

\* A.T. & T. pays \$28 million in back wages and unpaid raises to Black employees victimized by discrimination.

\* **Gloria Hendry** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Bond Girl in a James Bond movie, *Live and Let Die*.

\* **Gladys Knight and the Pips** produce a million-selling album "Imagination" and win 2 Grammy awards.

## 1974

\* Baseball player **Hank Aaron** hits his 715th home run, breaking Babe Ruth's record, which had stood since 1935.

\* Boxer **George Foreman**, previously undefeated in professional bouts, falls to **Muhammad Ali** in 8 rounds in Kinshasa, Zaire – the storied "Rumble in the Jungle."

\* The Supreme Court ruled that schools in White suburbs were not obligated to admit Blacks from the inner cities. This ruling undermined Brown vs. Board of Education and thus helped to continue segregation in schools.

\* **Beverly Johnson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black model on the cover of an American issue of Vogue magazine.

## 1975

\* The "National Association of Black Journalists" is founded in Washington, D.C., by 44 Black news reporters

\* Tennis player **Arthur Ashe** wins the singles title at Wimbledon becoming the 1st Black male to win the title.

\* **Lee Elder** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to play in the Masters Golf Tournament at Augusta, Georgia.

\* **Elijah Muhammad**, leader of the Nation of Islam, dies. After his son renames the organization and integrates it into orthodox Islam, Minister **Louis Farrakhan** reclaims and rebuilds the Nation



of Islam. Muhammad was born Elijah Poole in 1897 and led the nation of Islam from 1934 until his death.

\* **William V. Banks** heads the group that became the first Black owned TV station in the U.S. called WGPR-TV.

\* **Daniel "Chappie" James Jr.**, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black 4-star general in the military and is named Commander in Chief of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD).

\* **Desmond Tutu** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg.

\* **Donna P. Davis** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black female in the Navy's medical core.

\* **Frank Robinson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to manage a Major League baseball team and leads the Cleveland Indians to an opening day victory.

\* "The Jefferson's" becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black TV show and ran for 11 seasons.

\* Singer **Josephine Baker** dies.

\* **Barbara Jordan** & **Addie L. Wyatt** become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black women named as Time Magazine's Person of the Year.

## 1976

\* **Barbara Jordan**, a U.S. representative from Texas, delivers the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention, confirming her reputation as one of the most eloquent public speakers of her era.

\* **Rubin (Hurricane) Carter** and **John Artis** are freed from prison after serving 9 years for murder. It is found that their prosecution was racially motivated and evidence of their innocence was suppressed. The story is later told in the movie "The Hurricane" in 1999.

\* The first U.S. tour of **King Tut's** gold and jeweled artifacts begins and launches the era of museum blockbuster shows.

## 1977

\* **Alex Haley's** "Roots: The Saga of an American Black Family" - 1976 is adapted for television, becoming one of the most popular shows in the history of American television portraying the history of African Americans and slavery. Haley received a special Pulitzer Prize for his novel.



\* **Benjamin L. Hooks** becomes the executive director of the NAACP, succeeding **Roy Wilkins**. Stressing the need for affirmative action and increased minority voter registration, Hooks serves until 1993.

\* **Clifford Alexander Jr.**, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be appointed Secretary of the Army.

\* **Joseph L. Howze** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Bishop of a Roman Catholic Diocese.

\* **Janelle Commissiong** of Trinidad & Tobago wins the Miss Universe pageant to become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to win the title.



## 1978

\* The Supreme Court outlaws inflexible Black "quota systems" in affirmative action programs, ruling that medical student

Allan Bakke had been unfairly discriminated against by the University of California at Davis because he was a White applicant.

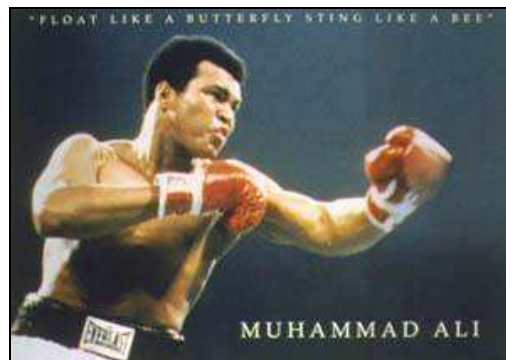
\* The Jonestown Massacre occurs in Georgetown, Guyana. 913 people, mostly Blacks, die after drinking cyanide laced cool-aide given to them by American Jim Jones. Some of the victim's were forcibly poisoned while others were shot by security guards. Jones established the People's Temple Sect in 1974 among San Francisco's Black community.

\* **Hazel Johnson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman appointed to the rank of General in the U.S. Military.

\* President Carter issued a Presidential Unit Citation for Extraordinary Heroism to the 761<sup>st</sup> (Black) Tank Battalion who fought under General Patton's 3<sup>rd</sup> Army during 1944-1947. The all Black unit was initially trained only as a propaganda stunt to get Blacks on the side of the war. They were used for battle and then they fell back into anonymity.

\* **Desmond Tutu** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black General Secretary of the South African counsel of churches.

\* **Muhammad Ali** wins the world heavyweight boxing title for a record third time.



## 1979

\* **Frank E. Peterson Jr.** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black General in the U.S. Marine Corp.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> ever rap records are released as "King Tim III" by the **Fatback Band** and "Rappers Delight" by the **Sugar Hill Gang**.

\* **Willie Mays** is inducted into the baseball Hall of Fame with 660 home runs, 24 all-star awards, 2 MVP awards, 12 gold glove awards and played in 24 all-star games.



\* Singer **Michael Jackson's** solo singing career begins with the release of the album "Off the Wall" followed by four more albums to reach into the 1990's. Michael would go on to win 13 Grammy awards and have 13 number one singles. His future album "Thriller" would go on to sell more copies than the combined efforts of Elvis Presley and the The Beatles. Michael would go on to be inducted into the "Rock and Roll" Hall of Fame twice and be listed in the Guinness Book of World Records due to musical achievements and being crowned the "King of Pop".

## 1980

\* **Stevie Wonder** releases "Hotter than July." The album featured the song "Happy Birthday", his effort to bring national attention to making **Martin Luther King Jr.'s** birthday a national holiday.

\* The Miami Riot erupts after 5 White police officers were acquitted of beating **Arthur McDuffie** to death following a high-speed chase in 1979. The 5 Officer's said McDuffie died from injuries from crashing his motorcycle. The coroners report disputed their testimony. A 6<sup>th</sup> officer testified that the other 5 officers were lying and in fact they had beat McDuffie to death with their flashlights. 855 people were arrested and 10 Blacks were killed.

\* **Robert L. Johnson** forms Black Entertainment Television (BET).

\* **Arthur Lewis** was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics and was the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to receive the award other than for peace.

## 1981

\* Civil rights leader **Andrew Young** is elected Mayor of Atlanta, an office he holds through 1989.

\* **Jennie P. Yeboah** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to earn a Ph.D in chemical engineering.

## 1982

\* Playwright **Charles Fuller** wins the Pulitzer Prize for his drama "A Soldier's Play," which examines conflict among Black soldiers on a Southern Army base during World War II.

\* **Michael Jackson's** album "Thriller" becomes the most popular album of all time, selling more than 40 million copies and surpassing the Beatles and Elvis Presley combined. Thriller would go on to produce 5 top singles.

\* **Louis Gossett Jr.**, wins the academy award for best supporting actor in the movie "An Officer and a Gentleman."

\* **Henry (Hank) Aaron** is inducted into the baseball Hall of Fame with 755 home runs, 25 all-star awards, 1 MVP award, 3 gold glove awards and played in 24 all-star games.



\* **Bryant Gumble** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to anchor a national TV news program - The Today Show.

## 1983

\* Writer **Alice Walker** receives the Pulitzer Prize for "The Color Purple" which is made into a movie in 1985 starring **Oprah Winfrey, Whoopie Goldberg Danny Glover.**

\* **Vanessa Williams**, Miss New York, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to be crowned Miss America.

\* **Harold Washington** wins the Democratic nomination by upsetting incumbent Mayor Jane Byrne.

\* **Richard M. Daley** and is elected the 1st Black Mayor of Chicago.

\* Civil Rights leader, **Jesse Jackson** announces his intention to run for the Democratic Presidential Nomination, becoming the 1st Black to make a serious bid for the presidency.

\* **Guion S. Bluford** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black in space aboard the space shuttle Challenger.

\* President Ronald Reagan signed legislation making the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday in January a national holiday called **Martin Luther King** Day. The holiday took affect in 1986.

\* ABC sportscaster Howard Cosell was fired from Monday Night Football after making racist comments about Black football players during a broadcast. He said something to the effect that a Black running back was moving as fast and smooth as a monkey.

## 1984

\* The Cosby Show, starring comedian **Bill Cosby**, becomes one of the most popular situation comedies in television history and is praised for its broad cross-cultural appeal and avoidance of racial stereotypes.

\* **Desmond Tutu** is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his campaign against apartheid.

\* **Oprah Winfrey** accepts a job to host A.M. Chicago, a morning show in the Windy City.

\* **Wynton Marsalis** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win Grammy awards for both classical and jazz compositions.

## 1985

\* **Lynette Woodard** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> ever woman to play for the Harlem Globetrotters.

\* **Donnie Cochran** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black member of the U.S. Navy Blue Angels precision flying team.

\* Statistics show that Blacks are 6 times more likely than Whites to be sentenced to prison for drug related crimes as there are more than 1 million Black men behind bars.

\* **Francis Arinze** of Nigeria, Africa is appointed to Cardinal Deacon by the pope. Arinze began his career in the church in 1958 when he was ordained as a priest.

## 1986

\* Playwright **August Wilson** receives the Pulitzer Prize for "Fences." He won again in 1990 for "The Piano Lesson." Both are from his cycle of plays chronicling the "Black American Experience."

\* **Desmond Tutu** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Archbishop of the Anglican Church in South Africa.



\* Doctor **Benjamin S. Carson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to successfully separate Siamese twins joined at the head.

## 1987

\* **Frederick D. Gregory** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to command a space shuttle.

\* **Aretha Franklin**, the "Queen of Soul" becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman inducted into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame.

\* **Whitney Houston** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> artist in history to score 7 consecutive number one hits.

\* **Thurgood Marshall** declares that Ronald Reagan has the worst civil rights records of any modern day president.

\* Superstar basketball player **Julius Erving** retires and becomes only the 3<sup>rd</sup> NBA player to have scored more than 30,000 points (30,026) in his career. Erving won 3 championship rings (ABA / NBA), played in 11 all star games, won 5 all star awards, 2 all star game MVP awards, 1 NBA MVP award and 3 scoring titles. Erving is considered to have been the main catalyst for the ABA-NBA merger in 1976. Erving was voted as one of the 50 greatest players in NBA history.



\* **Eddie Robinson** of Grambling State University receives the NCAA Division 1-AA coach of the year award. Robinson becomes college football's all-time winningest coach with a record of 408-164-15. He would go on to retire in 1997.



## 1988

\* Rap group **N.W.A.** introduces "Gangsta Rap" which expresses the Black experience of living in the ghetto with releases "Straight Outta Compton" and "Appetite For Destruction" from the album "Efil4zaggin."



\* **Florence Griffith-Joyner** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black women to win 4 track and field medals in Olympic competition at the Seoul Olympic Games in Korea. She won 3 gold and 1 silver medal.

\* **Debbie Thomas** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win a medal at a winter Olympic event by winning the bronze medal in figure skating.

\* CBS sportscaster, Jimmy "The Greek" Snyder was fired after he said that Blacks are better at sports than Whites because of slave plantation breeding techniques. Snyder said that slave owners would breed big Black men with big Black women to get big Black strong children.

\* **Doug Williams** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black quarterback to start and win a super bowl by leading the Washington Redskins over the favored Denver Broncos by the score of 42-10. A reporter asked Williams how long he has been a Black quarterback? Williams responded by saying "I have been Black all my life".

\* **Johnny Grier** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black NFL referee.

\* **Juanita Kidd Stout** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black female elected to a U.S. judgeship and 1<sup>st</sup> appointed to a state supreme court in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

\* **Eugene A. Marino** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Roman Catholic Archbishop in the U.S. at Atlanta, Georgia.

\* **James Cameron** opens a Black Holocaust Museum in Milwaukee, Wisconsin which explores the history and struggles of Blacks from slavery to the modern day. It is considered one of the first of its kind in the country.

\* Super Model **Naomi Campbell** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black model to make the cover of Vogue Magazine. Campbell would go on to become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black model to make the cover of Time Magazine. In 1991 Campbell was voted one of the 50 most beautiful people in the world by People Magazine. Campbell has made the cover of over 500 magazines.



## 1989

\* President George Bush Sr., appoints **Colin Powell** chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, making him the 1st Black officer to hold the highest military post in the United States.

\* Rap group **Public Enemy**, one of the most important and influential rap groups of the time, expresses the Black experience with releases "Fear of a Black Planet" and "Fight the Power" from the album "Fear of a Black Planet".

\* **Oprah Winfrey** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to own her own TV and film production company, HARPO Studios, Inc.

\* **Denzel Washington** wins the academy award for best supporting actor in the movie "Glory."

\* Hall of Fame player **Art Shell** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black head coach in the NFL of the modern era as the coach of the Oakland Raiders. He also played for the Raiders as from 1968-1982 and won 2 Super Bowl rings with the Raiders.

## 1990

\* **Whoopi Goldberg** wins the academy award for best supporting actress in the movie "Ghost."

\* **Nelson Mandela** is freed from a South African prison after 27 years.

\* **L. Douglas Wilder**, born in 1931, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black elected Governor of a state in U.S. history by being elected in Virginia.

\* The GAO reports that the death penalty in U.S. prisons is racially biased.

\* Namibia gains their independence.

\* **Carol Gist** of Michigan wins the Miss USA pageant to become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win the title.

## 1991

\* The Senate votes 52-48 to confirm the nomination of Justice **Clarence Thomas** to the Supreme Court after a confirmation hearing that focuses on charges of sexual harassment by former aide, **Anita Hill**. Hill's case was dismissed as unfounded. Thomas would go on to fill the seat of **Thurgood Marshall**.

\* President George Bush Sr., signs the **Civil Rights Act** of 1991, strengthening existing civil rights laws and providing for damages in cases of intentional employment discrimination, however it makes it more difficult for claimants to prove discrimination. Basically this lessens the ability of minorities and women to receive justice when they are discriminated against in the work place.

\* **Henry L. Gates Jr.** is appointed professor of humanities at Harvard University, where he builds the university's department of Afro-American studies.

\* Blacks have served and died for the United States in the military in every war from the American Revolution to the Gulf War in 1991. There are 10 major conflicts throughout history categorized as a "war" in which Blacks have served this country.

## 1992

\* **Rodney King** receives bruises and broken bones at the hands of 4 White Los Angeles Police Officers who beat him with riot batons after a traffic stop. Riots break out in Los Angeles sparked by the acquittal of the 4 White police officers who were caught on videotape beating him. The riots caused at least 55 deaths and \$1 billion in damage to the community.



\* **Mae Jemison** of Decatur Alabama becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman astronaut, spending more than a week orbiting Earth in the space shuttle Endeavour.

\* **Carol Moseley-Braun** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman elected to the U.S. Senate, representing the state of Illinois.

\* Black owned farms fall to 2498, a decline of 64% over the last 15 years. This is due in part because of discrimination from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in denying loans and subsidies to Black farmers.

\* Louisiana House Representative David Duke, a vocal White supremacist and self proclaimed wizard of the Louisiana KKK runs for President on the republican ticket.

\* The Supreme Court ruled that local schools, even if not in compliance with desegregation orders, should be released from court supervision because racial balance is not to be achieved just for its own sake. This ruling further undermines Brown vs. Board of Education and segregation continues.

\* State Farm Insurance settles a suit for \$157 million after discriminating against Black policyholders by charging them more than Whites.

\* **Rosa Parks** publishes "My Story". The story of her incident on the bus that started a civil rights explosion.

\* **Derek Walcott** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win the Nobel Peace prize in literature for his work in poetry "A Far Cry from Africa."

\* The "Rosetta Stone" school was formed to teach people a natural way to learn languages based on the Berlitz method of 1878 which

was adopted from the ancient Egyptian Rosetta stone. The Rosetta stone was carved in 192 BC used for script for important or religious documents for the rulers of Egypt. The stone was found in 1799 in a village in the Delta called Rosetta and translated in 1822 by Jean Francis Champollion.

## 1993

\* Poet **Maya Angelou**, author of the autobiographical work "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," composes and delivers a poem for the inauguration of President Bill Clinton.

\* **Kenya Moore** of Michigan wins the Miss USA pageant.



\* **Cornel West**, a progressive post-modern philosopher, finds a mainstream audience with the publication of "Race Matters," which examines the Black community around the time of the 1992 Los Angeles riots.

\* Poet **Rita Dove**, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Thomas and Beulah", is chosen as poet laureate of the United States.

\* Writer **Toni Morrison** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black winner of the Pulitzer Prize for literature for her fiction work called "Beloved."

\* **Nelson Mandela** accepts the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of all the South Africans who have suffered and sacrificed in the name of freedom.

\* Restaurant chain Denny's settles several suits for \$45.7 million after denying Black customers service just because of their race.

\* President William J. Clinton appoints 5 Blacks to key cabinet positions. **Hazel O'Leary** (Energy), **Michael Espy** (Agriculture), **Ronald Brown** (Commerce), **Jesse Brown** (Veteran's Affairs), and **Jocelyn Elders** (Surgeon General). Elders becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black

appointed to the position of U.S. Surgeon General. Elders holds the rank of three-star Admiral and a master's degree in medicine.



## 1994

\* Tribal war erupts in Kibye, Rwanda between the Hutu and Tutsi tribes killing 7000 people in an act of genocide. Over the next 100 days an estimated 800,000 Africans were killed thru tribal fighting and ethnic cleansing between the two tribes. Three Rwandan journalists are accused of inciting genocide between the two tribes.

\* **Nelson Mandela** takes office as South Africa's 1<sup>st</sup> Black president.

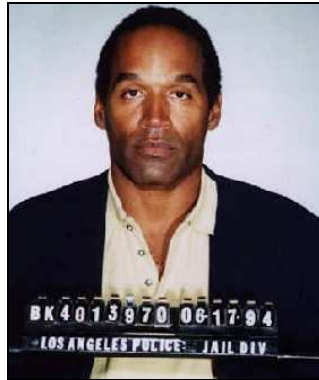
\* The movie "Stargate" is released. An Egyptologist discovers a space portal that leads to another planet that contains pyramids and the origins of the Egyptian civilization. The ruler of the planet and the Egyptian civilization is an alien who enslaves humans and is able to assume human appearance. A TV series is made from the movie. The movie denies the possibility that the Egyptian civilization emerged from the Black race in Africa by suggesting that aliens are the true founders of the Egyptian civilization.

\* 21 years after the fact, White Supremacist, Byron DeLa Beckwith is found guilty of the murder of **Medger Evers**.

## 1995

\* In one of the most celebrated criminal trials in American history. The, Heisman winning, retired running back **Orenthal J. Simpson** is acquitted of the murders of his ex-wife Nicole Brown-Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman. The family of Nicole sued Simpson civilly for the murder of their daughter. Newsweek magazine portrayed Simpson on the cover of their magazine as a sinister Black murderer of White women by making the color of his

skin much darker than it actually was and casting a dark shadow on him by manipulating the lighting.



\* Minister **Louis Farrakhan**, leader of the Nation of Islam, rises to the height of his influence as the most prominent organizer of the "Million Man March" of Black men in Washington, D.C. for the purpose of telling Black men to improve their families and community.

\* **Kweise Mfume** is elected as the President and CEO of the N.A.A.C.P.

\* Between 1995 and 2001, the Cincinnati Police Department killed 15 Black males between the ages of 12-42 years old in what they call justifiable shootings.

\* **Chelsi Smith**, Miss USA from Texas, wins the Miss Universe pageant.

## 1996

\* **Michael Johnson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black and man of any race to win gold medals in the 200 and 400 meter Olympic sprint, setting a 200-meter world record of 19.32 seconds.

\* Texaco settles a racial discrimination suit for \$176 million after it was discovered that Blacks had been denied promotions and pay increases because of their race. The suit grew to cover 1400 Black employees.

\* Amid growing racial tension in the South, nearly 40 Black churches are burned by racist White mobs.

\* **Cuba Gooding Jr.**, wins the academy award for best supporting actor in the movie "Jerry Maguire."

\* **Carl Lewis** ends his Olympic career in Atlanta, GA by winning his 9<sup>th</sup> gold medal overall. Lewis retired with 9 gold and 1 silver Olympic medals. Lewis also won 8 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze medal in the world championships. He won 4 gold medals in the same Olympic Games in 1988 and a gold medal in the same event (long jump) in four consecutive Olympic Games.



\* **Jackie Joyner-Kersey** ends her Olympic career by boasting 7 Olympic medals including 3 gold medals. She won back-to-back heptathlons in 1988 and 1992 and won a medal in four straight Olympic games (1988-1996). She holds the world record in the heptathlon.

\* **Ebonics** is created: A Resolution of the Board of Education to devise a program to improve the English language acquisition and application skills of Black students concluded whereas, numerous validated scholarly studies demonstrate that African American students as part of their culture and history as African people possess and utilize a language described in various scholarly approaches as "Ebonics" (literally Black sounds) or Pan African Communication Behaviors or African Language Systems; and Whereas, these studies have also demonstrated that African Language Systems are genetically based and not a dialect of English.

\* While incarcerated on death row in San Quentin Prison for murder, **Stan "Tookie" Williams**, the co-founder of the Los Angeles based street gang - Crips, publishes his first of seven books for children by speaking out against gangs and violence. Williams was twice nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize and once for the Nobel Prize for Literature. Williams now plays a role in a truce between the Crips and Bloods. Williams was convicted of murder in 1981 after killing 4 rival gang members in the escalating war between the Crips and Bloods.





### Black on Black Violence: By Stan "Tookie" Williams

A process of Black survival in a White World: "The core of Black on Black violence is an embedded sense of self-hate created because of racism. Anytime an individual is spoon-fed derogatory images of himself and his race, after a period of time the individual starts to believe those images. The images are stereotypes depicting that the majority of Blacks are buffoons, functioning illiterates, promiscuous, violent, welfare recipients and indigent criminals. Unfortunately too many Blacks buy into this and believe that those stereotypes are true. Blacks then lash out on those individuals that fit those stereotypes. Basically Blacks try to obliterate those images and individuals that perpetuate the racist stereotypes to rid themselves of the self-hate monster that subconsciously stalks them."

\* Nigeria wins the Gold Medal for soccer in the Olympics.

\* **Jesse Jackson** states the death penalty is essentially an arbitrary punishment. There are no objective rules or guidelines for when a prosecutor should seek the death penalty, when a jury should recommend it, and when a judge should give it. This lack of objective, measurable standards ensures that the application of the death penalty will be discriminatory against racial, gender, and ethnic groups.



## 1997

\* Golfer **Tiger Woods** wins the Masters, becoming the 1st Black to capture the prestigious golf tournament.

\* Jazz trumpeter **Wynton Marsalis** wins a Pulitzer Prize for "Blood on the Fields" becoming the 1st jazz artist to win the award.

\* Haitian immigrant **Abner Louima** is beaten repeatedly and sodomized with a broomstick by White Police Officers in a New York Police Department holding cell. Louima settled a \$9 million suit for Civil Rights violations under the color of authority.



\* California upholds proposition 209, which constitutionally outlaws affirmative action programs, which brings an end to efforts to improve employment and educational opportunities to minorities and women.

\* The Million Women March takes place in Philadelphia to address the barriers Blacks face in America.

\* 3 million Africans died in conflicts unleashed by war in the Congo during attempts to overthrow **Mobutu Sese Seko**, a longtime partner of the U.S. government.

\* Nationwide Insurance Company settles a \$100 million suit for discrimination against Black policyholders by charging them more than Whites.

\* The movie "The Fifth Element" is released suggesting that the ancient Egyptian culture is the result of aliens from another world. This is another denial about the truth that ancient Egyptians were from Africa and they were Black.

\* Super Model **Tyra Banks** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black model to make the covers of Sports Illustrated Swimsuit Edition, GQ Magazine and Victoria's Secret and she did it all in the same year.



## 1998

**David Satcher**, a four-star Admiral in the U.S. Navy, is appointed to the office of U.S. Surgeon General making him the 1<sup>st</sup> Black male to hold the position. Satcher holds a Ph.d. in medicine.



\* DNA evidence reveals that Thomas Jefferson probably fathered children with at least one of his slaves, **Sally Hemings**. Hemings had 6 children of mixed race.

\* **J.C. Watts**, a congressman from Oklahoma, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to be elected to a position of leadership in the Republican Party.

\* **James Byrd Jr.** is chained to the back of a pick-up truck and dragged 3 miles to his death by three White men in Jasper, Texas. Byrd was alive during most of the ordeal until his head was separated from his body after it disintegrated. The three KKK members were convicted of murder.

\* Three White New York City public safety officers build, enter and ride on a float in the New York Labor Day parade. The float is called "Black to the Future - 2098" which depicts the three men wearing "Blackface" to depict "Jim Crow" and dragging a black dummy behind the float which is meant to represent **James Byrd Jr.**, of Jasper, Texas. The three men claim it is their right under the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment.

\* President Bill Clinton established the Tuskegee Airmen National Historic site at Moton Field in Tuskegee Alabama.

\* **Tyisha Miller** is killed by 4 White Riverside Police Officers as she awoke in a vehicle with a gun in her lap. She was shot 12 times. The officers had conflicting stories of what happened but they were all cleared of the shooting. Toxicology tests on Miller revealed that she had been drugged with GHB, the date rape drug. Miller awoke, and probably had no idea the gun was in her lap, just as officers arrived on scene to do a welfare check on an unconscious person sitting in a car. Miller was not holding the gun or pointing it at the officers but they had already seen it. They began to shoot her without trying to access or handle the situation.



\* NBA superstar **Michael Jordan** leads the Chicago Bulls to their 6<sup>th</sup> NBA title.

\* **Wendy Fitzwilliam** of Trinidad & Tobago wins the Miss Universe pageant.

## 1999

\* Threatened with a Federal lawsuit, New Jersey agrees to new procedures to ensure that their State Police do not target minorities when making traffic stops. Authorities across the nation, including California and others, face scrutiny for racial profiling.

\* **Amadou Diallo**, an unarmed African immigrant, is shot and killed by 4 White Police Officers of the New York Police Department as he was entering his apartment. The 4 officers fired 41 shots at Diallo hitting him 19 times. The officers claimed Diallo was holding a gun, but Diallo died holding his wallet to identify himself in an effort to comply. All the officers were exonerated of any wrong doing.



\* A group of Black farmers wins a suit against the U.S. Department of Agriculture for discriminating against them in giving out loans and subsidies because of their race. The case stemmed from 1000 Black farmers filing suit in 1996 to 22,000 farmers by 1999. \$50,000.00 was paid to each farmer for a total settlement of \$650 million. Another 73,000 farmers claim they were shut out because the settlement deadline wasn't advertised widely enough, according to a report by the Environmental Working Group.

\* The movie "Cleopatra" is released for TV. The re-make does insult to the true race and color of ancient Egyptians by portraying Cleopatra as a light skinned Arabic looking queen. The injustice by Hollywood of constantly misrepresenting the true color and race of ancient Egyptians in movies continues the denial of Black heritage and the greatness of the ancient Egyptian culture.

\* **Mpule Kwelagobe** of South Africa wins the Miss Universe pageant.

\* Home Depot pays out \$12 million in a lawsuit to Black employees who were denied promotions and treated differently than White employees.

\* **Nelson Mandela** retires.

\* **Rosa Parks** is awarded the Congressional Gold Medal.

## 2000 and Beyond: The New Millennium

### 2000

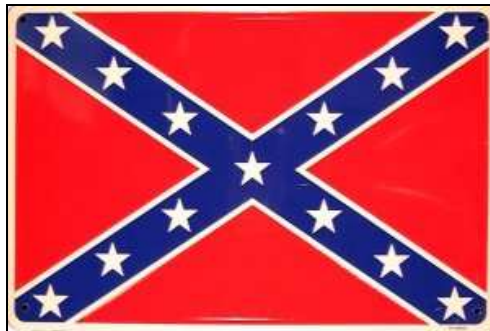
\* Golfer **Tiger Woods** matches the record of Ben Hogan in 1953 by winning 3 professional major championships in the same year. Woods also becomes the 1st person since Denny Shute in 1936-1937 to win the PGA Championship in consecutive years. In winning the British Open, Woods becomes the youngest player to complete the career Grand Slam of professional major championships.

\* The U.S. census reports that the Black population reaches 36 million in the U.S.

\* Tennis player **Venus Williams** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win Olympic gold medals in tennis for both singles and doubles. Williams also wins the singles title at Wimbledon becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to do so since **Althea Gibson** in 1958.

\* As of the year 2000 dating back to 1876, 2073 Blacks have attained Ph.D.'s in science. From 1876-1969, 587 were issued, from 1960-1969, 214 were issued and from 1983-2000, 1272 were issued.

\* After a massive protest rally and NAACP boycott, The Governor of South Carolina is forced to remove a Confederate flag from atop of the dome of the Statehouse. The flag is a reminder of slavery for Blacks. The Governor claims it is southern heritage. That heritage is the institution of slavery.



\* The Coca-Cola Company pays out \$156 million to 2000 Black employees for racial discrimination, denial of promotions and no pay increases.

\* The Adam's Mark Hotel chain pays \$8 million for discriminating against 5 Black guests after charging them more for rooms and giving fewer amenities than White guests.

\* Lockheed Martin is sued by 41 Black employees after they endured racial taunts, pay discrimination, denied promotions, found KKK literature at their work stations and was subjected to racial epithets.

\* Wonder Bread pays out \$120 million in a lawsuit by Black employees who were discriminated against at the Wonder Bread plant by being treated differently than White employees and subjected to racial epithets.

\* **Lynette Cole** of Tennessee wins the Miss USA pageant.

## 2001

\* President George Bush Jr., names **Colin Powell**, Secretary of State making him the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to hold the office and **Condoleezza Rice** National Security Adviser making her the 1<sup>st</sup> Black and female to hold the office. **Rod Paige** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Education Secretary.



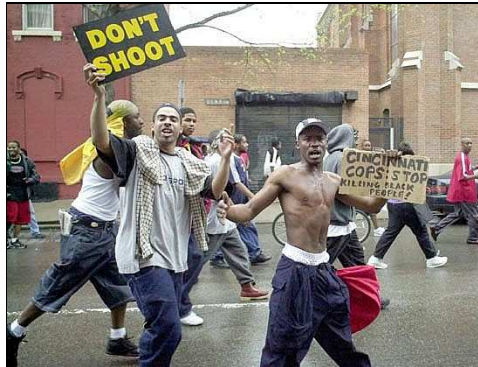
\* **Robert Johnson**, BET founder, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to make the Forbes list of the world's richest people.

\* **Kenneth Chenault** of AMEX, and **Franklin Raines** of Fannie Mae, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Blacks appointed CEO of fortune 500 companies.

\* Xerox is hit by a \$12 million class action lawsuit for racial discrimination toward 1100 Black former employees who were discriminated against in the manner how sales territories are assigned, unpaid commissions, along with other issues and discriminatory practices.

\* Violence erupts in Cincinnati, Ohio over a White Police Officer's fatal shooting of an unarmed Black teenager **Timothy Thomas**. Citing a "clear and present danger," Mayor Charlie Luke declares a state of emergency and imposes a curfew. The officer was acquitted of any wrongdoing.





\* The U.S. Department of Justice reports that Blacks are far more likely to be incarcerated than Whites or Hispanics. For every 100,000 people in the United States, 3535 Blacks were locked up compared to 1177 Hispanics and 462 Whites. The 3 states with the highest incarceration rates were Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

\* The Commonwealth Fund Survey on healthcare in America found that even if racism ended tomorrow, the effects would persist for generations. The consequences of the profound poverty that discrimination has engendered on Blacks along with widespread attitudes that encourage racism and prejudice, will take time and commitment to change. Blacks still find themselves on the lower rungs of the socio-economic scale and therefore face the crippling effects of both racism and classism, which often reinforce and legitimize each other.

\* **Agbani Darego** of Nigeria, Africa becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to be crowned Miss World.

\* Apple Computer is hit with a \$40 million suit for racial discrimination and wrongful termination of a Black product design engineer.

\* Nissan, GM, Chrysler, Toyota and Ford motor companies were hit with class-action lawsuits in 33 states including California because Black customers paid more than White customers with identical credit ratings when taking out auto loans.

\* The United Postal Service (UPS) settles a suit for \$8.2 million with 5000 Black employees for wrongful terminations and harsh differential treatment in comparison to White employees.

\* **Barry Bonds** breaks pro baseball's single season home-run record with 73.



\* **Tiger Woods** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> golfer in history to simultaneously hold all four PGA titles.

\* Bishop **Wilton Gregory** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black bishop to be elected president of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.

\* **Kirby Puckett** is elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. Puckett led the Minnesota Twins to World Series titles in 1987 and 1991. He won 10 all-star awards, 6 gold glove awards and 1 MVP award.

## 2002

\* April marks the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the start of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

\* Actress **Halle Berry** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to win an Academy Award for best actress in the movie "Monster's Ball." **Denzel Washington** wins an academy award for best actor in the movie "Training Day." He is the only Black to win the award since 1963 when **Sidney Poitier** played in "Lilies of the Fields." 2002 also marked Washington as the entertainer of the year.



\* The Baltimore Ravens appoint **Ozzie Newsome** as their general manager making him the 1<sup>st</sup> Black general manager in the NFL. Newsome is a NFL Hall of Famer who played for the Cleveland Browns from 1978-1990.

\* Dating back to 1929, 32 African Americans have been awarded or nominated for an academy award (Oscar) in the categories: best supporting actress, best supporting actor, best actress and best actor.

\* The Slavery Reparations Coordinating Committee, led by prominent Black lawyers and activists, announces plans to sue companies that profited from slavery.

\* Republican Senator Trent Lott signaled his support for segregationist groups in a speech before the G.O.P. - In 1990 he attended a meeting with a White supremacist group and stated that they stand for the right principles and right philosophy.

\* Officer Jeremy Morse, of the Inglewood Police Department, was fired for "assault under color of authority" after he was videotaped slamming 16-year-old **Donovan Jackson** on the hood of his patrol car and punching him in the face while he was handcuffed. Morse's partner, Bijan Davvish was fired for allegedly filing a false report about the incident.

\* **Robert L. Johnson**, founder of BET, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black majority owner in the NBA by obtaining the Charlotte Hornets.

\* The Sara Lee Corp. pays \$3.5 million to 139 Black employees who were subjected to racial slurs, frequent drug tests, given extra duties and denied promotions.

\* The MetLife Insurance Company settled a \$250 million suit after discriminating against Black policyholders by charging Blacks more than Whites and for selling inferior policies door to door in Black neighborhoods.

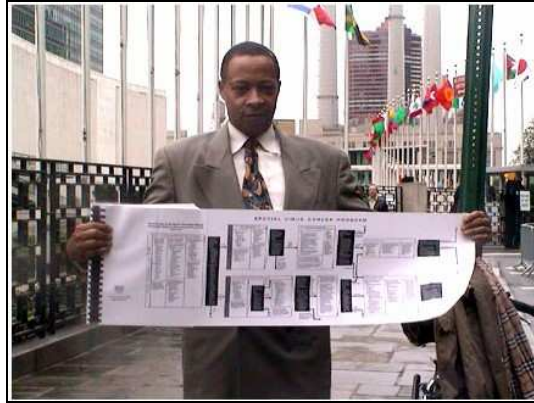
\* The Waffle House settled a \$275 million racial discrimination suit filed by four Blacks.

\* Evian Water settles a \$1.25 million suit because Black delivery drivers were paid less than White drivers.

\* NASA settles a \$3.75 million suit because Blacks were unfairly denied promotions.

\* **Dr. Boyd E. Graves** reveals to the world that he obtained the 1971 AIDS flowchart (Special Virus Cancer Program) he obtained from the U.S. Government by the Freedom of Information Act. The chart outlines the creation of the HIV virus by the U.S. Government and its target release area of Africa to specifically target Blacks. The virus mutated and now attacks all races. Dr. Basil E. Wainright, Physicist & Three Time Nobel Nominee, Nairobi, Kenya believes that if AIDS is not deactivated within 66 years there will be no Blacks left in Africa (1999). Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS says the HIV/AIDS virus is the result of many steps in the laboratory and was no accident. It is believed that the virus was created to control the Black population and third world countries all over the world to guarantee Whites obtain perpetual domination of the rest of the

human race because of their own fear of annihilation due to their numerical minority status among the world's population.



\* The Social Security Administration agrees to pay undisclosed millions of dollars to settle a suit by 2200 Black employees because of discrimination.

\* Bobsledder **Vanetta Flowers** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black gold medalist in the winter Olympics history.

\* **Blanche Bruce** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black dedicated with a portrait in the Senate hallway. Bruce was the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to serve a full term in the Senate from 1875-1881.

\* President George Bush Jr., has proclaimed the month of June to be "Black Music Month" in recognition for the critical part of American heritage Black musicians, singers and composers have contributed to our nation's history through music from gospel to hip-hop.

\* **Shauntay Hinton** of the District of Columbia wins the Miss USA pageant.

## 2003

\* Nike is hit by a \$7.6 million settlement in a class action lawsuit for racial discrimination against 400 Black employees who were subjected to racial slurs and purposely placed in lower-paying positions such as the stockroom and as cashiers. Store security was told to monitor the Black employees simply because they were Black.

\* According to U.S. Government and Department of Defense statistics, Blacks make up 12% of the U.S. population but account for 22% of the enlisted military force.

\* **Tiger Woods** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> player in 73 years to win the Bay Hill Invitational PGA golf tournament 5 times in a row.

\* **Oprah Winfrey**, HARPO Production Company founder becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to make the Forbes list of the world's richest people having a net worth of \$1 billion.



\* A U.S. Employment statistics survey reports that Blacks, on the average, earn 30% less than Whites in industries where a bachelor's degree is required. Blacks lose better jobs faster as middle-class work drops. The Black unemployment rate is rising twice as fast as that of Whites and faster than in any downturn since the mid 1970's recession. At the same time Hispanics are gaining better jobs.

\* **Elson S. Floyd** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black president of the University of Missouri. Floyd holds a doctorate in adult education.

\* According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Hispanic population in the U.S. surpassed the Black population by 1%. The Black population has not increased in percentage since the late 1800's where it was estimated to be around 12%.

\* Four Black men file a racial discrimination lawsuit against the Chicago Police Department for repeatedly being stopped and searched for weapons without cause or reason which is a clear violation of the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment of the Constitution. Attorneys for the case say they have received similar complaints for years.

\* Army Specialist **Shoshana Johnson** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black soldier and female captured as a P.O.W. in the war with Iraq. Jessica Lynch, who is White, is the second female soldier captured and taken as a prisoner of war. Although Lynch was held captive for less time than Johnson, Lynch made the cover of Newsweek magazine,

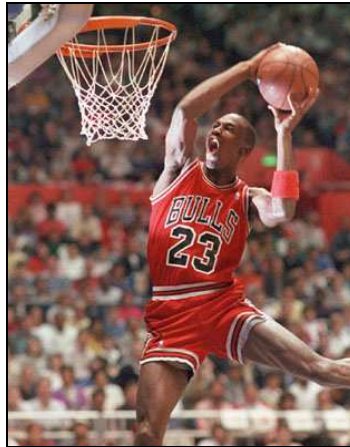
her family was interviewed on live TV and there was talk about making her story into a movie. Little to nothing has been heard of regarding Johnson. Johnson will receive \$700.00 a month less than Lynch in disability benefits when discharged. The Pentagon will not respond to Johnson family complaints of differential treatment. Once again America shows its true colors. "If you are White you are alright, if you are Black get back."



\* **Kevin Cohee** becomes the chairman and CEO of the largest Black owned bank in the nation after a merger between One United Bank and Unity Bank and Trust. The combined merger has assets of \$500 million.

\* KKK member, Ernest Avants, is convicted of killing **Ernest White** back in 1967 in Jackson, Mississippi.

\* NBA superstar **Michael Jordan** retires for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time of his career. Jordan finished his career with a rookie of the year award, 6 NBA championships with the Chicago Bulls, made the NBA's 50 greatest players list, won 2 Olympic Gold Medals, won 10 scoring titles, won 11 MVP awards, made the all star team 13 times, won 2 slam dunk titles, won defensive player of the year and 9 defensive first team awards, 10 first team awards, and was named the Associated Press sportsman of the year three times in a row. Jordan scored 32,292 points, 5633 assists and 6672 rebounds. He is arguably the greatest all around player in NBA history and he made the cover of Sports Illustrated 52 times.



\* Paleontologist Tim White, from UC Berkeley, re-affirms through genetic evidence that modern man arose in Africa between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago – and not from multiple locations in Europe and Asia. Migration would account for the finding of ancient human civilizations found outside of Africa. This view is supported by Rick Potts, director of the Human Origins Program at the Smithsonian Institute.

\* **Teresa Phillips**, of Tennessee State University, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> woman to coach a men's college basketball team.

\* **Vernice Armour**, Captain USMC, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman combat pilot in the history of the Marine Corp. She flies a Cobra attack helicopter.

\* Abercrombie and Fitch is hit with a Federal discrimination suit for discriminating against minorities by projecting and maintaining an all White image for their clothing line.

\* **Barry Bonds** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> player in Major League Baseball history to steal 500 bases and hit 500 homeruns. Bonds also wins his 6<sup>th</sup> National League MVP award making him the only player to win the award more than 3 times. Bonds is a 12-time All Star.

\* The story of "Julius Caesar" is made into a TV mini series. **Queen Cleopatra** is played by a White actress. This is another injustice done to Blacks as Hollywood continues to deny the truth about who Egyptians really were are what color their skin was.

\* Senator Strom Thurmond dies and leaves behind a secret. Thurmond was an outspoken segregationist who opposed Civil Rights while fathering a daughter, **Elsie Mae Williams**, by one of his former Black servants **Essie Butler**. Thurmond spent his political career

publicly making Blacks miserable while he spent his private life sharing the bed of a Black servant.

\* Target, Kit Kat and TNN release commercials promoting their product depicting Black men acting silly just as the "Jim Crow" stereotype of Blacks did in the 1800's. Citibank shows a commercial of a Black transvestite as an identity thief. A commercial for "A Drug Free America" shows a Black juvenile as a marijuana user. All these media releases continue to stereotype Blacks as inferior or criminals.

\* Tennis player **Serena Williams** wins her second Wimbledon tennis title by defeating her sister **Venus** in the finals.

\* R & B singer **Barry White** dies from complications with liver cancer.

\* President George Bush Jr., visits Africa in the face of civil war to prepare for the use of U.S. troops to stop the fighting. President Bush speaks out that slavery was one of the greatest crimes in history and its affects are still causing problems for Blacks today. President Bush asks congress for \$15 billion in AIDS relief. As civil war continues, the death toll surpasses 600 in just a few days. The region has been fighting for over 14 years as countless thousands have died. U.S. troops were never sent in to stop the civil war. It was not reported if the promised money was ever sent to Africa. America has no reason of gain or interest to actively help Africa.

\* **Feraris Golden** of Florida was found dead hanging from a tree with his hands tied behind his back (Lynched). The police said it was a suicide and closed the case. Golden had been dating a White policeman's daughter.

\* **Erika Dunlap** of Florida is crowned "Miss America" 2004 by beating out 50 other women.

\* The National Bureau of Economic Research, using authors from University of Chicago and MIT, published a paper concluding that a person with a Black sounding name on a resume remains an impediment to getting a job. A study was done where 1300 classified ads were responded to with dummy resumes, the authors found that Black sounding names were 50% less likely to get a callback than White sounding names with comparable resumes. The study concluded that Black names are associated with lower socio-economic status. In a second NBER study, authors conducted a survey using 500 real resumes and responded to the same 1300

classified ads from the first study. The authors interchanged Black sounding names with White sounding names for the same resumes. The study concluded that regardless of the quality of the resumes featuring skills and experience, White sounding names are 30% more likely to receive a callback than a Black sounding name. The two studies concluded that Emily and Greg are more likely to be employed than Lakisha and Jamal. Cultural identity comes at the cost of a job for Blacks in America.

\* Rush Limbaugh of ESPN sports said that Eagles quarterback **Donovan McNabb** is overrated because the media wants a Black quarterback to succeed. Limbaugh resigned over the media frenzy fallout.

\* Three former Oakland Police Officers known as "The Riders" who were fired after being charged with 35 felony counts for corruption, kidnapping and assault towards Blacks were acquitted by a mostly White jury. Several of the jurors who wished to remain anonymous told local newspapers after the year long trial that their minds were made up before the trial started. Several jurors said that those Black victims were criminals with criminal records.

\* **Nathanial Jones** of Cincinnati, Ohio died from injuries after being beat with batons by 6 White Police Officers after falling down a hill into a parking lot. The Police arrived on scene and a fight ensued between Jones and the Officers. Autopsy results indicated that Jones had drugs in his system and an enlarged heart but the cause of death was listed as the struggle with Police.

\* **Kenneth Walker** of Columbus, Georgia was shot in the head and killed by Deputy David Glisson after a traffic stop in which Walker's car was said to fit the description of a car used for drug trafficking. Walker was ordered out of the car and told to lay on the ground. Officer Glisson said he could not see Walker's right hand and shot him in the head.

\* **Tiger Woods** wins his 5<sup>th</sup> straight PGA Tour player of the year award.

\* Former Notre Dame Heisman Trophy winner and Hall of Fame inductee Paul Hornung said during an interview that the Fighting Irish can improve their football fortunes by easing up on academic restrictions for Blacks because "we gotta get the Black athlete if we are going to compete with the other big colleges."



\* An Ohio insurance company agrees to pay \$1 million in a settlement for overcharging Blacks for burial insurance.

\* A study of the Auto industry concluded that car dealerships charge Blacks a higher interest rate for new car financing than they charge Whites.

\* **Bill Lester** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Nascar driver to have his face on a cereal box. Lester has an engineering degree from UC Berkley.

\* 419 Colonial-era slaves and free Blacks, which were uncovered in 1991 during construction of a federal office tower in Manhattan, were re-buried a short distance away from the market where some of them were once sold as slaves. The original grave site was a five acre burial ground that was closed in 1794 and long forgotten. It was the final resting place for an estimated 20,000 Blacks. In 1741, there was a slave revolt and some Whites fought alongside with the slaves. The punishment for those Whites was to be lynched and buried with Blacks in the cemetery.

\* There are 58 Blacks on Hollywood's walk of fame in the categories of acting, writing, music, directing and performing arts.

\* **Terrance Shurn** of Benton Harbor, Michigan is killed in motorcycle crash fleeing from police. 300 Blacks riot for 2 days requiring State police to respond to calm the civil unrest.

\* President George Bush Jr., issued guidelines barring Federal agents from using race or ethnicity in their investigations. This policy acknowledges that racial profiling exists and is a national concern, but it does nothing to stop it.

\* **Kamala Harris** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black district attorney in California and 1<sup>st</sup> female district attorney of San Francisco.

\* **Freddy Adu**, age 14, becomes the youngest player in the history of major league soccer when he signed a contract to play for the District of Columbia.

\* **Janna Scantleburg** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black women to join the Queen of Britain's mounted guard in London near Buckingham Palace.

\* **Michael Fuller** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Chief Constable of Kent, London.

\* **Jarome Iginla** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black captain in the National Hockey League to play for Canada's Calgary Flames.

\* **Grant Fuhr** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame. Fuhr helped the Edmonton Oilers win 5 Stanley Cups.

\* The music industry reports that the Billboard's Hot 100 top 10 singles spots were all filled by Black artists.

\* The Microsoft Corp. is hit with multiple discrimination suits by 8 Black employees totaling \$5 billion for being discriminated against through evaluations, denied promotions, paid less and being forced to resign at a higher frequency than White employees.

\* According to reports and studies from the Department of Education, America's Children and Building Blocks for Children: Black youths continue to face challenges in education, health care and are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. The figures show that Black youths have a higher rate of high school drop, enrollments in special education, are held back a grade and a higher rate of suspension and expulsion than White students. Black youths have a higher rate of arrests, detentions, placement in residential programs and admission to adult prison than White youths. Black youths suffer a higher rate of low birth weight, infant mortality, child mortality, obesity and have no health insurance than White youths.

\* **Dennis Archer**, the former mayor of Detroit, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black president of the American Bar Association. The ABA has over 400,000 members and was established in 1878.

\* Federal Express is hit with a multi-million dollar discrimination lawsuit by Black employees who claim they were treated differently than White employees in regard to promotion, compensation and discipline.

## 2004

\* **Barry Bonds** breaks **Willie Mays'** home run record hitting #661 to become 3<sup>rd</sup> on the All-time list behind **Hank Aaron** who has 755. Bonds wins his 7<sup>th</sup> MVP award and 4<sup>th</sup> in a row and passes the 700-homerun mark.

\* **Tiger Woods** won for the 40<sup>th</sup> time on the PGA Tour in just 149 starts. This is the quickest anyone has reached that milestone in PGA history. He earned \$1.2 million which is the biggest prize to date on the PGA Tour.

\* **Maryann Wyatt, Joe Moore** and other Historians from the California State University at Sacramento discovered documents and county records from all over the state dating back to the 1800's detailing that slavery existed in California even after California entered the Union as a free state in 1850.

\* The U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Labor has concluded that Blacks have fallen behind Latinos in total U.S. population and have a higher rate of unemployment and poverty as compared to Latinos and Whites.

\* A study of high school children across the U.S. determined that Whites on average receive grades of A and B while Blacks receive grades of C, D and F. This comes after 50 years since the Brown vs. The Board of Education ruling in 1954.

\* The Cracker Barrel Restaurant chain faces a \$100 million civil lawsuit after the Department of Justice concluded that 50 restaurants across 7 states had engaged in blatant racial discrimination against 100 Blacks by segregating them from White customers or refusing to serve them. Cracker Barrel denies the allegations and has taken a "so what" position if the lawsuit prevails.

\* The Taylor County High School in Albany, Georgia holds segregated Whites only prom. Blacks have their own separate prom.

\* **Ousmane Zanga**, an unarmed street vender, was shot and killed by NYPD officer Ryan Conroy and will face criminal charges for wrongful killing.

\* **Melody Hobson**, CEO, of Ariel Capital Management is highlighted as managing the largest Black investment company on Wall Street overseeing \$18 Billion in assets.

\* An undersea earthquake measuring a magnitude of 9.3 causing a tsunami in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand that kills 225,000. President Bush sends 35 million dollars in aide, supplies and manpower to help the devastated area. 54 countries and the World Bank donate 1.8 billion to help the area. The help was needed but it is curious that this kind of help or concern is not given to help Africa.

\* Rhythm & Blues / Punk Funk superstar star **Rick James** dies in his sleep. He was a Grammy winner and known as the King of Funk.



\* Rebel Arab Militias attack and impose a scorched-earth policy and kill over 70,000 Africans and displace another 1.2 million in the Darfar region of the Sudan as the local government and world takes no action the stop the genocide. It is estimated that 10,000 a month die from the situation. Disease and famine plague the region. The U.S. ignores the problems of Africa because it holds no strategic interest for the U.S. according to statements from U.S. Congressmen. The world sees Africa as one continent, but actually it is 56 different nations evolving at different rates heading toward democracy. Africa provides 18% of the oil and 70% of the chocolate imported by the United States.

\* In a government report on National Healthcare Disparities, there is significant inequality in quality of healthcare in the U.S. for Blacks as they are locked out of a health care system that treats patients based on skin color, socioeconomic status and geographic location. There have been more than 4 million preventable deaths since 1940 because of discriminatory practices that have had a devastating impact on the Black community.

\* Music great and winner of 12 Grammy's, **Ray Charles**, dies. The story of his life would be made into a movie and released in 2005 titled "Ray".



\* **Stanly Miller**, a Black male, is shown on news video footage being beaten in the head 11 times with a flashlight after giving up and being subdued by several Los Angeles Police Officers after he stole a vehicle and was stopped.

\* **Simmie Knox** of Little Rock, Arkansas is the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to paint an "official" presidential portrait. Knox painted former President Bill Clinton. Knox was born a sharecropper in 1935.

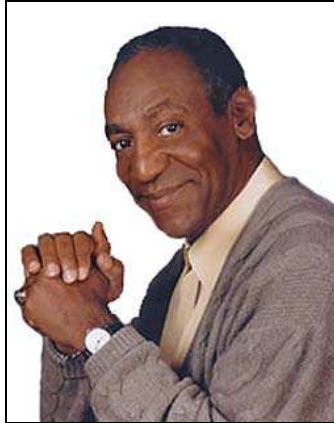
\* Jacqueline Duty, a Lexington, Kentucky high school senior designed and wore a sequence rebel flag as her prom dress but the school refused to allow her to enter the prom wearing the dress. Duty filed a lawsuit stating her 1<sup>st</sup> amendment rights were violated. Her actions caused her to lose several college scholarships because she is now deemed to be a racist. She doesn't see what the problem is.

\* **Kweise Mfume** steps down as President of the N.A.A.C.P.

\* Fifty years after the Supreme Court ruled against school segregation, integration and academic equality remain elusive for Blacks. Minorities and Whites are increasingly taught in separate schools and Blacks and Latinos often make do with limited resources and find themselves in classrooms with few non-minority faces.

\* The movie "Aliens vs. Predator" is released. The movie shows that alien beings discovered earth and taught primitive humans how to build the pyramids and was the basis for the culture of the time. Once again ancient Egyptians are denied their culture.

\* Actor & Comedian **Bill Cosby** speaks out against low income Blacks for not setting standards of morality and values and giving into the negative stereotypes that have haunted Blacks throughout history. Blacks have chosen to follow fame and fortune rather than education and hard work. Street culture has become confused with Black identity and culture, dooming many young blacks to mediocrity because these kids see a larger society as a distant fairyland with goodies they can never have unless they take them by any means necessary.



\* **Wangari Maathai**, an ecologist from Kenya, becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize through her greenbelt movement to plant trees in Africa. She also stated that she believes the AIDS virus was deliberately created in the West as a biological agent to target Africans.

\* **Aquil Abdullah** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black male to become a member of the Olympic rowing team.

\* **Maritza Correia** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to make the U.S. Olympic swim team.

\* President George Bush Jr., refuses an invitation to speak before the NAACP convention during his presidential re-election campaign.

\* Government hate crime statistics indicate that racial intolerance is on the rise. At present there are 762 active hate groups operating in the U.S. attempting to revive the principles of the Confederacy. These hate groups justify slavery as being God ordained.

\* **Phylicia Rashad** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black actress to win a "Tony Award" for a leading dramatic role in her portrayal of (Lena Younger) in "A Raisin in the Sun."

\* **Barack Obama** becomes only the 3<sup>rd</sup> Black to be elected to the U.S. Senate after Reconstruction.

## 2005

\* The Center for Disease Control reports that 50% of the reported AIDS cases in the U.S. are among Blacks while Blacks make up only 12% of the U.S. population. This unbalanced ratio is attributed to

drug addiction, poverty and poor access to healthcare among Blacks.

\* **Condoleezza Rice** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman named as Secretary of State, appointed by President George Bush Jr.



\* Former President Bill Clinton tells the world on national television that the only regret he has of his presidency was that the U.S. did nothing to help the people of Africa. He admits that he could have prevented thousands from dying from Arab rebel violence, starvation and disease in the Sudan.

\* The U.S. Senate issues an apology to Black Americans for failing to pass anti-lynching laws during the era when Blacks were lynched for no reason in the 1800's - 1900's. Seven Presidents requested the anti-lynching laws during that era but the Senate always blocked the passage of the law.

\* The world including the U.S. pours out its heart and support to help the victims (over 250,000) of the 2004 Tsunami disaster in the area of Indonesia, Sri Lanka and surrounding coastal countries while still ignoring the genocide that is occurring in Africa because of Arab rebels. It has been stated that the U.S. is trying to gain favor with the Islamic community by offering aid to a predominantly Muslim region of the world in order to help the war efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

\* **Serena Williams** wins her 7<sup>th</sup> Grand Slam singles title by winning the Australian Open.

\* **Liya Kebede** of Ethiopia becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black woman to land a coveted cosmetics contract with Estee Lauder. Despite this, runway shows still have and show a small percentage of Black super models

with the exception of **Alex Wek** of Sudan, **Naomi Campbell** of the U.S. and a few less prominent others. Black women have yet to tear down the race barrier of the super model world.

\* According to the FBI report, "Hate Crime Statistics," hate crimes against Blacks are nearly twice that of all other race groups combined.

\* According to the Justice Policy Institute report, "Racial Divide:" An examination of the Impact of California's Three Strikes Law on Blacks and Hispanics, Blacks are sentenced to life in prison nearly 13 times the rate of Whites.

\* **Reggie Fowler** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black owner of an NFL team by purchasing the Minnesota Vikings.

\* The Los Angeles Police shoot and kill 13-year old **Devin Brown** after a car chase. Apparently Brown stole the car and was joyriding with a friend. The unarmed Brown was shot at the conclusion of the chase. Brown's friend was arrested without incident.

\* **Sophie Okonedo**, **Jamie Foxx**, **Morgan Freeman** and **Don Cheadle** are nominated for academy awards as Blacks make up 25% of the nominees for this years Oscar ceremony. Comedian **Chris Rock** is the guest host speaker. **Morgan Freeman** goes on to win the best supporting actor award for "Million Dollar Baby" and **Jamie Foxx** wins the best actor award for the movie "Ray" as in (Ray Charles).

\* President George Bush Jr., posthumously awards baseball great **Jackie Robinson** the Congressional Gold Medal for his pioneer work in baseball and civil rights. Robinson's family will accept the award.

\* The Christian Coalition settles a multi-million dollar lawsuit with 12 Black employees who claimed they were made to enter the head quarters through the back door, barred from the employee lunchroom and excluded from prayer meetings and social events while White employees were openly accepted. The coalition paid out \$325,000 for silence from the Black employees.

\* The United Nations estimates that more than 80 million Africans will die from AIDS by the year 2025 if something isn't done to fight the disease. 25 million people in Africa are already infected with the HIV virus. The U.N. estimates it will take more than \$200 Billion dollars to save 16 million already infected and prevent another 43 million from getting the disease.



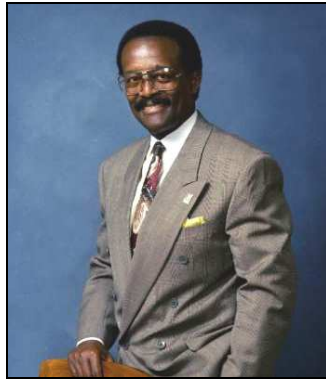
\* A team of U.S. and Ethiopian scientists has discovered the fossilized remains of what they believe is humankind's first walking ancestor, a hominid that lived in the wooded grasslands of the Horn of Africa nearly 4 million years ago. The specimen is the only the fourth partial skeleton ever to be discovered that is older than 3 million years. It was found after two months of excavation at Mille, 37 miles from the famous "Lucy" discovery.

\* Burger King releases a commercial for their new bacon crisp cheddar ranch burger. The burger grows on trees and is displayed by ditzy sex symbol women in an atmosphere of stupid comedy. A Black cowboy sings a silly melody while two more Black cowboys lay on a hilltop eating the burger in a dream like atmosphere. The whole scene portrays the Blacks as silly and lazy. The radio version of the commercial is a normal sounding serious release with the voice of a White sounding male.

\* Three unrelated high profile homicide cases occur in different states within 2 weeks of each other. The cases are: a shooting at a church, the killing of a judge's family and a shooting at a courthouse. All three cases receive media attention. Two of the three suspects are White, but the only suspect that is shown on TV is the Black suspect, **Brian Nichols**. Nichols' photo is shown on TV every 30 minutes detailing what he did while photos of the suspects from the other two cases are not shown and the cases reveal minimal details. The media floods the airways with the photos of Black crime suspects every chance they get, but seldom give the same exposure to White suspects unless the crimes involve celebrities or are high profile. The media did the same thing involving the **Lee Boyd Malvo** sniper case in 2002. The media continues to display Blacks as criminals, silly, lazy or indigent with the same stereotype and effect of the slave era.

\* **Winston Hayes**, 44 and unarmed, is shot 4 times, in a barrage of over 120 bullets, by 10 Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputies, after he was spotted speeding, driving erratically and failing to stop for the officers in the Compton neighborhood. Apparently his vehicle matched the description of a murder suspect or a stolen vehicle but officers had no idea of the race of the driver or if he was armed. The Deputies were shooting from 3 directions and also fired bullets into nearby houses from their crossfire.

\* Attorney **Johnny Cochran** Dies. Cochran represented people like Michael Jackson, O.J. Simpson, Lenny Bruce, Elmer Pratt, Sean Combs, Rosa Parks and others. Cochran is known for saying "an injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."



\* **Tiger Woods** wins his 4<sup>th</sup> green jacket by winning the 2005 Masters Gold Tournament. Since turning pro in 1996, Woods has won 46 tournaments as of April 2005.



\* Food Service Company Sodexo Inc. agrees to pay \$80 million to settle a lawsuit brought on by thousands of Black employees who were barred from promotion and segregated within the company.

\* Best Buy is hit by a class action racial and sex discrimination lawsuit for discriminating against Blacks by paying them less than Whites, and being denied promotions, assigned to less desirable positions, assigned fewer hours and denied transfers.

\* **Frank Jude** of Milwaukee was beaten by 9 off-duty White police officers, who have been fired, for the beating and using racial slurs against the victim. The incident occurred a party for the officers. The officers accused Jude of stealing a police wallet and badge. Jude did not have the stolen items.

\* President George Bush Jr., has vowed to give \$50 million dollars to the Palestinian's to aid their suffering due to their war with

Israel. Once again the U.S. ignores the needs of Africa, but openly helps another country. At the same time former President Bill Clinton continues to tour Indonesia to provide aid to the tsunami victims.

\* National Honor Society student **Shadoyia Jones** is listed as "Black Girl" instead of her name in the yearbook of the Waxahachie High School in Texas. The school denies anything racial about the incident claiming it was a mistake because they didn't know her name. Another high school in Texas defamed a female Black honor role student by printing the caption "voted most likely to kill the president" under her name when it should have read "voted most likely to become president. (The Secret Service took action and removed the contents of this story from the internet before I could get the details because of the alleged threat to the President's life while overlooking the racist action).

\* The United Nations and the International Red Cross provide aid to African refugees in the Sudan but the U.S. is notably absent and has not provided any help. Arab militias continue to rape and kill while the people die of starvation and disease.

\* The internet company T-Shirt Hell begins selling t-shirts showing a Black baby in handcuffs sucking a pacifier with the caption "Arrest Black Babies Before They Become Criminals".



\* **Janice Rodgers Brown** is confirmed for a judge seat on the federal appeals bench in the District of Columbia after overcoming heavy opposition.

\* The military reports that Black recruitment is down probably due in part to the number of soldiers dying from war in Iraq and the opposition to the war by the Black community according to military analyst David Segal.

\* The Attorney General's office in New York and the Federal department of H.U.D. conducted under cover tests after receiving

complaints from an equal-housing group that Blacks and Hispanics were being discriminated against in buying homes. It was discovered after 58 tests at 25 agencies that half of the real estate agencies steered minorities to certain areas or denied showing them property.

\* President George Bush Jr., dismissed proposals by Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair to increase aid to Africa and allow them to borrow money with the promise to repay it in the future. Bush said from the oval office to South African President **Thabo Mbeki** and reporters it doesn't fit our budgetary process. Bush instead pushed the idea of canceling Africa's debt to the World Bank and the IMF fund. Without the backing of the U.S., the G8 finance ministers are reluctant to offer direct aid. After intense debate, the G8 decided to cancel the debt of Africa and other poor countries. The U.S. agreed to provide between \$1.3 and \$1.75 billion in unspecified compensation to help Africa.

\* The Washington Post reports that the U.S. Senate is going to vote on a resolution to apologize to the Black community for its poor record on lynching and for failing to enact an anti-lynching law first proposed 105 years ago. According to research from Washington D.C., 4,743 Blacks were lynched between 1882 and 1968. The civic fathers and leaders of the community often participated in these public events as they were a socially acceptable way of demonstrating control over Blacks. Lynching was given the same consideration as our national holidays are given today. Schools and businesses closed, articles were printed in the newspaper and spectators took souvenir body parts from the victims.

\* The media comes under fire for their disproportionate emphasis on covering White's when they become missing as compared to Blacks and other minorities. Tom Rosenstiel, director of the Project for Excellence in Journalism, said that attractive blond White females are likely to get covered, while poor Blacks and other minorities do not get covered. The FBI reports that 1 in 5 abducted or kidnapped in the U.S. is Black yet they do not receive media coverage when they become crime victims.

\* Olympic sprinter **Asafa Powell**, of Jamaica, sets a new world records in the 100-meter sprint with a speed of 9.77 at the Olympic stadium in Greece.

\* **Michael Jackson** is acquitted on all charges of child molestation. This would be the 2<sup>nd</sup> time the courts failed to convict the singer on such charges.



\* Nextel designs billboard ads for its boost mobile phone by depicting a bug-eyed Black male asking "where you at?" The ad exploits Black youth by promoting non-standard English and resurrects the image of the Black Sambo resulting in "racist parody."



\* 11 Current and former Black employees of Walgreen's file a discrimination lawsuit in seven states claiming that Walgreen's has a "pervasive policy" of steering Black employees to work in areas in stores that have mostly Black or poor customers, using an internal system to categorize stores based on race and income. The lawsuit also says that Black employees are denied advancement opportunities because they are steered to work in the low profit stores whose bonuses are tied to store sales and gross profit.

\* T-Mobile cellular releases a commercial showing a Black male tied up and being interrogated by police. While the context of the commercial seems innocent, it continues the visual stereotype that criminals are always Black.

\* R & B great **Luther Vandross** dies from complications due to diabetes. During his career he sold over 25 million records, won 8 Grammy awards and produced 14 platinum albums.



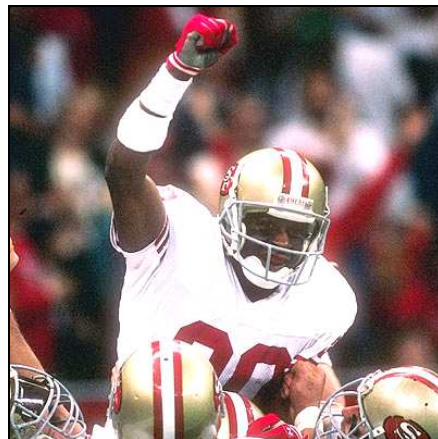
\* In a 2004 study was done on race in Major League Baseball, it was discovered that Blacks make up just 9% of the players as compared to 27% in the mid-1970's. Some of this is attributed to Black fathers missing from the family as baseball is more of a father / son sport while football and basketball can be played at school without parent involvement when youths are young. Poverty among Blacks also contributes to this situation as Black youths turn to video games and watching TV to pass their time.

\* A study done by the U.S. Justice Department concluded that Blacks are far more likely to be handcuffed, searched, arrested and subjected to force than Whites during routine traffic stops. This information was compiled from law enforcement agency data submitted from across the U.S.

\* Category 5 Hurricane "Katrina" hits Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi causing widespread flooding, damage and death. The media shows Blacks as the victims of the damage but also as the people doing the looting. This builds on the view that Blacks are the only people that live in poverty, despair and prone to criminal behavior. Meanwhile the media shows abandoned homes which are clearly from upper class neighborhoods and which do not belong to poor Black families. Additionally, when the media shows someone being rescued from the flooding they are able to find and interview White victims. The media shows a different setting and tone between their coverage of Blacks and Whites affected by the same tragedy. Blacks are shown rioting, looting, and living in huddled masses in filthy conditions while Whites are interviewed one on one in calm conditions going thru their destroyed homes, looking for food and shelter and telling their story to America. President George Bush Jr. admitted that the response to the disaster was slow and insufficient in the predominately Black community only after singer **Kanye West** publicly stated that President Bush does not care about Black people.



\* NFL Wide Receiver **Jerry Rice** retires after 20 years with 38 NFL records including 1545 career receptions, 22,895 yards receiving and 208 touchdowns. He played for the 49'ers, Raiders, Seahawks, and then retired from the Broncos before the start of the season. Rice earned 3 Super Bowl rings, 13 Pro Bowl starts, 1 NFL MVP award and 1 Super Bowl MVP award.



\* The movie "Immortal" is released. The story is about a floating pyramid and Egyptian Gods coming down from space to terrorize Earth. This is just another example of how Hollywood distorts the true origin of the Egyptian culture by portraying them as aliens from space rather than the ancient Black African culture that they were.

\* President Bush awards the Presidential Medal of Freedom to boxing great **Muhammad Ali**.

\* Former Education Secretary William Bennett stated on the Morning in America Radio Show that if you wanted to reduce crime in

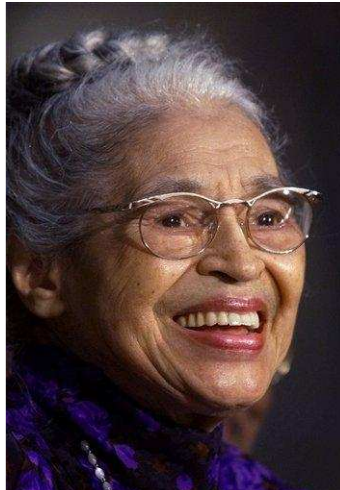


America, "You could abort every Black baby in this country, and your crime rate would go down."

\* **Robert Davis** is beaten and arrested by three White New Orleans Police Officers after he went to check on his property and ask about the curfew in the French Quarter. The officers claimed he was drunk. The 64 year old Davis said he hasn't had a drink in years.

\* **Joseph Rainey** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black dedicated with a portrait in the House of Representatives hallway. Rainey was the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to serve in the House of Representatives from 1870-1879.

\* **Rosa Parks** dies at age 92. She is most remembered for her refusal to give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955 which boosted the civil rights movement.



\* U.S. Air Force Academy head football coach Fisher Deberry said the academy needs to recruit more Blacks because they run faster than the others.

\* More than 18 days of violence and rioting breaks out in France in more than 30 cities after two Black youths were electrocuted after being pursued by police. Complaints of discrimination and unemployment fuel the violence as riot police and a curfew have been used to quell the unrest.

\* A race riot between Black residents and a Neo-Nazi group occurs in Toledo, Ohio. 150 police respond to handle the situation after it was discovered that police directed the two groups toward each other by changing their parade routes so that they would meet.



\* Leader of Islam, **Louis Farrakhan** organizes the "Millions More Movement" calling on Black men to improve their families and communities by building on and improving the principles of the 1995 "Million Man March".



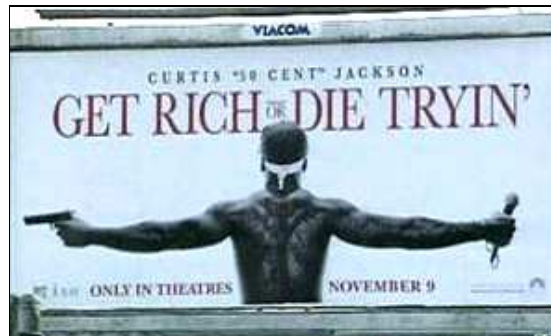
\* The Global Fund, which raises money to combat AIDS, reports that at least 11 million children in Africa have been orphaned by the disease and still the U.S. ignores the problem.

\* CNN News airs a segment on obesity and heart disease in America. Unfortunately they only show Blacks as being obese by showing several obese Blacks walking around in public. This is a target specific negative image of Blacks in America.

\* The FBI reports that hate crimes against Blacks rose by 5% from the previous year and is the most common type of hate crime. The information was supplied by 12,711 law enforcement agencies nationwide.

\* **Tiger Woods** is named PGA player of the Year for the 7<sup>th</sup> time in his career.

\* Paramount Pictures releases the movie "Get Rich or Die Trying" starring **Curtis "50 Cent" Jackson**. The movie glorifies the gang way of life and Black street culture as a means to get ahead. This is another destructive message to Black youths. The advertisement billboard is only displayed in poor Black communities of the Los Angeles area. The ad shows "50 Cent" holding a gun in one hand and a microphone in the other as if gang violence and rap artists are synonymous with each other. Outrage comes from the Black community stating that Paramount is being irresponsible.



\* Slavery era song "Pick a Bale of Cotton" shocks parents at middle schools in Ohio and Michigan. The song was chosen for the school's folk song concerts. Parental outcry forced the song to be removed from one school. The song glorifies slavery and is disrespectful to Blacks.



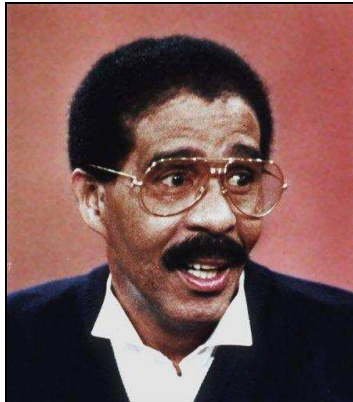
\* A 249-year-old paper trail of records that stretches from Sierra Leone in 1756 to modern-day South Carolina, tracing the history of a slave named **Pricilla** and her descendants, is on display at New York's Historical Society.

\* Edgar Ray Killen, the leader of the Mississippi murders of 1964, is convicted of manslaughter on the 41<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the crimes.

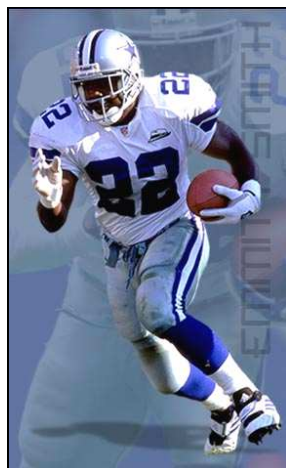
\* Tyson Foods is hit by a \$3.25 million dollar lawsuit after **Anthony Ash** and **John Hithon** are passed over for promotions and referred to as "boys" by White supervisors.

\* **Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> female president of an African nation by being elected as president of Liberia.

\* Actor / Comedian **Richard Pryor** dies.



\* Dallas Cowboys running back **Emmitt Smith** retires after 15 years in the NFL as the all time leading rusher with 18,355 yards and 164 rushing touch downs. Smith is the only running back to have ever won a Super Bowl Championship, NFL MVP award, NFL Rushing Crown and Super Bowl MVP award in the same season (1993).



## 2006

\* Wal-Mart links Black American icons with the movie "Planet of the Apes" on its website. If you clicked on the movie "Planet of the Apes" the site suggested other movies you might like starring Black Americans. Wal-Mart claimed it was an accident caused by the software.

\* The Department of Interior reports that FEMA turned down an offer of 4400 law enforcement officers and hundreds of trucks, boats and planes to help the predominantly Black victims of the Katrina disaster in Louisiana. Former FEMA Chief Michael Brown also pointed out other examples of how President Bush and staff ignored the problem.

\* University of Wisconsin anthropology researchers have found the remains of African slaves in a 16<sup>th</sup> century Mexican graveyard, confirming that slavery began in the new world shortly after Europeans conquered Mexico. The graves were discovered in Campeche, Mexico on the Yucatan Peninsula.

\* **Edmond Burns** is kicked and beaten by 3 White Police Officers in St. Louis, Missouri following a car chase. The officers displayed a guilty reaction once they realized the news helicopter was filming them as Burns was on the ground and under control.

\* The Discovery channel airs a documentary on **Cleopatra**. The actors portraying Cleopatra and her servants are played by Arabic looking actors. Modern day Arab scholars of ancient Egypt claim the culture as their own when in fact they merely were invaders and occupiers hundreds of years ago. After all Egypt is in Africa.

\* **Coretta Scott King**, the wife of Martin Luther King, dies at the age of 78. She moved to the forefront of Civil Rights after her husband died in 1968.



\* The Center for Responsible Lending concluded from a 2004 study that Blacks pay more for mortgages than Whites earning the same income. The study found that mortgage lenders are charging higher rates to Blacks and steering Blacks to loan sellers that specialize in higher rates.

\* The U.S. Army releases a recruitment commercial showing a young Black male telling his mother he found a way to pay for college by joining the Army. The subconscious message is that the mother is a low income earner and can't afford college money and there is no father figure in the home.

\* Geico Insurance is hit with a nationwide class action discrimination suit after it was found that they charge Blacks

higher insurance premiums than Whites with the same driving record.

\* Soul singer pioneer **Wilson Pickett** dies.



\* The Smithsonian Institute of American History plans to build a museum of African American History and Culture near the Washington Monument in honor of the contributions to America that Blacks have made.

\* Racial tension erupts into violence in Orlando, Florida as Blacks clash with a Neo-Nazi White Supremacist group. The Neo-Nazi group staged a march in a Black neighborhood to promote "White Power." 300 Police Officers and K-9's where on scene to separate the two groups.

\* A National Museum devoted to slavery is being constructed in Fredericksburg, Virginia to re-examine the scars of slavery and honor the memory of those who suffered. The site is to be completed by 2008 and is near the site of several civil war battles.

\* Minnesota Vikings quarterback **Dante Culpepper** and three other Black players are charged with indecent behavior and lewd acts by Minnesota prosecutor Steven Tallen stemming from events that occurred last October on a boat party cruise ship. Ironically the prosecutor declined to charge two White men also involved in the incident.

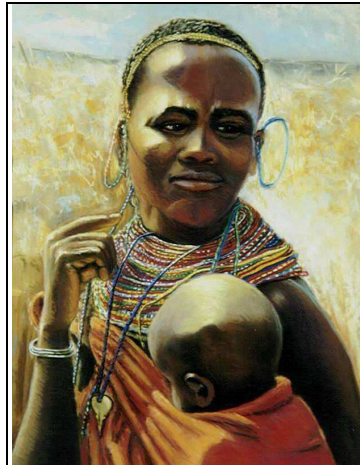
\* Florida proposes a Confederate Flag License Plate to add to the list of specialty plates. The Sons of Confederate Veterans say the plate represents their heritage and great pride in their grandfathers causes in the Civil War which was nothing more than the institution of Slavery and the lynching of Blacks. It is odd that they don't realize that they lost the war and slavery is long gone.



\* The 78<sup>th</sup> annual Academy Awards continue the trend of limiting quality roles for Black Americans as stereotypes is still the norm. Blacks are portrayed in lesser roles or as criminals and illiterates. In 2001 **Denzel Washington** was named best actor for "Training Day" where he played a corrupt cop while **Halle Berry** won best actress for "Monster's Ball" where she played a widowed mom who had a wild sex scene with the White prison guard who participated in the execution of her husband played by **Sean "P. Diddy" Combs**. Some say progress is being made while others disagree. Negative Black stereotypes continue.

\* Actor George Clooney and his father take a trip to the Darfur region in the Sudan to cover and expose the genocide that is occurring to the African people by Arab militias. Since 2003, over 400,000 Africans have been murdered and 2,500,000 have been displaced. Countless thousands of women have been raped and their children killed. The U.S. Government has resisted and ignored sending help and has essentially looked the other way as Africans are murdered. Protests in Washington are occurring as the African tragedy is being exposed by the media. President George Bush Jr. said he does not wish to interfere with the political process of that country. After the pressure of several protests and rallies around the nation along with mass media coverage, President Bush sends food and supplies and attempts to appear as if he is saving the day in the Sudan. The gesture was appreciated but the amount was insufficient and nothing was done to stop the violence against Africans.





\* A Stanford University study found that execution of Blacks is likelier for darker skinned Blacks when they are charged with murdering a White victim. Researchers found that over the last 20 years "stereotypically" Black features such as dark skinned Blacks were sentenced to death at a higher rate than Blacks with light skin or other minorities when charged with the murdering a White victim.

\* AIDS is becoming the disease of race in America. Blacks make up 13% of the U.S. population but account for 51% of the reported cases of HIV / AIDS in the U.S.

\* **Bill Lester** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to qualify, and 3<sup>rd</sup> ever to do so, for a race in NASCAR's top series in nearly 20 years by earning a spot in the Golden Corral 500 at the Atlanta motor speedway.

\* **Isreal L. Gaither** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black commander of the Salvation Army in the U.S.

\* The movie "World Trade Center" is released based on the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the Twin Towers of New York. The true story of two first responder Marines rescuing two trapped Port Authority Police Officers is portrayed. One Marine, **Sgt. Jason Thomas**, is Black but the movie casts him as being White.

\* Olympic champion **Justin Gatlin** breaks the 100-meter world record with a time of 9.76 seconds at the Qatar Grand Prix in Doha.



\* **Barry Bonds** passes Babe Ruth to become second on the all-time homerun list with 715 home runs. Bonds must still reach 755 runs to equal the mark set by **Hank Aaron**.

\* **Shani Davis** wins the gold medal in the men's 1000 meter speed skating final to become the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to claim an individual gold medal in winter Olympic history. Davis also won the silver medal in the 1500 meter event at Turino, Italy.



\* Massachusetts Governor Mick Romney uses the term "Tar Baby" in a negative context during a speech which outrages Black leaders because of the racist roots and history of the term.

\* **Tiger Woods** wins his 3<sup>rd</sup> British open and 11<sup>th</sup> major title.

\* Special prosecutors have found evidence that the Chicago Police Department tortured 148 Black men in the 1970's and 1980's thru a four-year investigation. The men were beaten. Shocked and had Russian roulette played on them to gain confessions.



\* **J.R. Todd** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to win a NHRA dragster race event in the nitro category with a time of 4.906 at 291 mph at the Bandimere speedway.

\* The movie "The Curse of King Tut's Tomb" is released for TV. It shows Hollywood's continued fascination with ancient Egypt yet it inaccurately portrays the true race of ancient Egyptians by using Arabs as the occupying population of Egypt once again denying the Black culture of their true history.

\* Actor **Morgan Freeman** says Black History Month should be done away with by asking the question. How you can relegate my history to one month when Black History is American History?

\* Black workers win a \$1.25 million dollar settlement in a class-action suit against Super Steel Manufacturing in N.Y. as the company allowed rampant racism and threats against Black employees.

\* CBS cameraman **Paul Douglas** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black journalist killed in the Iraq war.

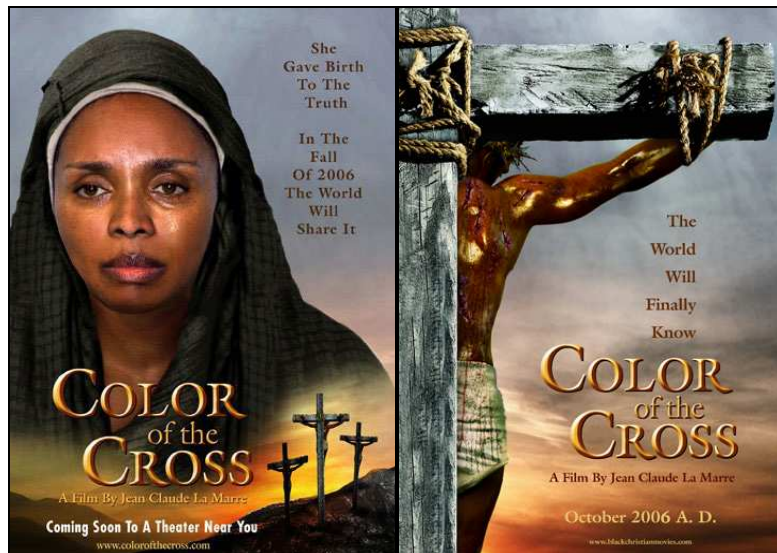
\* **Warren Moon** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black Quarterback inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Moon played in the Canadian Football League, winning 5 grey cups, and the NFL passing over 49,000 throwing yards and 291 touchdowns.

\* In the town of Coushatta, Louisiana "Go to the back of the bus" is still alive and well. A White school bus driver makes Black children sit in the back of the bus on each others' laps while White children are allowed to sit by themselves in the front of the bus.

\* Hollywood's nostalgia is coming at the expense of Black stereotypes and racist notions of a bygone era. The 2005 re-make of "King Kong" depicts ooga-booga, spear-chucking "natives" of Skull Island who become obsessed with Naomi Watts' blond hair and blue eyes as does Kong himself. "Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest" depicts barely clothed brown-skinned cannibals on Mysterious Island who view Captain Jack Sparrow as a God by giving him the "Holy White Man" treatment.

\* Former President Bill Clinton speaks at the groundbreaking ceremony honoring **Martin Luther King Jr.** at the Washington D.C. National Mall. A memorial will be erected for Dr. King and will become the first memorial honoring a Black American on the mall.

\* The Movie "Color of the Cross" is released by film maker **Jean-Claude La Marre** depicting Mary and Jesus as being Black. It is the first representation in Hollywood's history of Jesus being Black.



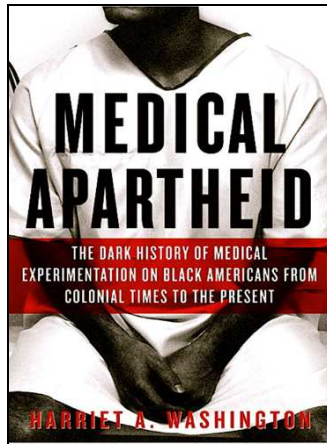
\* Seven New Orleans Police Officers have been indicted by a State Grand Jury on murder charges for the fatal shooting of two unarmed citizens on the Danziger Bridge after the Hurricane Katrina disaster. **James Brissette** was killed along with **Ronald Madison** who was shot in the back seven times as he was running away. Four others were wounded by police gunfire.



\* Five New York Police Officers fire 50 rounds at unarmed **Sean Bell** killing him and wounding two others on Bell's wedding day as he exited a party at a strip club. Police claim Bell had a gun but none was found at the scene and witnesses contradict police reports of the incident. This is another cover-up by law enforcement to hide their brutality towards Blacks. It was later revealed that all charges were dropped against the officers.

\* Journalist **Ed Bradley** of CBS dies of Leukemia. Bradley covered the Viet Nam War and won a record 19 Emmy's as a reporter over a 26 year career.

\* **Harriet A. Washington** releases the book "Medical Apartheid" which outlines the dark history of medical experimentation on Blacks from Colonial times to present.



\* Michael Richards who played "Kramer" on the TV show "Seinfeld" is caught on video during a racist tirade at a Los Angeles comedy club calling Blacks in the audience niggers and saying that 50 years ago they would be hanging upside down from a tree.

\* **Tiger Woods** is named the PGA player of the year for the 8<sup>th</sup> time after winning 11 tournaments in 2006 with a 6 tournament winning streak to end out the year.



\* Legendary singer **James Brown** dies at the age of 73. Known as the "Godfather of Soul," he influenced generations of musicians from

rock to rap. Brown won a Grammy for lifetime achievement in 1992 along with Grammy's in 1965, 1987 and was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1986.



## 2007

\* **Oprah Winfrey** opens the \$40 million dollar "Oprah Winfrey Leadership Academy for Girls" in South Africa. Each girl will be given an all expenses paid education to prepare and guide them for the future. Critics of the gesture complained that Oprah should have helped children in America and that the school excluded Whites. Oprah responded by saying: who is more needful than the children of South Africa?



\* Soldiers from Somalia and Ethiopia battle Islamic militants near the Kenya border. Moroccan officials have broken up more than 50 militant Islamic cells, some linked to Al-Qaeda. More than 3000 people have been arrested; some were recruiting volunteers to fight in Iraq. U.N. Peace Keepers are charged with multiple rapes in the Sudan while they were dispatched to help maintain peace in the region after a 20-year civil war. Allegations of abuse have been reported for over two years.

\* **Lovie Smith** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black NFL head coach to lead his team, Chicago Bears, to the Super Bowl - 41 by beating the New Orleans Saints 39-14. Smith is the lowest paid head coach in the NFL. On the same day, **Tony Dungy** became the 2<sup>nd</sup> Black NFL head coach to take his team to the Super Bowl, Indianapolis Colts, by beating the New England Patriots 38-34.



\* Republican lawmaker Frank D. Hargrove of Virginia said in an interview expressing his opposition to a House resolution for Virginia to apologize for slavery that Blacks should get over slavery because it ended nearly 140 years ago with the Civil War. These comments outraged Black leaders of the community and the NAACP. A similar comparison would be like telling Jewish people to get over the holocaust or for American Indians to get over being massacred.

\* **Forest Whitaker** wins the Oscar for best leading actor in "The Last King of Scotland" a story about the brutal Ugandan dictator **Idi Amin** in the 1970's. Whitaker becomes the 4<sup>th</sup> Black actor to win Best Actor.

\* Six White residents abduct, torture and rape **Megan Williams** for over a week in Logan County, West Virginia before police were given an anonymous tip about the situation. The case revealed that the suspects planned to murder her after they were done with her.

\* University of Maryland students are outraged after finding a noose hanging from a tree near their cultural center.

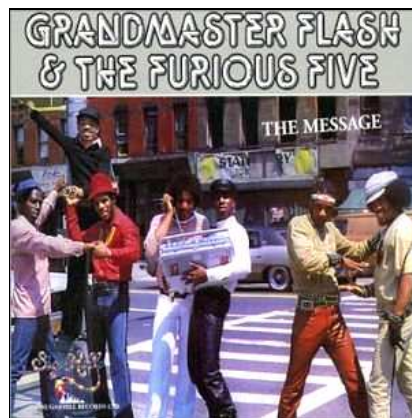




\* **Tiger Woods** wins the Buick Invitational which gives him his 7<sup>th</sup> consecutive PGA tour victory and the 12<sup>th</sup> major of his career.

\* **Micaela Reis** of Angola wins the Miss Universe pagent.

\* Rap group **Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five** are inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> Hip-Hop group to be inducted after releasing the smash hit "The Message" 25 years earlier. The group led the way for other Hip-Hop / Rap artists to break into the music industry. The group consisted of Grandmaster Flash, Kid Creole, Melle Mel, Scorpio, Raheim and Cowboy.



\* "Living the Dream" MLK parties spark uproars as White students from Clemson University, Tarleton State University and the University of Connecticut Law School carry out racist themes by mocking Black stereotypes featuring students dressed in faux gang apparel, drinking 40 oz. malt liquor, eating fried chicken, wearing "blackface", carrying guns, wearing baggy cloths, wearing gold chains and gold teeth, and disgracefully defacing a photograph of Martin L. King Jr. Pictures of the parties were then posted on the internet.

\* The Federal Reserve released that they found that Blacks pay higher rates than Whites on mortgage loans after reviewing data from the previous few years.

\* **Lewis Hamilton** becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Black in Formula One history to win a race by winning the Canadian Grand Prix and later the Monaco Grand Prix.



\* President George Bush Jr. delivers his State of the Union address speech welcoming a democratic controlled congress, outlining the status of the country, commenting on world events and projecting his view of the future for America. The speech covered everything from the economy to terrorism but it left out one striking topic. President Bush did not say a single word about the status or progress of the Hurricane Katrina victims in New Orleans. At the same time Mayor **Ray Nagin** is still asking the question: where is the money that was promised to re-build the city?

\* Fed Ex settles a \$54.9 million settlement for racial discrimination against Blacks in its promotion, discipline and pay practices and the requirement to pass a Basic Skills Test which was not required by Whites.

\* A Black family living in Toronto is shocked after receiving a furniture shipment described in color as "nigger-brown." The furniture was made in China. The slur was blamed on Chinese-to-English language translation software. The software came from the U.S. as did the word "nigger". The furniture was a rich deep brown color.

\* Radio / TV personality Don Imus describes the University of Rutgers women's basketball team as a bunch of "Nappy Headed Ho's" during the televised NCAA championship game with Tennessee. The

Rutgers team is predominately Black. Other off camera comments were heard describing the team as "whores" and "jiggaboos".



\* The movie "Amazing Grace" is released telling the story of a young British politician William Wilberforce who over two decades fought the English government to abolish slave trade. With the help of former slave **Olaudah Equiano**, Wilberforce is able to document the brutal treatment of slaves on British ships. The song "Amazing Grace" was written by slave ship captain John Newton between 1760-1770 after he repented and regretted the misery, suffering and death he inflicted on thousands of slaves he transported across the "Middle Passage".

\* Archaeologists recently unearthed remains of a secret passageway that President George Washington's slaves used to enter and exit from his presidential home in the late 1790s, when the city served as the nation's capitol just steps away from the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Not far from where the Declaration of Independence was signed nearly 230 years ago, stands evidence of the hypocrisy that shrouded the burgeoning nation at its birth. Washington, the father of our country, owned 316 slaves on his Mount Vernon Estate when he died in 1799.

\* The Walt Disney Company started production on an animated fairy tale called "The Frog Princess," which will feature the studio's 1<sup>st</sup> Black princess named "Maddy" set in New Orleans. "Maddy" joins eight other Disney princess characters.

\* Trivia Question: Why is the color Black always associated with something negative? Examples: the eight ball in pool is the bad ball and always hit by the White ball. The term black-balled refers to a bad situation. The black hat in western movies always represents the bad guy. Black as the ace of spades is often used as a derogatory term. Just the word "Black" is often associated with something bad or negative.



\* R & B singer **Beyonce Knowles** becomes only the second Black model to make the cover of Sports Illustrated Swimsuit Edition since Tyra Banks made it in 1997.



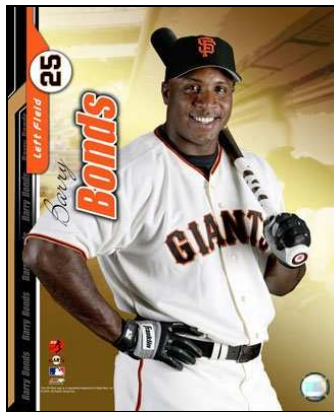
\* Civil Rights activist Reverend **Al Sharpton** learned that he is the descendant of a slave owned by the relatives of the late Senator Strom Thurmond. Sharpton learned of this when he asked genealogists to trace his roots. Sharpton's great-grandfather, **Coleman Sharpton**, was a slave owned by Julia Thurmond, whose grandfather was Strom Thurmond's great-great-grandfather. Thurmond, of South Carolina, was once considered an icon of racial segregation and vowed to preserve it.

\* **Barrington Irving**, an aerospace student from Florida Memorial University, became the 1<sup>st</sup> Black and youngest person ever to fly solo around the world by completing a 25,600 mile flight.

\* Black artist **John Sims** displays the proper way to hang a Confederate Flag in his Black History Art display at the Mary Brogan Museum of Art in Florida. The Sons of the Confederacy objected to the art show.



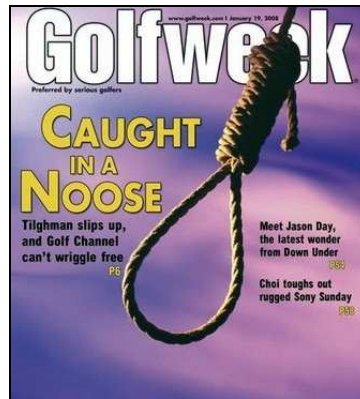
\* **Barry Bonds** hits home run number 756 to break **Hank Aaron's** storied record, making Bonds MLB's home run king. Bonds went on to hit 762 home runs before he retired in 2007.



## 2008

\* Residents of a Black neighborhood in rural Ohio were awarded nearly \$11 million by a federal jury that found local authorities denied them public water service for decades out of racial discrimination. 67 plaintiffs received money for both monetary losses and pain and suffering between 1956 and 2003 when water lines were laid excluding them. The residents had to dig wells, haul water from cisterns or collect rain so they could drink, cook and bathe.

\* Golfweek magazine shows a noose on its cover after news anchor Kelly Tilghman says on the air that it looks like the only way to beat Tiger Woods is going to be to take him out in a back alley and lynch him. (They still don't get it do they?) It's not funny!



\* Phony "ghetto" sounding names were printed under photos of Black Student Union members at a Los Angeles high school. The incident wasn't discovered until the yearbooks were handed out and the school year ended. The school principal issued a formal apology.

\* The U.S. House of Representatives issued an unprecedented apology to Black Americans for the wrongs committed against them and their ancestors who suffered under slavery and the Jim Crow segregation laws. The apology made no mention of reparations but it did say that Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage which causes Black Americans today to continue to suffer from the consequences of slavery and Jim Crow laws that forced discrimination and segregation upon Blacks and their communities.

\* **Ken Griffey Jr.** becomes the 6<sup>th</sup> player, and 5<sup>th</sup> Black, to reach 600 career home runs. Griffey joins **Barry Bonds**, **Hank Aaron**, **Willie Mays**, **Sammy Sosa** and Babe Ruth on the 600 list.

\* **Bo Diddley** died of heart failure at the age of 79. He was known for his homemade square guitar and signature beat that helped give birth to the sound that influenced Buddy Holly, Elvis Presley and the Rolling Stones. The 1987 Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee and 1998 Grammy Hall of Fame recipient always kept the crowds rocking and rolling.

\* Senator **Barack Obama** wins the Democratic nomination, beating out Senator Hillary Clinton, to be the candidate to run for the office of the President of the United States. This makes him the 1<sup>st</sup> Black to reach such a position.



\* Ex-NASCAR official **Mauricia Grant** sues NASCAR for \$225 million alleging racial and sexual discrimination, sexual harassment and wrongful termination after working for two years. Grant claims she was called "Nappy Headed Mo" and "Queen Sheba" along with sexual advances and racist jokes from male co-workers in which her complaints went ignored by supervisors in an ongoing culture of harassment that trickled down from the top. To Blacks, NASCAR stands for (North and South Carolina Association of Rednecks).



\* **Tiger Woods** wins his 3<sup>rd</sup> U.S. Open and 14th major title just two months after knee surgery. Woods played with visible pain and won a 19-hole playoff to win the title and claim his 65<sup>th</sup> PGA win.

\* Arkansas City, Kansas Mayor Mel Khun appeared in blackface as part of a drag-queen beauty contest fundraiser. Needless to say blackface and dressing as a drag queen are at opposite ends of make-up and dress. An apology was issued after the NAACP met with city officials.

\* A federal jury in South Carolina acquits a White highway patrol trooper who bragged about deliberately hitting a fleeing black suspect with his car which was captured on dash camera video tape. Officer Steven Garren testified that he hit the suspect by

accident even though he can be heard on the video bragging to a fellow officer that he was trying to run the person over and yelled in excitement that he nailed him. Garren cried in court as he faced prison time for excessive force but was later seen smiling as he exited the courtroom. This is another example of how the justice system is very unbalanced and unfair to Blacks

\* Former Nation of Islam leader **Imam W.D. Mohammed** dies at the age of 74. Mohammed once taught black supremacy in his younger days moved toward mainstream Islam in his elder years. Mohammed had been a friend of **Malcolm X** and believed in black supremacy, but later emphasized racial tolerance which conflicted with the views of Minister **Louis Farrakhan** causing a split in the direction the Nation of Islam was heading.

\* A change in the organ donor policy by the American Medical Association improves Blacks' access to livers. Under the new system, the sickest patients get the life-saving organ first which for the most part eliminates the racial divide where Whites were favored and more likely to be treated over Blacks. The new system tries to make the process color-blind. Nearly 16,000 people are waiting for a transplant. Last year 1602 people died on the waiting list. Before the policy change, 810 Blacks on the waiting list got transplants. Meanwhile 10,202 Whites on the waiting list got transplants. This information was compiled by a federally funded study after the old system was scrapped in 2002.

\* A surprising new study found that at least 8,000 Blacks die each year due to high blood pressure. Dr. Kevin Fiscella of the University of Rochester School of Medicine & Dentistry said the study is the first of its kind to calculate the lives lost due to racial disparities in blood pressure control. Scientists disagree on the cause of the racial disparities, but some studies indicate that many Blacks don't have the same access to or receive the same quality in care as White patients receive. Former U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. David Satcher said changes need to be made to make sure minority patients get good medical care when they need it.

\* Georgia Bar Owner Mike Norman created and sells OBAMA in 2008 T-Shirts depicting a picture of a monkey eating a banana. This stereotypical picture has been used to represent Blacks since the times of slavery.



\* Entering the 2008 Tennis season the William's sisters, **Venus** and **Serena**, have won a combined 28 Grand Slam Titles in singles and doubles along with 2 Olympic Gold Medals. Each sister has won 14 titles. Venus has won 4 Wimbledon titles, 2 U.S. Open titles, 6 doubles titles and 2 Olympic Gold Medals. Serena has won 3 Australian Open titles, 1 French Open title, 2 Wimbledon titles, 2 U.S. Open titles, 6 doubles titles and 1 Olympic Gold Medal. As a pair they have dominated the women's tennis world since turning pro in 1994 and 1995. Between the two of them they have a combined 88 career tennis titles. The two sisters faced each other for the 2008 Wimbledon title marking the 7<sup>th</sup> time they have faced each other in a final. Venus went on to win the match and her 5<sup>th</sup> Wimbledon title. The two joined forces again and won their 7<sup>th</sup> doubles title at Wimbledon. Their achievements are special because they take time off from tennis to go into other ventures and then return to winning tennis matches at their leisure.



\* The Fair Housing Justice Center filed a federal lawsuit against a Brooklyn real estate company for discriminating against Black customers after they refused to show apartments to Blacks.

\* The Italian edition of Vogue Magazine releases an all-Black issue to celebrate the mesmerizing glamour of Black models after years of forums held to discuss the obvious lack of Black models on the runways, major editorial spreads and advertising campaigns.

\* **Crystal Stewart** wins the Miss Texas pageant and the Miss USA pageant.



\* The American Medical Association issues a formal apology to Black doctors for more than a century of discriminatory policies that excluded Blacks from participating in a group considered the voice of U.S. doctors. The apology stems from initiatives to reduce racial disparities in medicine, increase the number of Black doctors and address the disproportionate burden of disease among Blacks as apposed to Whites. The apology came after the AMA joined the National Medical Association, a Black doctor's group. Black doctors represent less than 3% of the nation's doctors.

\* Former South African President, anti-apartheid icon and Nobel Peace Prize winner **Nelson Mandela** celebrates his 90<sup>th</sup> Birthday in his rural South African village.

\* The U.S. Justice Department and U.S. Attorney **Donald Washington** has committed to trying to solve 100+ cold case civil rights era unsolved killings of Blacks by re-opening the FBI files of Black killings.

\* According to statistics compiled from the CDC, World Heath Organization and the Black AIDS Institute, Blacks account for nearly 80% of all reported AIDS / HIV cases globally and 50% in the U.S. as of 2005. AIDS is the number one leading cause of death in Africa. Blacks make up 13% of the U.S. population but account for 50% of the reported AIDS cases in all 50 states. This reality gives credibility to **Dr. Boyd E. Graves'** 2002 discovery of the 1971 U.S. AIDS flowchart labeled "Special Virus Cancer Program" which was allegedly created to target and infect Blacks (Africans) with the HIV/AIDS virus.

\* The **Barack Obama** election run spurs hundreds of racial epithets, threats, hate crimes, hanging nooses and vandalism incidents across the country. Many of the incidents are carried out by White college students. The internet is filled with racist text and



images against Obama. Increased Secret Service protection details are required to protect Obama and his family from harm.



\* The New Yorker magazine releases a new cover of **Barack Obama** and his wife, **Michelle Obama** in the oval office. Barack is dressed in Muslim garb with a picture of Osama Bin Laden over the fireplace and burning an American flag. His wife is dressed in camouflage clothes with a large afro carrying an AK-47 and giving a fist bump to suggest she is a terrorist. Barack is known to practice the catholic faith and is a graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School. Michelle does not wear and afro and is a graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School. This is another attempt by White America trying to spread fear, hate, misconception and discredit the possible 1<sup>st</sup> Black President of the United States.



\* Soledad O'Brien of CNN news presents: "Black in America", a sweeping on-air and digital initiative revealing the current state of Black America 40 years after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The program features six hours of dialogue about the disparities between Blacks and Whites in America. According to Black Weekly, companies in the U.S. have said they would hire a White man with a felony record and no high school education BEFORE

they would hire a Black man with NO criminal record and a 4-year degree. Companies still hold to the slave era stereotype that Blacks are lazy, don't dress well and are likely to be violent on the job. The report shows that generationally passed on low self esteem, no role models, high unemployment rates, poor educational goals, obstacles due to race, high incarceration rates, the lure of drugs and fast money and a prejudiced justice system adds to the perpetuation of Blacks as a whole to achieve less than Whites or fail in America. The media machine continues to show White America a barrage of negative images of Blacks as gangsters, criminals, and womanizers while largely ignoring positive examples of Black achievements.

\* Sixty years after President Harry Truman desegregated the military in 1948, senior Black officers are still rare among the highest ranks. Just 10 Blacks have attained 4-star rank. Only 1 of 38 4-star officers currently serving are Black. According to Pentagon data there are currently 51 Blacks of the 923 General officers - or 5.6% having the rank of 1 to 4 stars in all branches of the military. Despite these bleak statistics for Blacks, the military appears to provide a bit more high-level opportunities than the corporate world. As of 2007, just 5 of the Fortune 500 companies - or 1% were headed by a Black CEO.

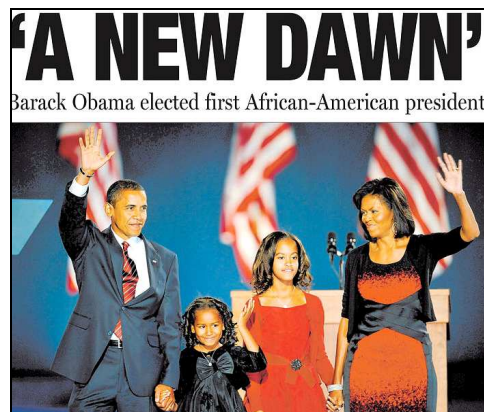
\* 28 Black World War II soldiers are exonerated over a WWII racial incident at Ft. Lawton, Seattle. The Army formally apologized for the wrongful conviction of 28 Black soldiers accused of rioting and lynching an Italian P.O.W. more than six decades ago. All but two of the dishonorably discharged soldiers are dead. Army investigators threatened the soldiers with being lynched to gain confessions. Initially, 43 soldiers were accused of rioting and some for murder.

\* 200 current and former Black U.S. Marshalls hit the government agency with a \$300 million dollar discrimination lawsuit for being passed over for promotions and working in a hostile work environment. Supervisors taunted, harassed and insulted Black employees by calling them lazy along with routinely reprimanding Blacks for petty mistakes in order to prevent promotions while grooming and promoting White employees.

\* Medical researchers found that Black patients with high blood pressure had significantly higher readings than White or Asian patients. More than 8000 Blacks a year die due to gaps in medical access and care between Black and Whites. Former U.S. Surgeon General Dr. **David Satcher** said changes need to be made to make

sure minority patients receive good medical care when they need it.

\* First-term Illinois Senator **Barack Obama** (Democrat) shattered more than 200 years of history by being elected as the 1<sup>st</sup> Black president of the United States becoming the 44<sup>th</sup> president. Obama received 63,690,116 votes winning 53% of the popular vote and 365 delagate votes. Obama needed 270 delagate votes to win. Republican challenger John McCain received 47% of the popular vote and 173 delagate votes. There were more than 110 million votes cast making this election the most participated turnout in election history. Obama ran on the platform of change is coming. Obama won in states that historically went to republican candidates. Obama won the votes of minorities, women and young people voting for the first time.

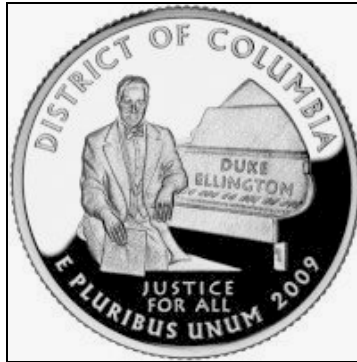


\* President elect **Barack Obama** is named Person of the year by Time magazine.

### 2009 - A NEW DAWN HAS COME

\* January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009 ushers in a new dawn of American and Black History as **Barack Obama** is sworn in as the 44<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> Black to become the President of the United States. It is estimated that almost 2 million people braved bitter cold at the national mall in Washington, DC to watch the inauguration ceremony. The crowd size breaks all previous records for attendance of any President in history. Mr. Obama inherits a country in social turmoil, economic collapse and waging a war against terrorism in the Middle East. The economic condition of the country is on a scale equal to or greater than the great depression of the twenties. Obama promises hope over fear by saying "yes we can".





\* The New York Post magazine prints a racist cartoon intended to reflect President Obama and his economic stimulus plan. The cartoon shows a White police officer shooting and killing a chimpanzee. One of the officers says "They'll have to find someone else to write the next stimulus bill." Racism is still alive and well in this country towards Blacks as this racist stereotype and jab at President Obama displays.



\* A striking new study found in the archives of Internal Medicine found that Blacks pay about 30% more for medical care than Whites in the last stages of their life. This is due in part because of the lifelong misallocation of medical care towards Blacks over the course of their life span. In the last stages of life, medical treatment for Blacks is more aggressive than that of Whites to overcome the seriousness of their illnesses. The lack of quality or equal treatment for Blacks causes illnesses to be more severe in the later stages of life for Blacks. This amounts to higher medical costs for Blacks than Whites. The current medical system fails Blacks from the day they are born until the day they die when compared to Whites.

\* The NAACP files a massive class-action lawsuit against sub-prime mortgage lenders. The lawsuit is designed to stop lenders from engaging in systematic, institutionalized racism toward Blacks in

making home mortgage loans. Blacks are 3 times more likely to receive higher rate, more expensive sub-prime loans than Whites even when they had equal income, down payment and credit ratings as their White counterparts. One study found that Blacks were 6 times more likely to be given higher rate sub-prime loans even when Whites were less qualified. Blacks are forced into sub-prime loans while Whites receive lower interest rates. The lenders include Wells Fargo, HSBC, Washington Mutual, Citigroup, Countrywide and several others. As you now see, once the sub-prime loan resets to the higher rate the mortgage payment increases beyond what the family can afford. The result is foreclosure, bankruptcy and a ruined credit rating.

\* It saddens me to report that in our day of rejoice in America for President Obama, Africa is a nation that is tearing itself apart while the world watches in silence without lifting a finger. Today as you read this, all across Africa there is rape, killing, starvation, AIDS, genocide, tribal warfare, political corruption, kidnapping of the children into gangs and atrocities that turn my stomach just to think about. The media will report this stuff but no one helps to stop the death and violence. Are we really civilized?

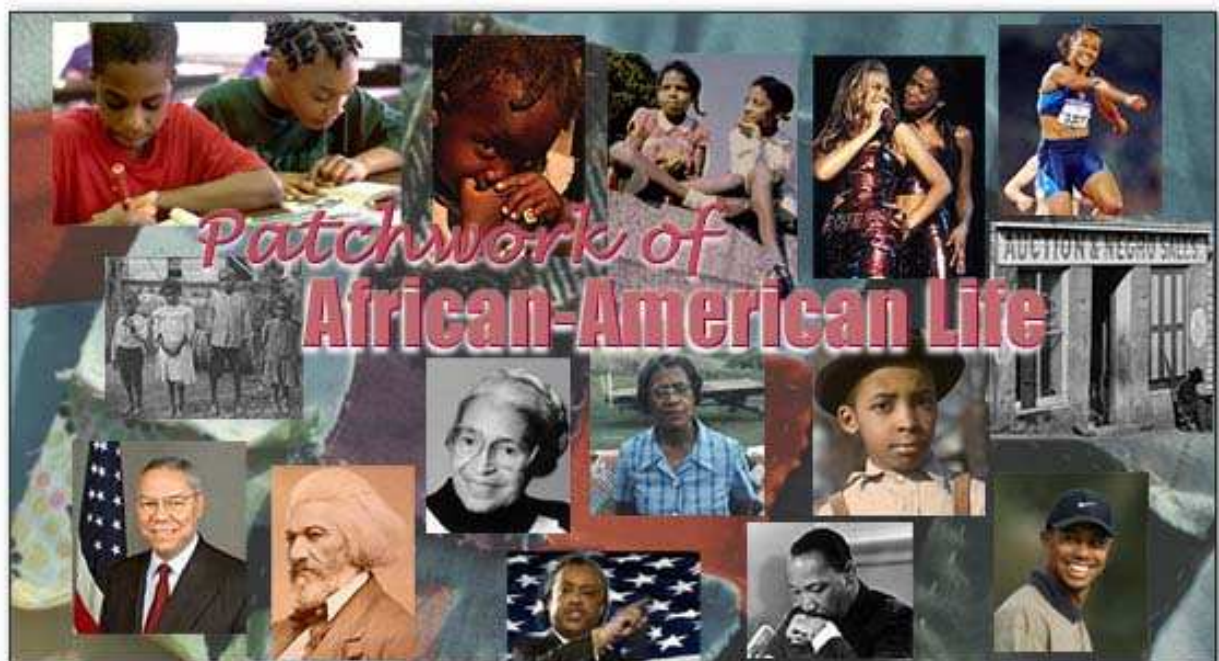
\* According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Blacks are losing jobs at a faster rate than the general population during this punishing recession. Companies are cutting their budgets by cutting back advertising to minorities and employees that work in those fields. Professional Blacks do not have older roots to anchor them in the professional world nor do they have an inheritance to fall back on. Low and middle-class Blacks are laid off first because they lack professional skill sets or higher educations to secure their positions.

\* As the nation's first Black President settles into the office, a division is growing between two groups of Blacks. One group wants to continue praising him and his historic ascendancy, while the other group wants to criticize him for not immediately solving problems such as racial profiling and double-digit unemployment among Blacks. Some Blacks see the historic achievement of the first Black president in a country that once used Blacks as slaves, while other Blacks want the first Black president to immediately fix and erase all the racism, oppression and disparity Blacks have suffered since they gained their freedom from slavery.

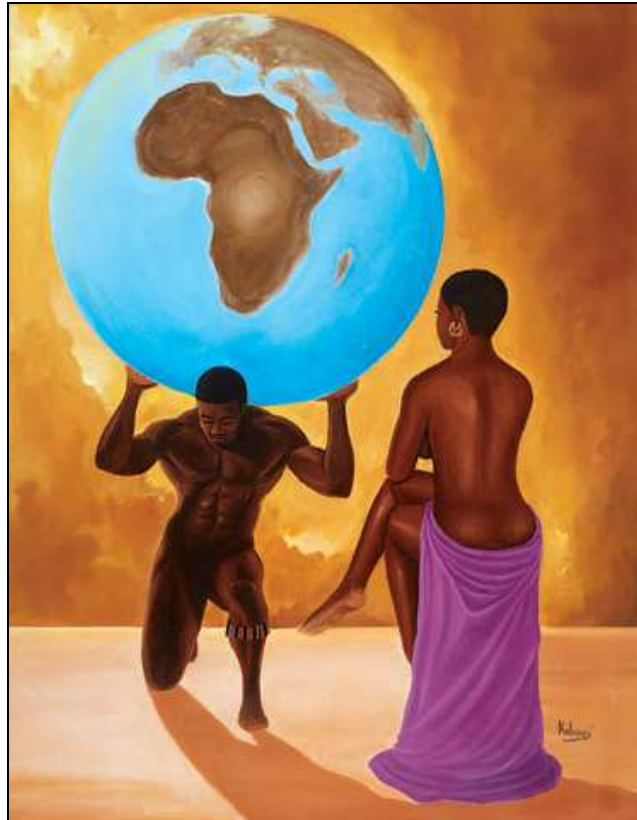
\* **Michael Jordan** is inducted into the NBA Hall of Fame. Jordan is arguably considered the greatest player to ever play the game.



SCROLL DOWN TO VIEW THE MANY PHOTOS OF BLACK HISTORY. WHEN YOU SEE MY PICTURE YOU HAVE REACHED THE END.







### **INVENTIONS CREATED, INSPIRED or CONTRIBUTED TO BY BLACKS**

According to U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office - Blacks have registered the following inventions. Blacks are also responsible for the following ideas or technology even though they may not have filed the patent or received recognition because they had no rights as slaves, former slaves of just because they were Black. Blacks have been denied because of their color, but their ideas sprang forward and flourished while others took credit for their work. This list does not even address the breakthroughs and contributions made in the area of science and medicine because of African Americans. The majority of these inventions or ideas came about in the 1800's.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Successful Open Heart Surgery
- 3D Illusion Transmitter
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Rail for Trains Tracks
- Air Conditioner Unit
- Airborne Radar System
- Antioxidant
- Artillery Round
- Asphalt Paving Vehicle

Auto Cut-off Switch  
Auto Fishing Device  
Automatic Air Brake  
Automatic Gear Shift  
Automatic Refrigeration System  
Baby Carriage  
Bicycle Frame  
Billiard Rack  
Biscuit Cutter  
Blood Plasma Storage  
Bookcase  
Bottle  
Breathing Device  
Breech Loading Canon  
Bridle Bit  
Bubble Machine  
Carbon Filaments for Light Bulbs  
Cataract Laserphaco Probe  
Cellular Phone  
Chamber Commode  
Chemical Fuel Cell  
Chemical Gas Mask  
Churn  
Clothes Dryer  
Coin Counting Tube  
Comb / Hairbrush  
Compressed Air Gun  
Cotton Planting Machine  
Curtain Rod & Support  
DC Voltage Converter  
Denture  
Disposable Syringe  
Door Stop  
Dry Cleaning Process  
Dust Pan  
Egg Beater  
Electric Lamp Bulb  
Electric Railway  
Elevator  
Eye Protector  
Farmers Almanac  
Farming Technology Applications  
Fire Escape Ladder  
Fire Extinguisher  
Fire Fighters Helmet  
Folding Bed  
Folding Chair

Folding Chair Imaging  
Food Preservatives  
Foot Warmer  
Fountain Pen  
Furniture Castor  
Galvanic Battery  
Game Table  
Gas Burner  
Gas Mask  
Gas Turbine Air Compressor  
Golf Tee  
Guitar  
Hair Brush  
Hair Care and Beauty Products  
Hand Gun  
Hand Stamp  
Heating Furnace  
Helicopter  
Hobby Horse  
Horse Shoe  
HVAC Technology  
Hydraulic Jack  
Ice Cream Scoop  
Improved Whaling Harpoon  
Incubator  
Induction Telegraph System  
Internet Networking  
Iron Alloy  
Ironing Board  
Key Chain  
Kneading Machine  
Knee Brace  
Lantern  
Lawn Mower  
Lawn Sprinkler  
Lemon Squeezer  
Life Preserver  
Liniment  
Lock  
Lubricating Cup  
Luggage Carrier  
Lunch Pail  
Machine Gun  
Mail Box  
Maritime Steam Engine  
Mop  
Morticians Table

Motor  
Movie Projector Devices  
Oil Lubricator  
Oil Stove  
Packing Tie  
Paint & Stain  
Paper Bag  
Peanut Butter  
Pencil Sharpener  
Phonograph  
Player Piano  
Pneumatic Tire  
Postal Machine  
Propeller  
Punching Machine  
Railroad - Train Telegraph System  
Railway Switch  
Record Player Arm  
Refrigerator  
Remote Control Device  
Riding Saddle  
Rolling Pin  
Rotary Compressor & Engine  
Rotary Engine  
Seed Planter  
Self Leveling Table  
Self-Starting Gasoline Engine  
Sewer Trap  
Shadow Box  
Shampoo Headrest  
Shoe-Lasting Machine  
Shoes / Boots  
Signal Generator  
Spark Plug  
Spoon  
Squirt Gun  
Starter Generator  
Steam Boiler  
Steam Gage  
Sterilization Process  
Stethoscope  
Stove  
Straightening Comb  
Street Sweeper  
Swinging Chair  
Telephone Transmitter  
Thermostat Control

Ticket Dispensing Machine  
Tidal Basin Bridge  
Timing Device  
Toy Rocket Launcher  
Trading Post  
Traffic Light  
Train Car Coupler  
Train Headlight  
Transmission  
Tricycle  
TV Surveillance System  
Two-Cycle Gas Engine  
Typewriter  
Umbrella Stand  
Universal Joint  
Vacuum Pump  
Valve  
Vehicle Anti-Theft Device  
Ventilator  
Weighing Scale  
Wheel  
Whitehurst Freeway Project  
Work Cabinet  
Wrench  
X-ray Spectrometer

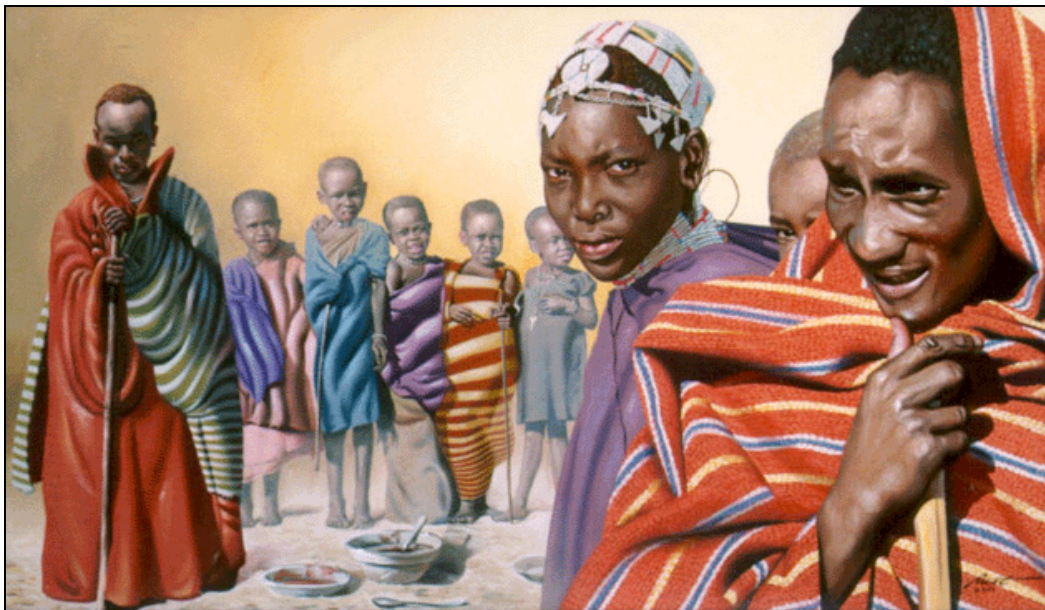
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I **Do Not** take any personal claim or credit for what is contained in this document. I give full credit to all the contributing sources and authors. I am merely a messenger of free knowledge and documented known Black History and I have presented it in a manner that bridges the gap between Africa and America in a format that is easy to read and follow. All the information was authored by reputable sources and individuals.

\* The United States is called the land of the free and the home of the brave. She is a rich, powerful and arrogant country that was built from the blood, sweat, and tears of People of Color. The concept that "All Men Are Created Equal" only applies to the White race. Africans were enslaved, tortured, raped, oppressed, dehumanized, beaten, lynched and striped of their heritage. Native American Indians were hunted down, displaced, massacred, raped and infected with diseases. The White race invaded this country like a swarm of locusts leaving nothing but death and destruction in their wake. Races of color were used for manual labor to build America's infrastructure, yet they were not allowed to share in the fruits of their labor. The tyranny, atrocities and carnage committed by the White race on People of Color goes unspoken, unremembered and untaught even though it has been documented throughout history. The events of the past are told by the victors and it is his story that is remembered. **Joe Campbell - 2003**

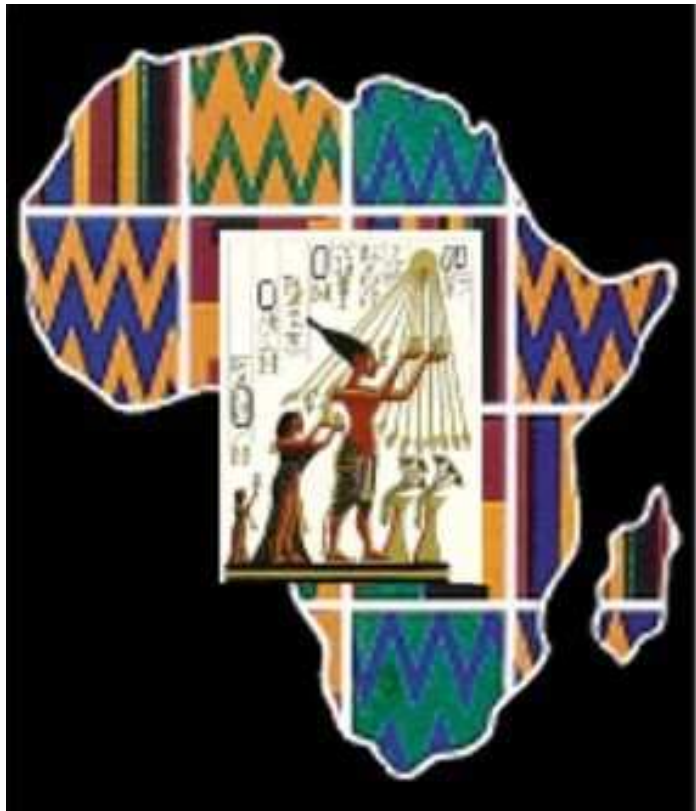
Presented free by **Joe Campbell** in honor of Black History, Culture and Heritage. To obtain a free copy send your request to [starblazers@msn.com](mailto:starblazers@msn.com) please share this information with others. Knowledge is free and history is ours to learn from and be proud of.

Check out the **EBON RUN** - a Black Business Network by **Keith Anderson**. Go to: [www.adspread.com/erbn.htm](http://www.adspread.com/erbn.htm)

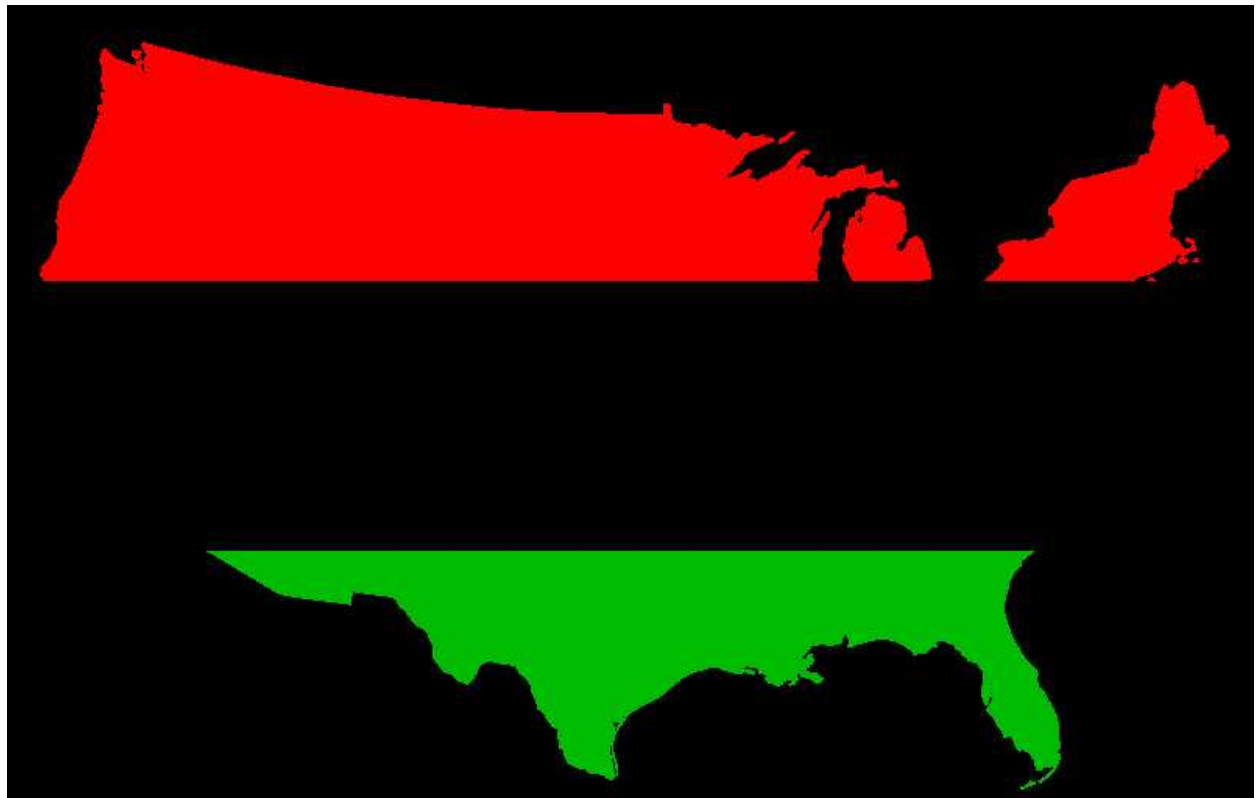


























AFRICAN AMERICAN  
**HISTORY**  
CELEBRATION



**A PAST OF DIGNITY...A FUTURE OF HOPE**

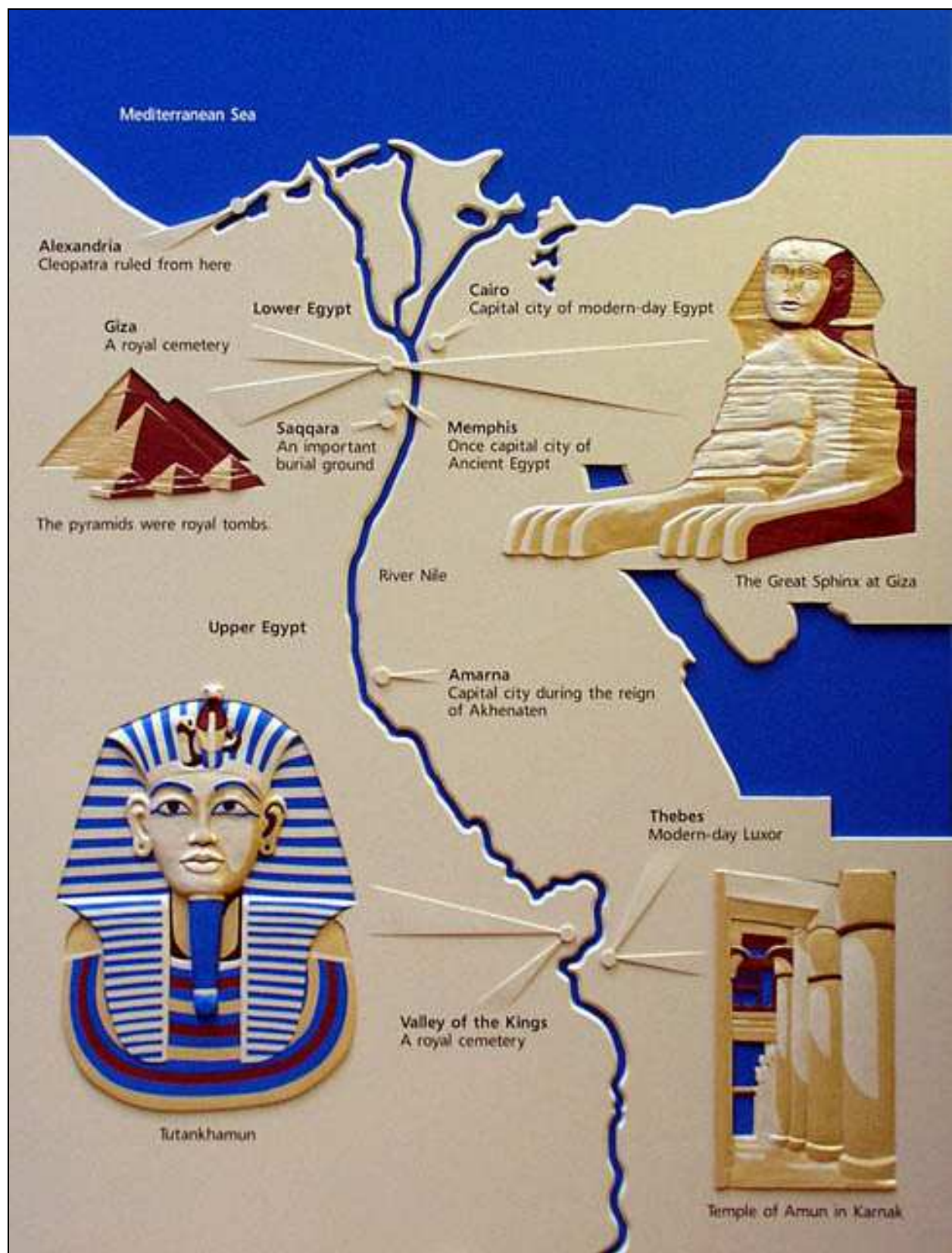


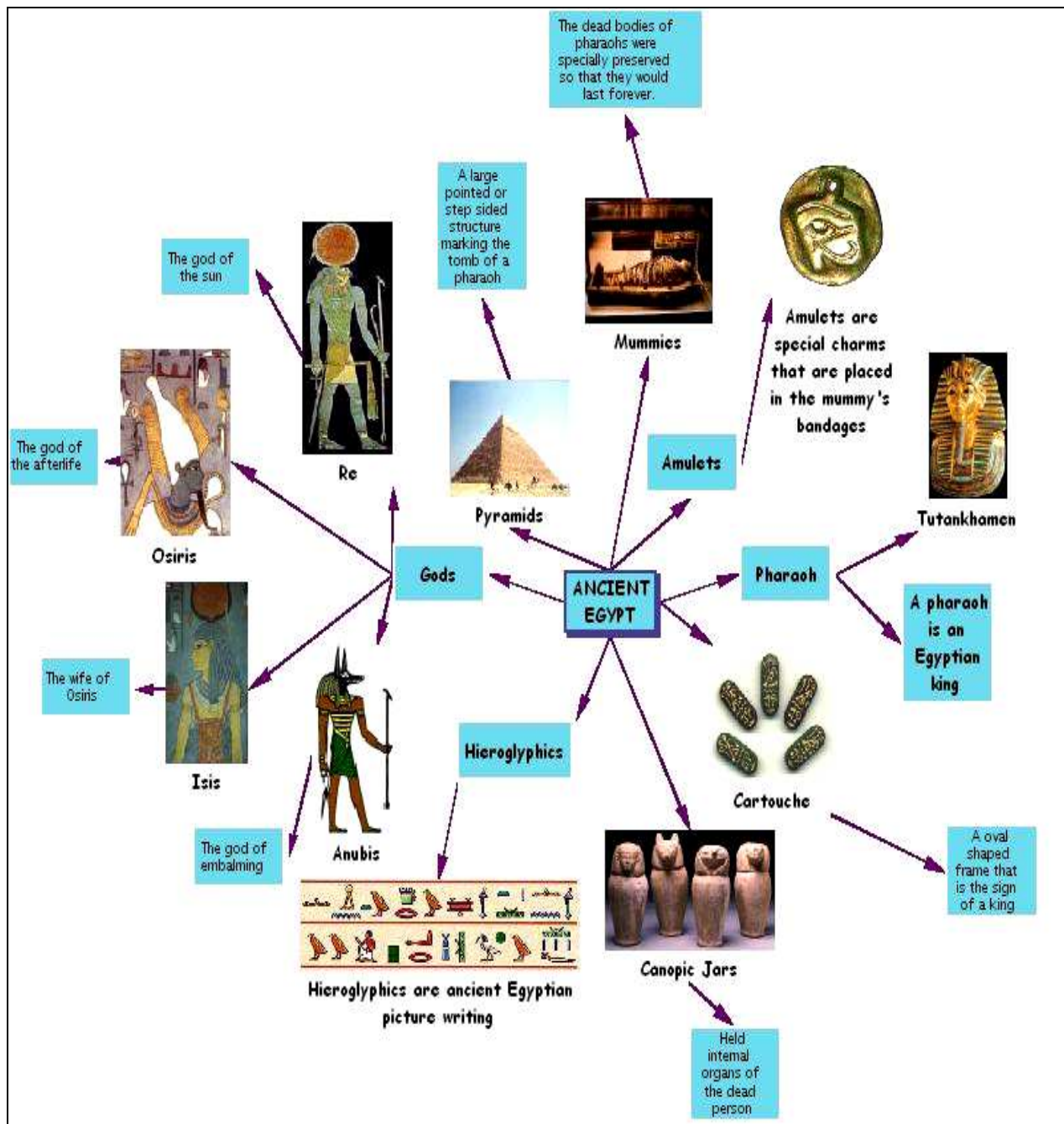




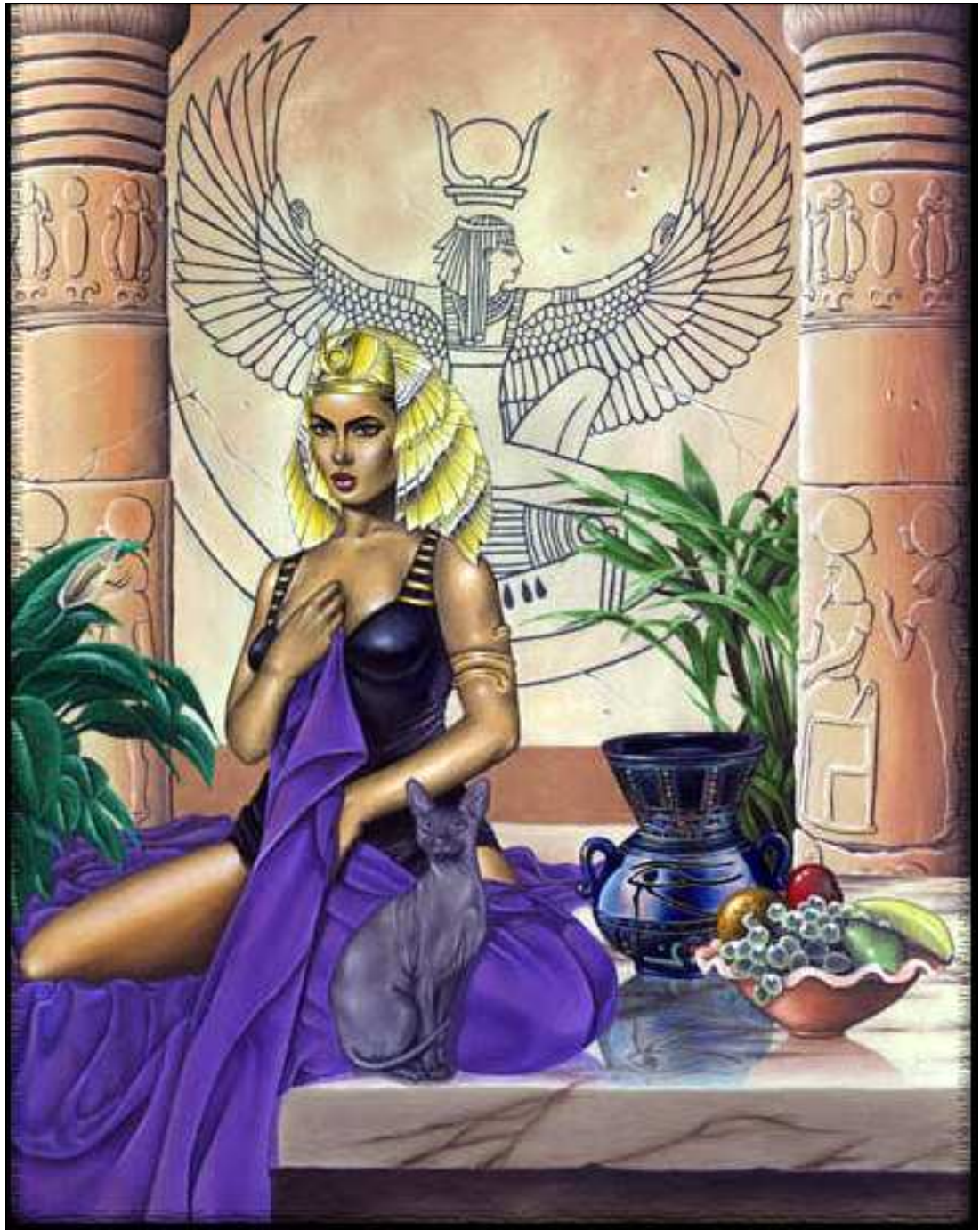


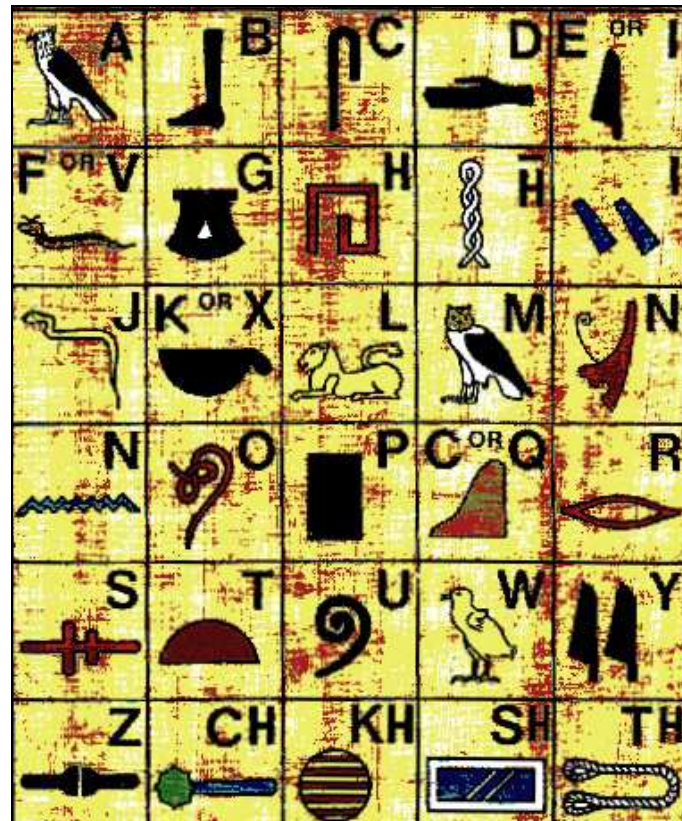






























The U.S. is a nation committed to independence and freedom who used slave labor to achieve those goals. Slaves built the Whitehouse as the countries leaders talked about equality and the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Without the contributions of African Americans, that fledgling nation would have remained a fledgling colony of Great Britain. The U.S. Government's (Special Virus Cancer Program) AIDS Project flowchart was designed to kill Blacks: Africa was systematically depopulated for 400 years thru slavery. Africa is now the least populated continent in the world with a density one-sixth of Europe's. Africa's death rate is more than twice that of Europe. Africa's death rate should also be one-sixth of Europe's. Africa's birth rate is nearly 3 times that of Europe but the infant mortality rate is 5 times higher in Africa than in Europe.

# THE END





