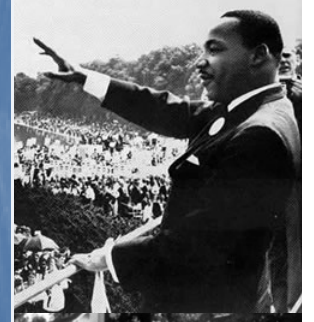
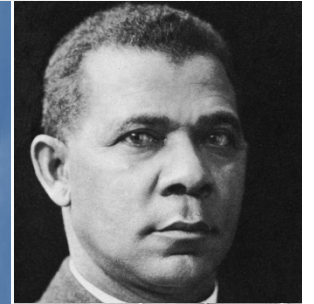


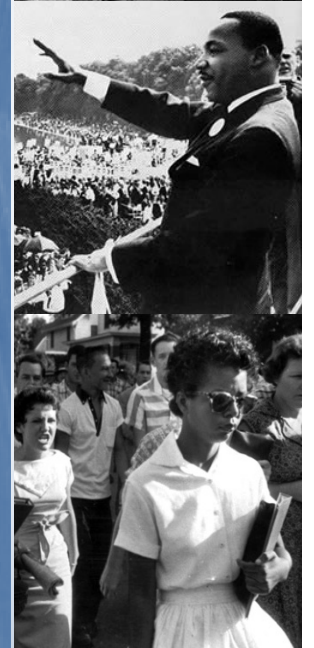
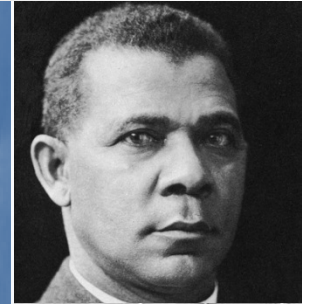
MILESTONES AND KEY FIGURES IN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY

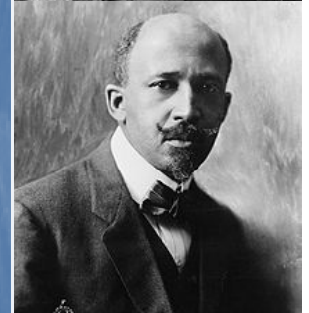
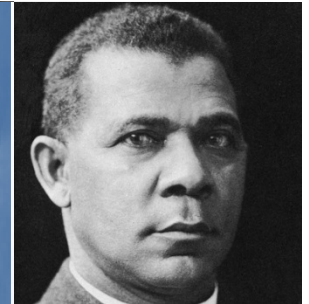
1865 – PRESENT



1865-1896

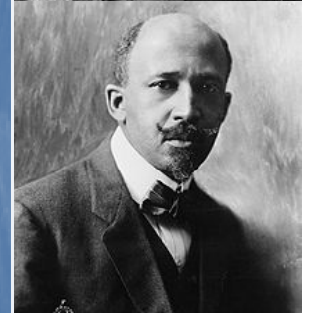
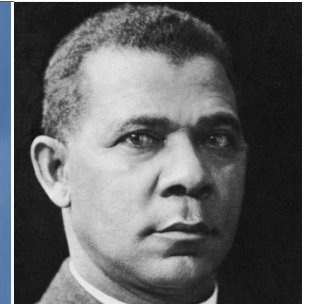
RECONSTRUCTION AND THE NEW SOUTH





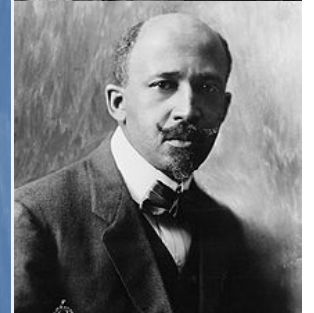
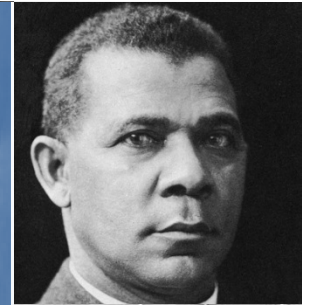
THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

- Thirteenth Amendment
 - Abolished slavery and involuntary servitude



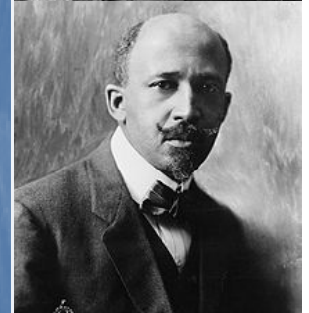
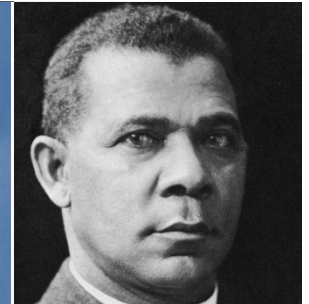
THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

- Fourteenth Amendment
 - Made the former slaves citizens
 - Invalidated the Dred Scott Decision
 - Stated “nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws”
 - Protected recently passed congressional legislation guaranteeing civil rights to former slaves



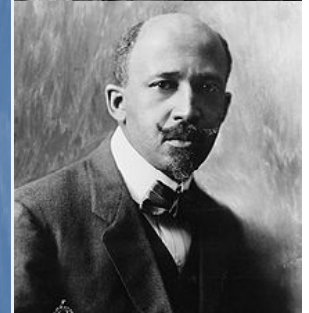
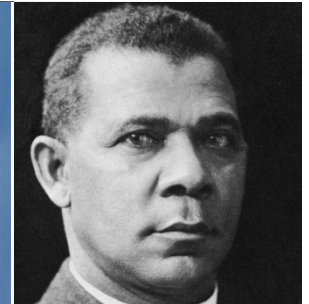
THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

- Fifteenth Amendment
 - Provided suffrage for Black males



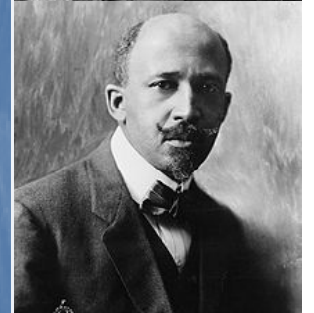
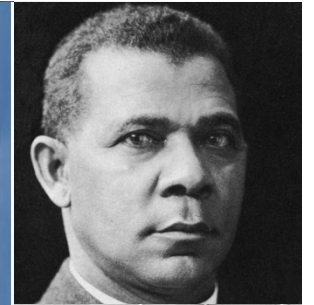
SHARECROPPERS

- The majority of freedmen entered sharecropping arrangements with former masters and other nearby planters
- Sharecropping and the crop lien system led to a cycle of debt and depression for Southern tenant farmers
- The freedmen did NOT receive 40 acres each



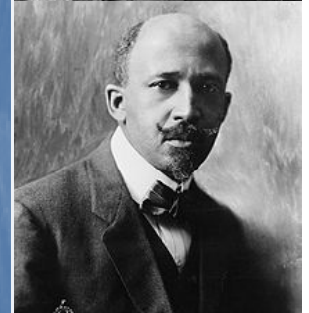
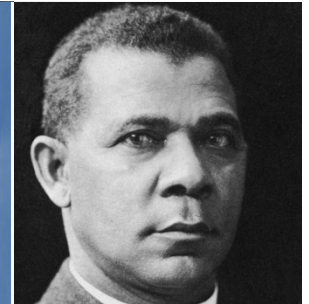
BLACK CODES

- Intended to place limits on the socioeconomic opportunities and freedoms open to Black people
- Forced Black Americans to work under conditions that closely resembled slavery



THE COMPROMISE OF 1877

- Called for the removal of all federal troops from the South
- Supported internal improvements in the South
- Promised there would be at least one Southerner in the Cabinet



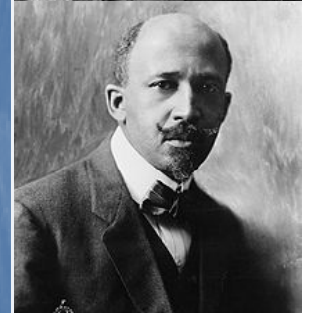
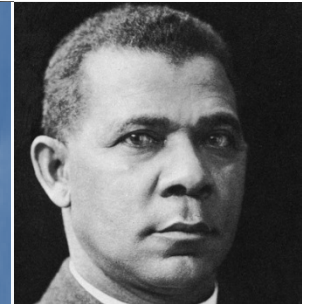
THE COMPROMISE OF 1877

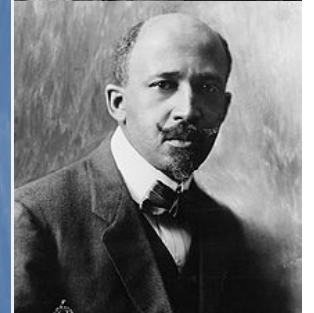
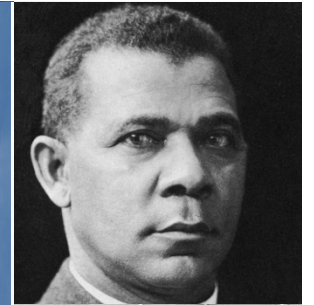
- Gave conservative Southern Democrats some control over local patronage
- Gave the South a “free hand” in race relations, resulting in:
 - Return of power to White conservatives
 - Increase in lynchings
 - Disenfranchisement of Black voters



THE 1873 SLAUGHTERHOUSE CASES AND THE 1883 CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

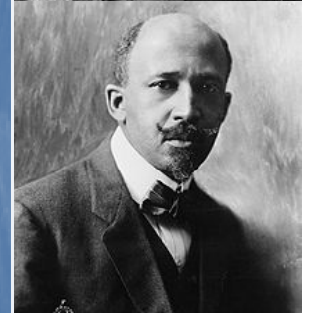
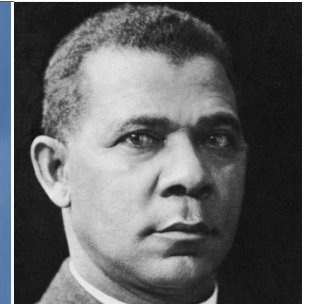
- Narrowed the meaning and effectiveness of the Fourteenth Amendment
- Weakened the protection given to African Americans under the Fourteenth Amendment





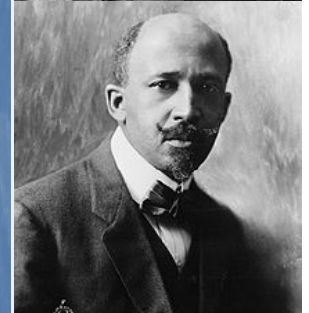
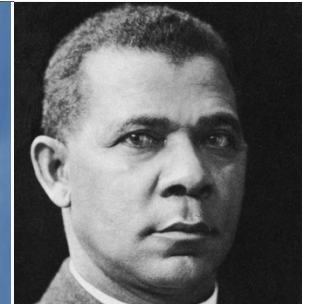
PLESSY V. FERGUSON, 1896

- Upheld segregated railroad facilities
- Sanctioned “separate but equal” public facilities for African Americans



DISENFRANCHISING BLACK VOTERS

- Southern politicians used a number of tactics to disenfranchise Black voters
 - Literacy tests and poll taxes used to deny African Americans the ballot
 - Grandfather clause exempted from these requirements anyone whose forebear had voted in 1860
 - Slaves had not voted at that time
 - Electoral districts were gerrymandered to favor the Democratic Party

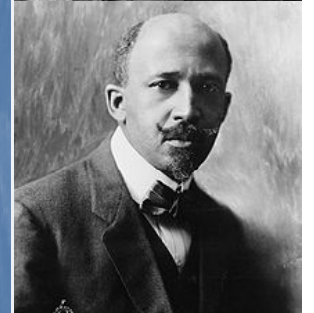
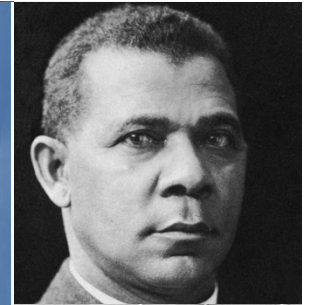


BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

- Called on Blacks to seek economic opportunities rather than political rights

“In all things purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.”

--Atlanta Compromise speech, 1895

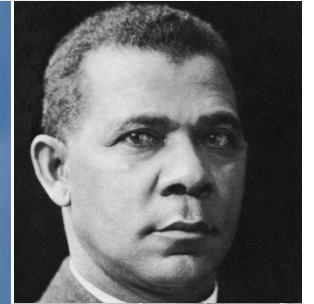


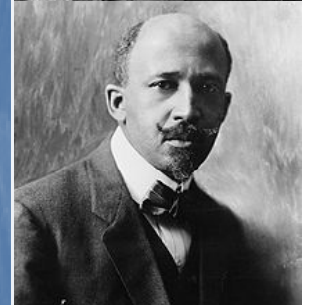
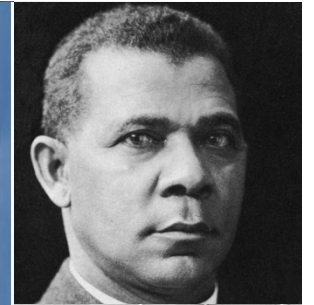
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

- Particularly stressed the importance of vocational education and economic self-help
- Supported
 - Accommodation to White society
 - Economic self-help
 - Industrial education
- Opposed public political agitation

1897-1917

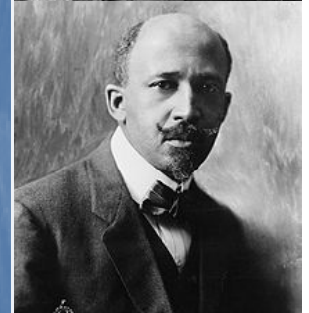
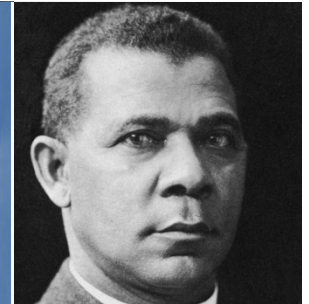
BLACK AMERICANS DURING THE PROGRESSIVE ERA





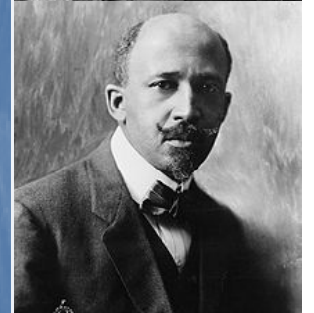
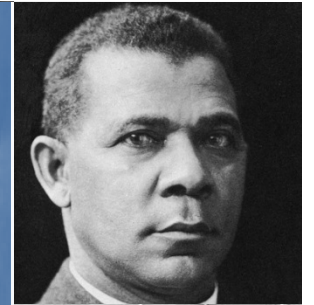
W.E.B. DU BOIS

- Emerged as the most influential advocate of full political, economic, and social equality for Black Americans during the Progressive Era
- Founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909



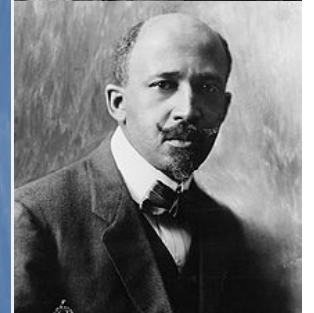
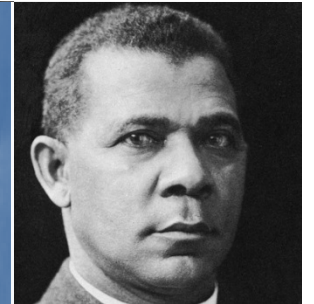
W.E.B. DU BOIS

- Advocated the intellectual development of a “talented tenth” of the Black population
 - Hoped talented tenth would be influential through methods like:
 - Continuing their education
 - Writing books
 - Becoming directly involved in social change
- Opposed the implementation of Booker T. Washington’s program for Black progress



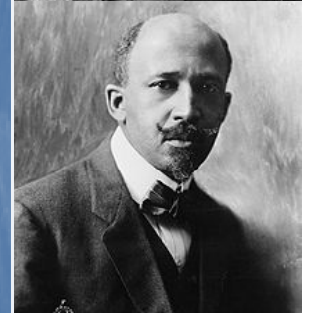
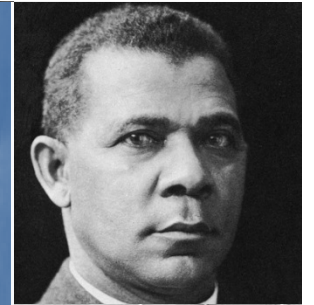
THE NAACP

- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- Rejected Booker T. Washington's gradualism and separatism
- Focused on using the courts to achieve equality and justice



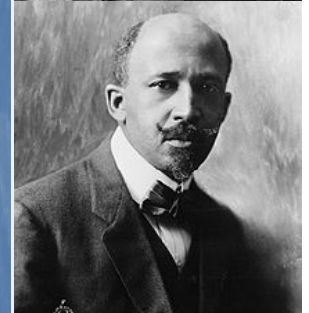
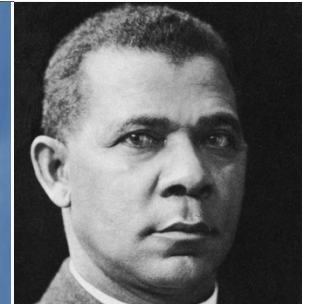
THE PROGRESSIVES

- Civil rights laws for Black Americans were NOT part of the Progressive program of reforms
- Progressive Era legislation was LEAST concerned with ending racial segregation



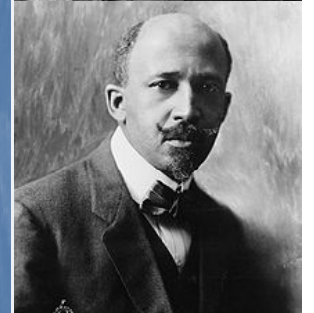
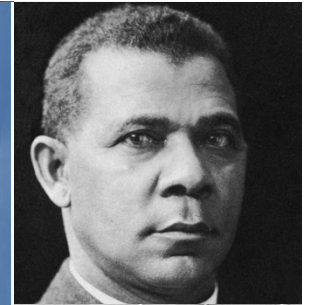
IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT

- African American civil rights advocate and an early women's rights advocate
- Principle public opponent of lynching in the South



THE BIRTH OF A NATION AND THE KKK

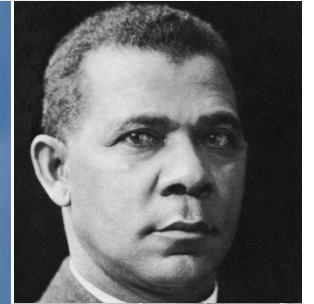
- Ku Klux Klan first emerged during Radical Reconstruction (1865-1877)
- D. W. Griffith's epic film *The Birth of a Nation* (1915) became controversial because of its depiction of KKK activities as heroic and commendable
- *The Birth of a Nation* played a role in the resurgence of the KKK during the Progressive Era
- The KKK favored White supremacy and immigration restriction

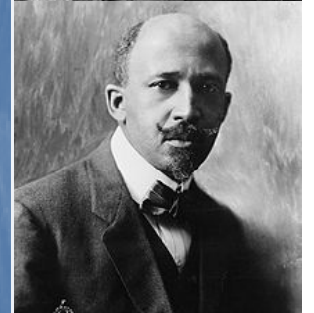
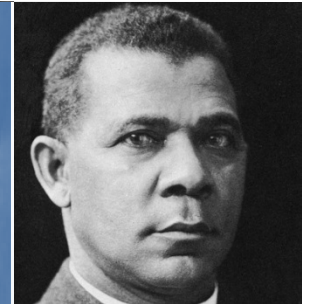


WORLD WAR I

- African Americans fought in strictly segregated units, usually under the command of White officers
- The first massive migration of Black Americans from the South occurred during and immediately after World War I

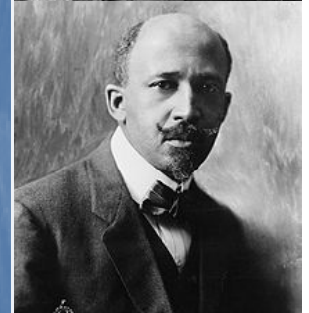
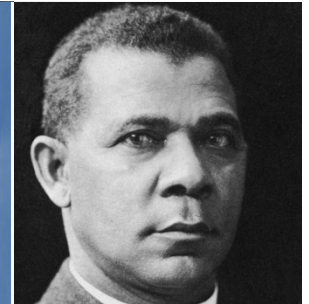
THE 1920S





THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

- Thrived during the 1920s
- Was an outpouring of Black artistic and literary creativity
- Writers and artists expressed pride in their African American culture
- Key Figures:
 - James Weldon Johnson
 - Langston Hughes
 - Zora Neale Hurston
 - Josephine Baker

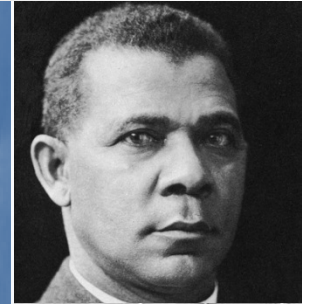


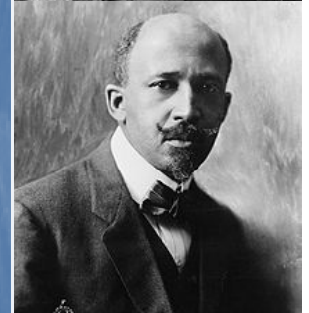
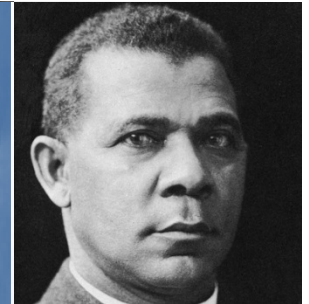
MARCUS GARVEY

- Leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association
- Garveyism was identified with:
 - Black pride
 - Black economic development
 - Black nationalism
 - Pan-Africanism
- Committed to the idea that Black Americans should return to Africa

1929-1941

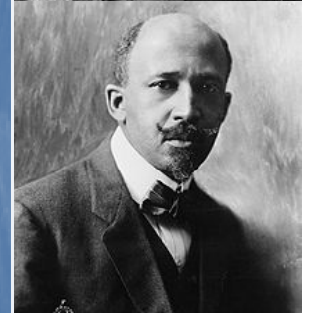
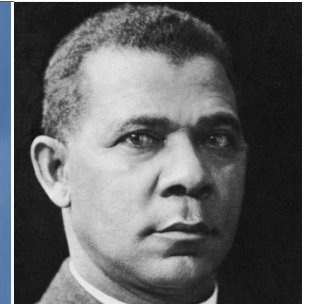
THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL





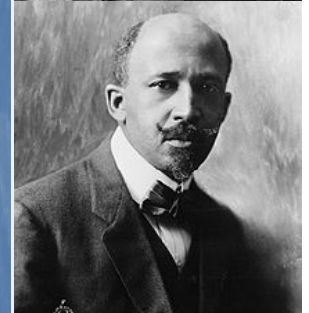
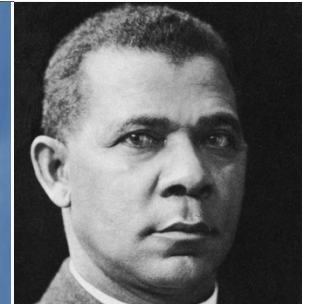
THE NEW DEAL

- New Deal programs did help African Americans survive the Great Depression
- The New Deal did NOT directly confront racial segregation and injustice.
 - No major action on civil rights



SHIFT IN VOTING PATTERNS

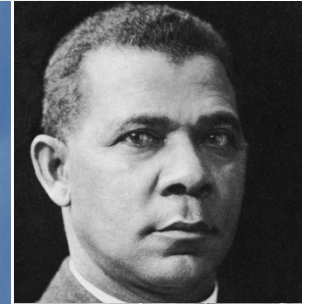
- As a result of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Reconstruction amendments, African Americans were loyal voters of the Republican Party
- The presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt witnessed a major shift of Black voters from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party

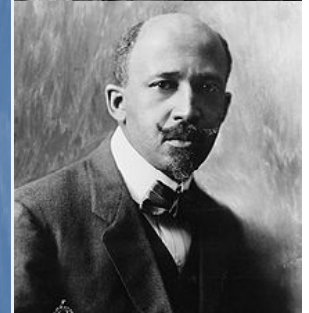
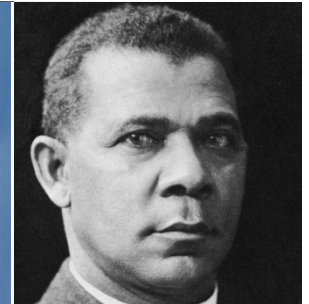


ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND THE DAR

- In 1939, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) barred Marian Anderson, a world-renowned African-American singer, from performing at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C.
- Outraged by this action, Eleanor Roosevelt resigned from the DAR
- Roosevelt's dramatic act of conscience gave national attention to the issue of racial discrimination

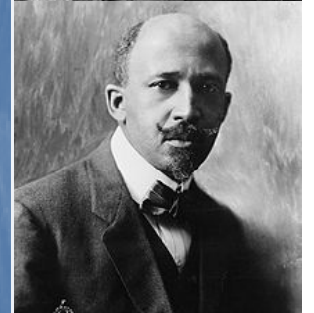
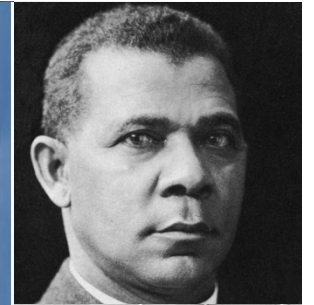
1941-1945
WORLD WAR II





HOMEFRONT

- The Black migration from the South to the North and West continued
- President Roosevelt issued an executive order forbidding discrimination in defense industries
 - Order was monitored by the Fair Employment Practices Commission

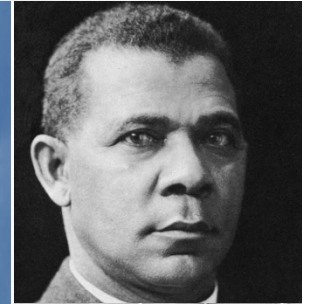


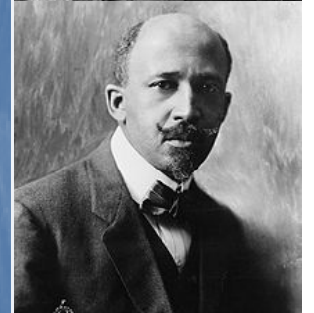
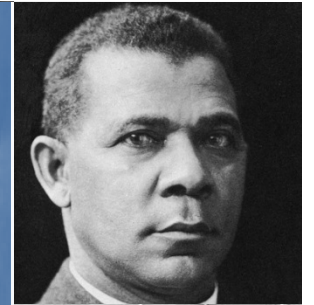
THE WAR

- Black Americans continued to fight in segregated units
 - The armed forces were NOT racially integrated during World War II

1945—PRESENT

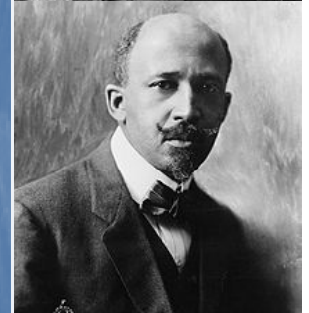
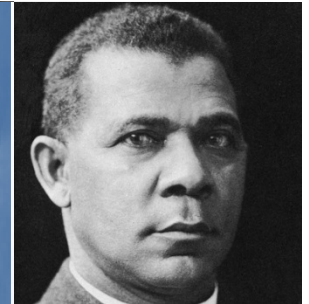
THE MODERN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT





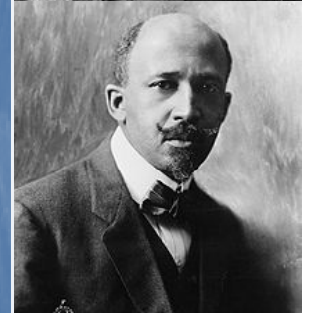
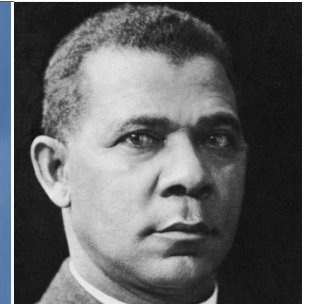
PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN

- Issued an Executive Order to desegregate the armed forces in 1948
- The Dixiecrats walked out of the 1948 Democratic National Convention to demonstrate their opposition to President Truman's civil rights legislation



BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA, 1954

- Ruled that segregation in public schools was a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed in the Fourteenth Amendment
- Decision directly contradicted the legal principle of “separate but equal” established by *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896
- As a result of its victory in the Brown case, the NAACP continued to base its court suits on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

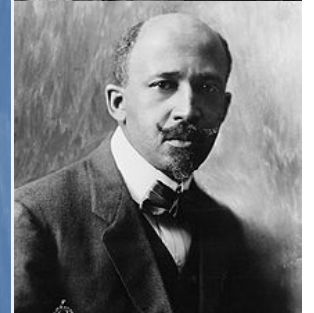
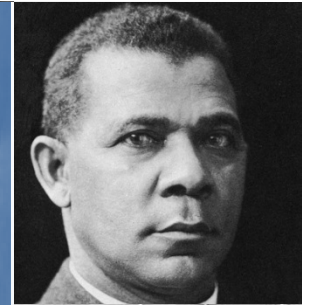


PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

- Sent federal troops to Little Rock's Central High School to enforce court-ordered desegregation
- Supported the decision by saying:

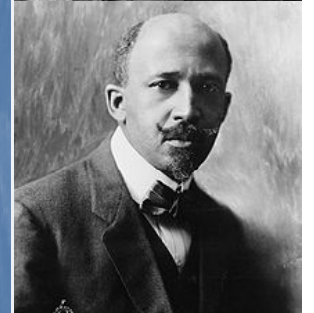
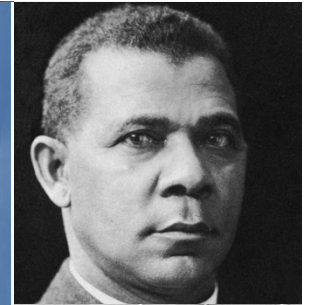
"The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of Government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the Federal courts, even, when necessary, with all the means at the President's command."

—Eisenhower, supporting his decision to send troops to Little Rock



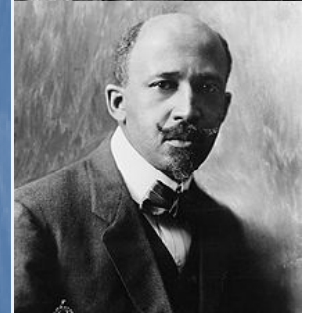
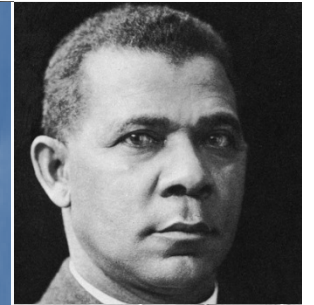
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

- Although he sent troops to Little Rock, he was not a vigorous supporter of civil rights legislation
- The primary power granted to the Civil Rights Commission in 1957 was the authority to investigate and report on cases involving discrimination



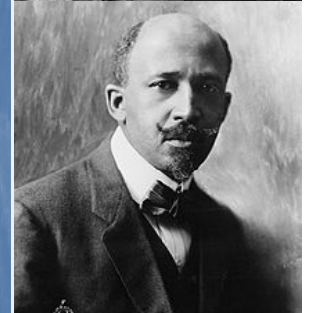
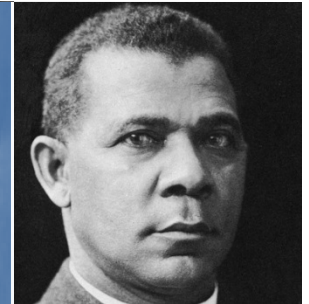
DR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR

- Goal was peaceful integration of the races in all areas of society
- Theory of nonviolent civil disobedience was influenced by the teachings of Jesus and the writings of Henry David Thoreau
- Head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)



DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR

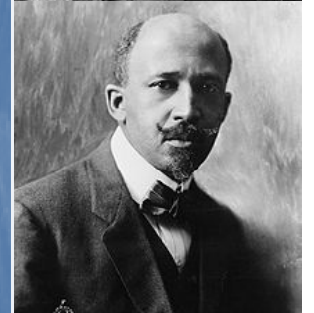
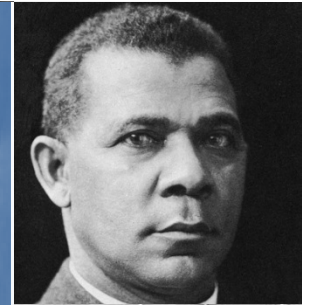
- “Letter from a Birmingham Jail”
 - Argued citizens have “a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws”
 - Believed civil disobedience is justified in the face of unjust laws



DR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR

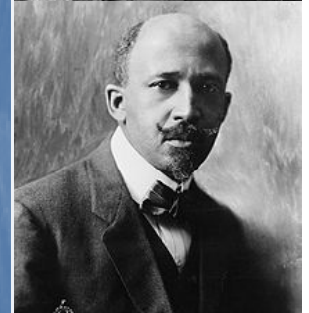
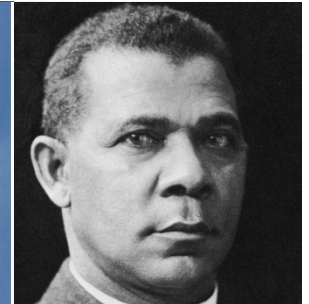
- On Dec. 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger
 - Her refusal helped galvanize the Montgomery Bus Boycott led by Dr. King

“The problem with hatred and violence is that they intensify the fears of the White majority, and leave them less ashamed of their prejudices toward Negroes. In the guilt and confusion confronting our society, violence only adds to chaos. It deepens the brutality of the oppressor and increases the bitterness of the oppressed. Violence is the antithesis of creativity and wholeness. It destroys community and makes brotherhood impossible.”



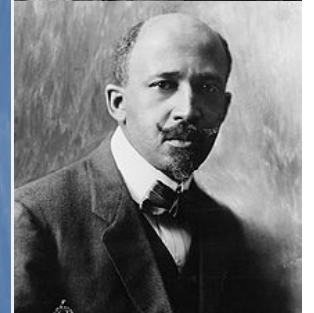
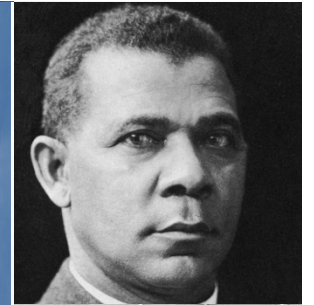
THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT

- College students staged the first sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina
 - Sought to protest segregation in public facilities
- Excellent example of nonviolent civil disobedience



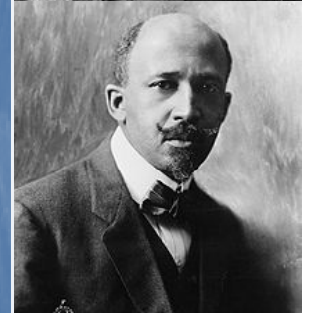
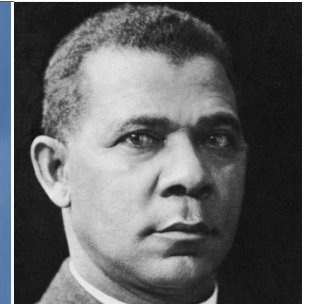
MALCOLM X

- Along with Stokely Carmichael, opposed Dr. King's strategy of nonviolent demonstration
- Key leader of the Black Muslims



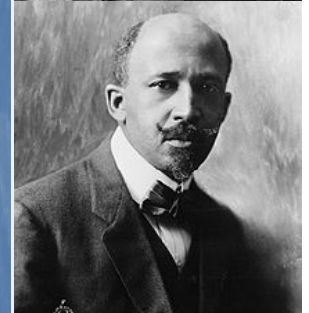
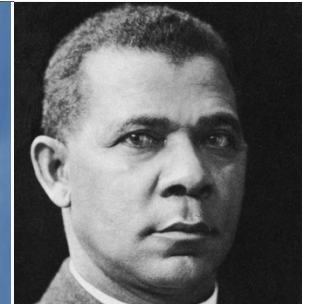
KEY CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS

- Dr. King
 - Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- Roy Wilkins
 - NAACP
- Stokely Carmichael
 - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- Black Panthers
 - Huey Newton
- Black Muslims
 - Malcolm X



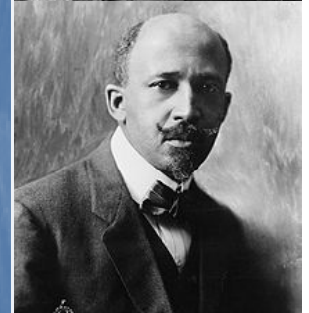
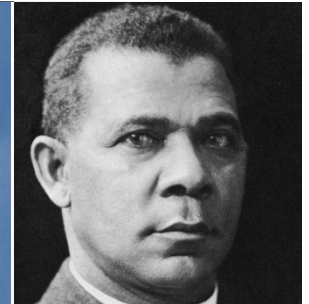
BLACK LEADERS WHO FAVORED SEPARATISM

- Marcus Garvey
 - The Back-to-Africa Movement
- Elijah Muhammad
 - The Black Muslim Movement
- Stokely Carmichael
 - The Black Power Movement
- Huey Newton
 - The Black Panther Movement



BLACK POWER

- Movement of the late 1960s that advocated that African Americans establish control of their economic and political life
- Huey Newton (Black Panthers) and Stokely Carmichael were spokesmen for Black Power
- The Black Panthers and the Nation of Islam emphasized a greater sense of Black nationalism and solidarity



ELECTION OF BARACK OBAMA, 2008

- In Nov. 2008, a record number of voters elected Barack Obama as the nation's 44th president
- Obama became America's first African American president
- Obama's winning coalition included:
 - Minorities
 - college-educated Whites
 - young voters aged 18 to 26