**REVIEW: BLACKS AND CIVIL RIGHTS**

**1565,1607 - 1763: SETTLEMENT AND COLONIAL AMERICA**  
  
1) 20 Africans landed in Virginia (1619): Considered indentured servants; legalized slavery in place by 1640.  
  
2) South Carolina Settlement (1670): White planters from Barbados brought slaves with them. Charleston became the main port of entry for the slave trade.  
  
3) Georgia (1732): Slavery was initially banned.  
  
4) **Slave Codes (1700's-early 1800's)**: Established in the slave-holding colonies to control the institution.  
  
5) **Stono Rebellion (1739)**: South Carolina slave insurrection.  
  
6) **Quaker John Woolman (1754)**: Published an anti-slavery pamphlet.  
  
  
**1763 - 1783: REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD**   
  
7) Boston Massacre (March, 1770): An escaped slave, **Crispus Attucks**, was 1st to die.  
  
8) Phillis Wheatley (1773): Published a volume of poetry.  
  
9) **First Anti-Slavery Society (1775)**: Founded in Philadelphia.  
  
10) Governor Dunmore of Virginia (1775): Offered freedom to slaves who   
fled and joined the British army. Approx. 2000 accepted the offer.  
  
11) Patriots: About 5000 blacks, most of whom were New England freemen, served in the American army and navy. Slavery virtually ended in the North during the Revolutionary Period.  
  
  
**1781 - 1789: GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**  
  
12) **Northwest Ordinance (1787)**: Forbade slavery in the territory.  
  
  
**1789 - 1824: THE NEW NATION**  
  
13) **Three-Fifths Compromise (1787)**: Slaves would be counted as 3/5 for the purposes of taxation and representation. The foreign slave trade would be ended in 1808.  
  
14) **Benjamin Banneker (1790's)**: Achievements in mathematics and astronomy praised by Thomas Jefferson.  
  
15) **Cotton Gin (1793)**: Eli Whitney's invention increased the demand for slaves

16) **Gabriel Prosser (1800)**: Planned a rebellion in Richmond, Virginia but was betrayed before it could take place.  
  
17) **Foreign Slave Trade**: Ended in 1808 but illegal smuggling continued.  
  
18) **Underground Railroad**: Purpose to aid escape. **Harriet Tubman** was a frequent "conductor" on the route.  
  
19) American Colonization Society (1817): Congress appropriated money to found **Liberia** on west coast of Africa (1822). Few blacks chose to go.  
  
20) **Missouri Compromise (1820)**: Slavery was prohibited in the Louisiana Territory north of 36' 30. Missouri would enter as a slave state. Maine would be admitted as a free state.  
  
**1825 - 1849: AGE OF JACKSON**  
  
21) **William Lloyd Garrison (1831)**: Established "The Liberator", an abolitionist newspaper which supported immediate emancipation without compensation to the slaveowners.  
  
22) **Nat Turner (1831)**: His rebellion resulted in the deaths of 60 whites and over 200 blacks in Virginia. Turner and 19 supporters were hanged.  
  
23) American Anti-Slavery Society (1833)  
  
24) **Gag Rule (1836)**: Adopted by the House of Representatives to block abolitionist petitions. It was repealed in 1844 through the efforts of former President John Quincy Adams.  
  
25) **Elijah Lovejoy (1837)**: Abolitionist editor murdered by a mob in Alton, Illinois.  
  
26) Liberty Party: Abolitionist platform. Ran James Birney for president in the election of 1844.  
  
27) **Wilmot Proviso (1846)**: Attempt to ban slavery from any territory acquired from Mexico. It did not pass the Senate.  
  
28) **Free Soil Party**: Opposed the extension of slavery. Ran Martin Van Buren in 1848.  
  
  
**1849 - 1877: SECTIONALISM, CIVIL WAR, RECONSTRUCTION**  
29) **Frederick Douglass (1818-1895)**: Runaway who taught himself and became a great orator. He was editor of "The North Star", an abolitionist newspaper. After the Civil War he promoted assimilation through self-assertion.  
  
30) **Compromise of 1850**: **Popular sovereignty** would decide the slave question in New Mexico and Utah territories. Slave trade was abolished in D.C. A stronger **Fugitive Slave Law** as enacted.

31) **Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)**: Harriet Beecher Stowe.  
  
32) **Republican Party (1854)**: Founded with a platform opposed to the extension of slavery.  
  
33) **Kansas-Nebraska Bill (1854)**: Slavery in these territories would be determined by **popular sovereignty**. This negated the Missouri Compromise.  
  
34) Bleeding Kansas (1855-56): Free Soilers and Pro-slavery forces fought it out in Kansas. Kansas was eventually admitted as a free state 1861.

35) Senate Violence (1856): Senator Charles Sumner denounced slavery and condemned Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina. Butler's nephew, Preston Brooks, beat Sumner with a cane at his Senate desk.  
  
36) **The Impending Crisis of the South (1857)**: **Hinton Helper** asserted that slavery hurt poor whites the most.  
  
37) **Dred Scott v. Sandford** (1857): Roger B. Taney. #1) **Court ruled** that Scott was not a citizen and could not sue in a federal court. #2) **Court ruled** that a citizen of the U.S. could not be prohibited from taking his property into the territories. **This meant the Missouri Compromise was null and void.**  
  
38) **Freeport Doctrine (1858)**: During the Lincoln-Douglas debates for the Senate seat in Illinois Lincoln tried to focus on the Dred Scott decision in relation to popular sovereignty. **Stephen Douglas** said that anti-slavery territories could refuse to enact slave codes.  
  
39) **Harper's Ferry (1859)**: **John Brown** occupied the federal arsenal hoping to set off a slave rebellion. He was captured, tried for treason, hanged.  
  
40) Confiscation Act (1861): Encouraged slaves to escape.  
  
41) Civil War Soldiers: Congress authorized recruitment of blacks in 1862. 185,000 blacks served but all officers were white.  
  
42) **Emancipation Proclamation (1/1/1863)**: Freed slaves in areas still   
in rebellion.  
  
43) **Thirteenth Amendment (1865)**: Abolition of slavery.  
  
44) **Freedmen's Bureau (1865)**: Purpose to provide for the immediate needs of freedmen. Established schools, hospitals, legal aid.  
  
45) **Fourteenth Amendment (1868)**: Equal protection of the rights of all citizens through the guarantee of due process  
  
46) **Fifteenth Amendment (1870)**: Extension of the franchise to blacks.  
  
47) **Ku Klux Klan (1865)**: Resistance to Reconstruction policies.  
  
48) Enforcement Acts (1870-71): Purpose to protect freedmen's right to vote, supervise elections, and outlaw Klan activities.

49) **Civil Rights Act of 1875**: Purpose to insure equal access to accommodations in public places and black participation on juries. No means of enforcement provided.  
  
  
**1877 - 1901: BIG BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, LABOR, FARMERS, REFORM**  
  
50) **Crop Lien System, Sharecropping, Tenant Farming (1865+)**: Economic   
systems which developed in the South to replace slavery.  
  
51) **Jim Crow Laws (beginning 1881)**: adopted in the South to control black activities.  
  
52) **Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)**: Founder of **Tuskeegee Institute**. Urged self-improvement for blacks, adoption of white middle-class ethic. His **Atlanta Compromise** supported pursuit of economic gains as a means of gradually acquiring social equality.  
  
53) **W.E.B. DuBois (1868-1963)**: Critical of Booker T. Washington. His **Niagara Movement** contradicted the accommodationists ideas of Washington. He and his supporters demanded suffrage and civil rights. (**"Talented Tenth"** concept)  
  
54) Plessy v. Ferguson (1896): The **Court upheld** the concept of "separate but equal". The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed political, not social, equality.  
  
  
**1901 - 1913: PROGRESSIVE ERA**  
  
55) **NAACP (1909)**: Goal was the attainment of equal rights for blacks  
through lawsuits in federal courts.  
  
  
**1913 - 1921: WILSON AND WORLD WAR I**  
**1921 - 1939: BOOM AND BUST AND A NEW DEAL**  
  
56) **Harlem Renaissance (1920's)**: Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay.  
  
57) **Marcus Garvey**: Advocated a return to Africa, black capitalism through business ventures, and sponsored the Black Star Line, a steamship company to transport cargo between U.S. and West Indies and to take American blacks to Africa.  
  
58) **Scottsboro Trials (1931)**: Alabama case, 9 blacks arrested for assault of hoboes and subsequent rape claim by two white women. Although women were shown to be lying 8 were convicted and sentenced to death.   
  
59) **Black Cabinet (1933+)**: **FDR's** black advisors in the White House.

**1939 - 1945: WORLD WAR II**  
  
60) **March on Washington Movement (1941)**: FDR issued **Executive Order**  
**No. 8802** prohibiting discrimination in war industries and in the government in order to prevent a scheduled protest march on Washington DC by **A. Philip Randolph** and his supporters.  
  
61) World War II: Blacks served in segregated units. The first blacks were trained as pilots at **Tuskeegee Institute.** **Colonel Benjamin O. Davis** became the first black brigadier general. **Double V Campaign** was the name for the war abroad and the war at home against racism.  
  
62) **Congress of Racial Equality** founded (1942).  
  
63) Race Riots (1943)

**1945 - 1989+: COLD WAR AND AFTER**  
  
64) President's Committee on Civil Rights (1946): Published **"To SecureThese Rights"** in 1947. Recommended federal antilynching, antisegregation, and anti-poll tax laws.  
  
65) **Jackie Robinson (1947)**: Breaks color barrier in major leagues.  
  
66) **End of Racial Segregation in Armed Services**: Executive Order in 1948. Segregated units phased out by time of Korean War.  
  
67) Invisible Man (1952): Ralph Ellison explored the effect on blacks of exclusion from the American Dream. (Ellison just died in 1994)  
  
68) **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas** (1954): Earl Warren. The **Court reversed** its 1896 ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson. It stated that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Compliance was directed "with all deliberate   
speed" which set the stage for further problems.  
  
69) **Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-56)**: **Rosa Parks'** arrest motivated this year-long boycott. It was led by **Martin Luther King, Jr.**  
  
70) Civil Rights Act (1957): Created U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.  
  
71) **Little Rock School Desegregation (1957)**: 8 black children were initially prevented from attending Central High School by order of Governor Faubus. Ike did nothing at first but later federalized the Arkansas National Guard to effect the entrance of the children.  
  
72) Voting Rights Act (1960): Ineffective  
  
73) **Greensboro Lunchcounter Sit-in (2/1/1960)**: Inspired similar acts.   
**Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee** (SNCC) formed.

74) **Malcolm X**: By early 1960's he was the spokesman for the **Black Muslims** who supported black pride and separatism. Malcolm X was murdered in February, 1965 by Black Muslims who felt he had betrayed the cause.  
  
75) **Freedom Rides (1961)**: Initiated by Congress of Racial Equality to desegregate interstate transportation.  
  
76) **James Meredith (1962)**: First black student at University of Mississippi.  
  
77) University of Alabama (1963): Desegregated against the wishes of Governor George Wallace.  
  
78) **March on Washington (8/28/1963)**: Martin Luther King makes his **"I have a dream"** speech.  
  
79) **Medgar Evers (1963)**: Evers was the director of the Mississippi NAACP. He was murdered.  
  
80) **Birmingham Sixteenth Street Baptist Church (9/1963)**: The Church was bombed & 4 black girls were killed.  
  
81) **Civil Rights Act of 1964**: Outlawed discrimination in public accommodations and in employment.  
  
82) **Watts Race Riot (1965)**  
  
83) **Voting Rights Act of 1965**: Increased black voter registration.  
  
84) **Black Power (1966)**: **Stokely Carmichael** urged black control of their own institutions.  
  
85) **Thurgood Marshall (1967)** becomes the first black Supreme Court justice.  
  
86) **Civil Rights Act of 1968**: Banned racial and religious discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.  
  
87) **Assassination of Martin Luther King (1968)**: James Earl Ray. Riots   
resulted.  
  
88) **Swan v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education** (1971): Warren Burger. **Court sanctioned** busing, redrawing district lines, racial balancing to achieve desegregation.  
  
89) **Bakke v. Board of Regents** (1978): Burger. Bakke charged reverse discrimination at the University of Cal. The **Court outlawed** quotas but upheld the concept of affirmative action.