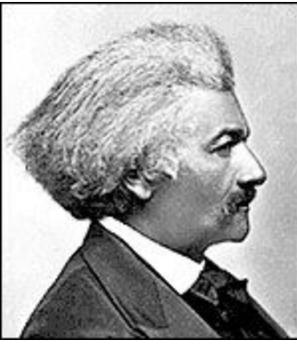


Timeline: Key Moments in Black History

A chronological timeline featuring some—but certainly not all—key moments in Black American History, from the early slave trade to current events.

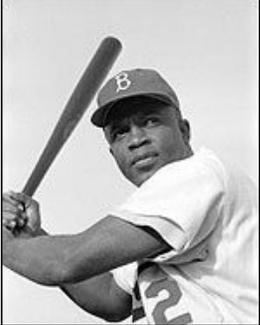
1619		<p>Photograph of newspaper advertisement from the 1780s</p> <p>The first African slaves arrive in Virginia.</p>
1746	<p>Lucy Terry, an enslaved person in 1746, becomes the earliest known black American poet when she writes about the last American Indian attack on her village of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Her poem, <i>Bar's Fight</i>, is not published until 1855.</p>	
1773		<p>An illustration of Wheatley from her book</p> <p>Phillis Wheatley's book <i>Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral</i> is published, making her the first African American to do so.</p>
1787	<p>Slavery is made illegal in the Northwest Territory. The U.S Constitution states that Congress may not ban the slave trade until 1808.</p>	
1793	<p>Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin greatly increases the demand for slave labor.</p>	

1793		<p>Poster advertising \$100 reward for runaway slaves from 1860</p> <p>A federal fugitive slave law is enacted, providing for the return slaves who had escaped and crossed state lines.</p>
1800	<p>Gabriel Prosser, an enslaved African-American blacksmith, organizes a slave revolt intending to march on Richmond, Virginia. The conspiracy is uncovered, and Prosser and a number of the rebels are hanged. Virginia's slave laws are consequently tightened.</p>	
1808	<p>Congress bans the importation of slaves from Africa.</p>	
1820	<p>The Missouri Compromise bans slavery north of the southern boundary of Missouri.</p>	
1822	<p>Denmark Vesey, an enslaved African-American carpenter who had purchased his freedom, plans a slave revolt with the intent to lay siege on Charleston, South Carolina. The plot is discovered, and Vesey and 34 coconspirators are hanged.</p> <p>The American Colonization Society, founded by Presbyterian minister Robert Finley, establishes the colony of Monrovia (which would eventually become the country of Liberia) in western Africa. The society contends that the immigration of blacks to Africa is an answer to the problem of slavery as well as to what it feels is the incompatibility of the races. Over the course of the next forty years, about 12,000 slaves are voluntarily relocated.</p>	
1831	<p>Nat Turner, an enslaved African-American preacher, leads the most significant slave uprising in American history. He and his band of followers launch a short, bloody, rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia. The militia quells the rebellion, and Turner is eventually hanged. As a consequence, Virginia institutes much stricter slave laws.</p> <p>William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing the <i>Liberator</i>, a weekly paper that advocates the complete abolition of slavery. He becomes one of the most famous figures in the abolitionist movement.</p>	
1839	<p>On July 2, 1839, 53 African slaves on board the slave ship the <i>Amistad</i> revolted against their captors, killing all but the ship's navigator, who sailed them to Long Island, N.Y., instead of their intended destination, Africa. Joseph Cinqué was the group's leader. The slaves aboard the ship became unwitting symbols for the antislavery movement in pre-Civil War United States. After several trials in which local and federal courts argued that the slaves were taken as kidnap victims rather than merchandise, the slaves were acquitted. The former slaves aboard the Spanish vessel <i>Amistad</i> secured passage home to Africa with the help of sympathetic missionary societies in 1842.</p>	

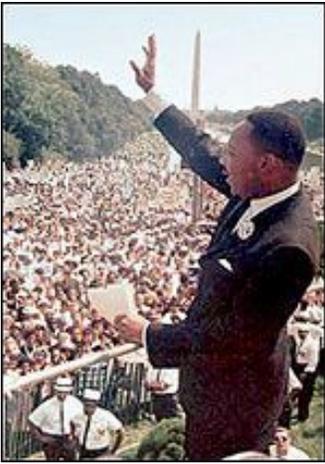
1846		<p>Frederick Douglass</p> <p>The Wilmot Proviso, introduced by Democratic representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, attempts to ban slavery in territory gained in the Mexican War. The proviso is blocked by Southerners, but continues to enflame the debate over slavery.</p> <p>Frederick Douglass launches his abolitionist newspaper.</p>
1849		<p>Harriet Tubman</p> <p>Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery and becomes one of the most effective and celebrated leaders of the Underground Railroad.</p>
1850	<p>The continuing debate whether territory gained in the Mexican War should be open to slavery is decided in the Compromise of 1850: California is admitted as a free state, Utah and New Mexico territories are left to be decided by popular sovereignty, and the slave trade in Washington, DC, is prohibited. It also establishes a much stricter fugitive slave law than the original, passed in 1793.</p>	
1852		<p>Harriet Beecher Stowe</p> <p>Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> is published. It becomes one of the most influential works to stir anti-slavery sentiments.</p>
1854	<p>Congress passes the Kansas-Nebraska Act, establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The legislation repeals the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and renews tensions between anti- and proslavery factions.</p>	

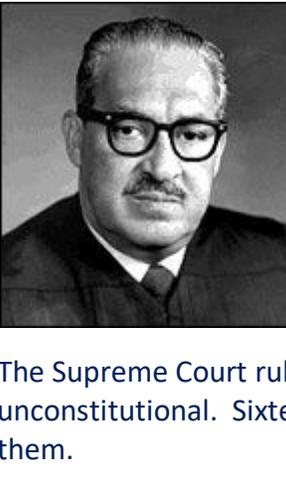
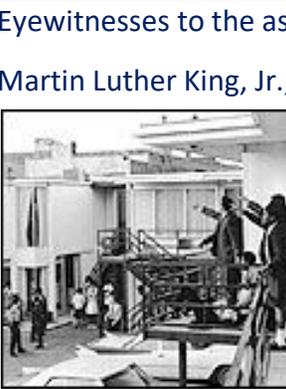
1857		<p>Painting of Dred Scott</p> <p>The Dred Scott case holds that Congress does not have the right to ban slavery in states and, furthermore, that slaves are not citizens.</p>
1859	<p>John Brown and 21 followers capture the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), in an attempt to launch a slave revolt.</p>	
1861	<p>The Confederacy is founded when the deep South secedes, and the Civil War begins.</p>	
1863		<p>Slaves in Virginia</p> <p>President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring "that all persons held as slaves" within the Confederate states "are, and henceforward shall be free."</p>
1865	<p>Freedmen's Bureau established by Congress to protect rights of newly emancipated blacks (March)</p> <p>The Civil War ends (April 9).</p> <p>Lincoln is assassinated (April 14).</p> <p>The Ku Klux Klan is formed in Tennessee by ex-Confederates (May).</p> <p>Slavery in the United States is effectively ended when 250,000 slaves in Texas finally receive the news that the Civil War had ended two months earlier (June 19).</p> <p>Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, prohibiting slavery (Dec. 6).</p>	
1865-1866	<p>Black codes are passed by Southern states, drastically restricting the rights of newly freed slaves.</p>	
1867	<p>A series of Reconstruction acts are passed, carving the former Confederacy into five military districts and guaranteeing the civil rights of freed slaves.</p>	
1868	<p>Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, defining citizenship. Individuals born or naturalized in the United States are American citizens, including those born as slaves. This nullifies the Dred Scott Case (1857), which had ruled that blacks were not citizens.</p>	

1869	Howard University's law school becomes the country's first black law school.	
1870		<p>Hiram Revels</p> <p>Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, giving blacks the right to vote.</p> <p>Hiram Revels of Mississippi is elected the country's first African-American senator. During Reconstruction, sixteen blacks served in Congress and about 600 served in states legislatures.</p>
1877	Reconstruction ends in the South. Federal attempts to provide some basic civil rights for African Americans quickly erode.	
1879	The Black Exodus takes place, in which tens of thousands of African Americans migrated from southern states to Kansas.	
1881	<p>Spelman College, the first college for black women in the U.S., is founded by Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles.</p> <p>Booker T. Washington founds the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. The school becomes one of the leading schools of higher learning for African Americans, and stresses the practical application of knowledge. In 1896, George Washington Carver begins teaching there as director of the department of agricultural research, gaining an international reputation for his agricultural advances.</p>	
1896	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> : This landmark Supreme Court decision holds that racial segregation is constitutional, paving the way for the repressive Jim Crow laws in the South.	
1905	W.E.B. DuBois founds the Niagara movement, a forerunner to the NAACP. The movement is formed in part as a protest to Booker T. Washington's policy of accommodation to white society; the Niagara movement embraces a more radical approach, calling for immediate equality in all areas of American life.	
1909		<p>W.E.B. Du Bois</p> <p>The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is founded in New York by prominent black and white intellectuals and led by W.E.B. Du Bois. For the next half century, it would serve as the country's most influential African-American civil rights organization, dedicated to political equality and social justice. In 1910, its journal, <i>The Crisis</i>, was launched.</p>

1914	<p>Marcus Garvey establishes the Universal Negro Improvement Association, an influential black nationalist organization "to promote the spirit of race pride" and create a sense of worldwide unity among blacks.</p>	
1920s	<p>The Harlem Renaissance flourishes in the 1920s and 1930s. This literary, artistic, and intellectual movement fosters a new black cultural identity.</p>	
1931		<p>Scottsboro Boys</p> <p>Nine black youths are indicted in Scottsboro, Ala., on charges of having raped two white women. Although the evidence was slim, the southern jury sentenced them to death. The Supreme Court overturns their convictions twice; each time Alabama retries them, finding them guilty. In a third trial, four of the Scottsboro boys are freed; but five are sentenced to long prison terms.</p>
1947		<p>Jackie Robinson</p> <p>Jackie Robinson breaks Major League Baseball's color barrier when he is signed to the Brooklyn Dodgers by Branch Rickey.</p>
1948		<p>WWI Black Soldiers</p> <p>Although African Americans had participated in every major U.S. war, it was not until after World War II that President Harry S. Truman issues an executive order integrating the U.S. armed forces.</p>
1952	<p>Malcolm X becomes a minister of the Nation of Islam. Over the next several years his influence increases until he is one of the two most powerful members of the Black Muslims (the other was its leader, Elijah Muhammad). A black nationalist and separatist movement, the Nation of Islam contends that only blacks can resolve the problems of blacks.</p>	
1954		<p>Pictured from left to right: George E.C. Hayes, Thurgood Marshall, and James Nabrit</p> <p><i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kans.</i> declares that racial segregation in schools is unconstitutional (May 17).</p>

1955		<p>Rosa Parks</p> <p>A young black boy, Emmett Till, is brutally murdered for allegedly whistling at a white woman in Mississippi. Two white men charged with the crime are acquitted by an all-white jury. They later boast about committing the murder. The public outrage generated by the case helps spur the civil rights movement (Aug.).</p> <p>Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat at the front of the "colored section" of a bus to a white passenger (Dec.1). In response to her arrest Montgomery's black community launch a successful year-long bus boycott. Montgomery's buses are desegregated on Dec. 21, 1956.</p>
1957		<p>The Little Rock Nine</p> <p>The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), a civil rights group, is established by Martin Luther King, Charles K. Steele, and Fred L. Shuttlesworth (Jan.-Feb.)</p> <p>Nine black students are blocked from entering the school on the orders of Governor Orval Faubus. (Sept. 24). Federal troops and the National Guard are called to intervene on behalf of the students, who become known as the "Little Rock Nine." Despite a year of violent threats, several of the "Little Rock Nine" manage to graduate from Central High.</p>
1960	<p>Four black students in Greensboro, NC, begin a sit-in at a segregated Woolworth's lunch counter (Feb. 1). Six months later the "Greensboro Four" are served lunch at the same Woolworth's counter. The event triggers many similar nonviolent protests throughout the South.</p> <p>The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded, providing young blacks with a place in the civil rights movement (April).</p>	
1961	<p>Over the spring and summer, student volunteers begin taking bus trips through the South to test out new laws that prohibit segregation in interstate travel facilities, which includes bus and railway stations. Several of the groups of "freedom riders," as they are called, are attacked by angry mobs along the way. The program, sponsored by The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), involves more than 1,000 volunteers, black and white.</p>	
1962	 <p>James Meredith</p> <p>James Meredith becomes the first black student to enroll at the University of Mississippi (Oct. 1). President Kennedy sends 5,000 federal troops after rioting breaks out.</p> <p>CNN Opinion Piece (2020)</p>	

<p>1963</p>		<p>Martin Luther King is arrested and jailed during anti-segregation protests in Birmingham, Ala. He writes "Letter from Birmingham Jail," which advocated nonviolent civil disobedience.</p> <p>The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom is attended by about 250,000 people, the largest demonstration ever seen in the nation's capital. Martin Luther King delivers his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. The march builds momentum for civil rights legislation (Aug. 28).</p> <p>Despite Governor George Wallace physically blocking their way, Vivian Malone and James Hood register for classes at the University of Alabama.</p> <p>Four young black girls attending Sunday school are killed when a bomb explodes at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, a popular location for civil rights meetings. Riots erupt in Birmingham, leading to the deaths of two more black youths (Sept. 15).</p>
<p>1964</p>		<p>FBI photographs of Goodman, Chaney, and Schwerner</p> <p>President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act, the most sweeping civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. It prohibits discrimination of all kinds based on race, color, religion, or national origin (July 2).</p> <p>The bodies of three civil-rights workers (Andrew Goodman, James Earl Chaney, and Michael Schwerner) are found. Murdered by the KKK, James E. Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner had been working to register black voters in Mississippi (Aug.).</p> <p>Martin Luther King receives the Nobel Peace Prize. (Oct.)</p> <p>Sidney Poitier wins the Best Actor Oscar for his role in <i>Lilies of the Field</i>. He is the first African American to win the award.</p>
<p>1965</p>		<p>Malcolm X, black nationalist and founder of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, is assassinated (Feb. 21).</p> <p>State troopers violently attack peaceful demonstrators led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as they try to cross the Pettus Bridge in Selma, Ala. Fifty marchers are hospitalized on "Bloody Sunday," after police use tear gas, whips, and clubs against them. The march is considered the catalyst for pushing through the voting rights act five months later (March 7).</p> <p>Congress passes the Voting Rights Act of 1965, making it easier for Southern blacks to register to vote. Literacy tests, poll taxes, and other such requirements that were used to restrict black voting are made illegal (Aug. 10).</p> <p>In six days of rioting in Watts, a black section of Los Angeles, 35 people are killed and 883 injured (Aug. 11-16).</p>

1966		<p>Bobby Seale and Huey Newton</p> <p>The Black Panthers are founded by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale (Oct.).</p>
1967		<p>Thurgood Marshall</p> <p>Stokely Carmichael, a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), coins the phrase "black power" in a speech in Seattle (April 19).</p> <p>Major race riots occur in Newark (July 12-16) & Detroit (July 23-30).</p> <p>President Johnson appoints Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court. He becomes the first black Supreme Court Justice.</p> <p>The Supreme Court rules in <i>Loving v. Virginia</i> that prohibiting interracial marriage is unconstitutional. Sixteen states still have anti-miscegenation laws and are forced to revise them.</p>
1968		<p>Eyewitnesses to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.</p> <p>Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated in Memphis, TN (April 4).</p> <p>President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968, prohibiting discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing (April 11).</p> <p>Shirley Chisholm becomes the first black female U.S. Representative. A Democrat from New York, she was elected in November and served from 1969 to 1983.</p>
1972	<p>The infamous Tuskegee Syphilis experiment ends. Begun in 1932, the U.S. Public Health Service's 40-year experiment on 399 black men in the late stages of syphilis has been described as an experiment that "used human beings as laboratory animals in a long and inefficient study of how long it takes syphilis to kill someone."</p>	
1978	<p>The Supreme Court case, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i> upheld the constitutionality of affirmative action, but imposed limitations on it to ensure that providing greater opportunities for minorities did not come at the expense of the rights of the majority (June 28).</p>	
1983	<p>Guion Bluford Jr. was the first African-American in space. He took off from Kennedy Space Center in Florida on the space shuttle <i>Challenger</i> on August 30.</p>	

1992	The first race riots in decades erupt in south-central Los Angeles after a jury acquits four white police officers for the videotaped beating of African-American Rodney King (April 29).
2001	Colin Powell becomes the first African American U.S. Secretary of State.
2002	Halle Berry becomes the first African American woman to win the Best Actress Oscar. She takes home the statue for her role in <i>Monster's Ball</i> . Denzel Washington, the star of <i>Training Day</i> , earns the Best Actor award, making it the first year that African-Americans win both the best actor and actress Oscars.
2003	In <i>Grutter v. Bollinger</i> , the most important affirmative action decision since the 1978 <i>Bakke</i> case, the Supreme Court (5–4) upholds the University of Michigan Law School's policy, ruling that race can be one of many factors considered by colleges when selecting their students because it furthers "a compelling interest in obtaining the educational benefits that flow from a diverse student body." (June 23)
2005	Condoleezza Rice becomes the first black female U.S. Secretary of State.
2006	In <i>Parents v. Seattle</i> and <i>Meredith v. Jefferson</i> , affirmative action suffers a setback when a bitterly divided court rules, 5 to 4, that programs in Seattle and Louisville, Ky., which tried to maintain diversity in schools by considering race when assigning students to schools, are unconstitutional.
2008	Sen. Barack Obama, Democrat from Chicago, becomes the first African American to be nominated as a major party nominee for president. On November 4, Barack Obama, becomes the first African American to be elected president of the United States, defeating Republican candidate, Sen. John McCain.
2009	Barack Obama, a Democrat from Chicago, becomes the first African-American president and the country's 44th president. On February 2, the U.S. Senate confirms, with a vote of 75 to 21, Eric H. Holder, Jr., as Attorney General of the United States. Holder is the first African American to serve as Attorney General.
2014	On Aug. 9, Michael Brown, an unarmed 18-year-old was shot and killed in Ferguson, MO by Darren Wilson. On Nov. 24, the grand jury decision not to indict Wilson was announced, sparking protests in Ferguson and cities across the U.S., including Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and Boston. The protests continued to spread throughout the country after a Staten Island grand jury decided in December not to indict Daniel Pantaleo, the police officer involved in the death of Eric Garner. Garner died after being placed in a chokehold by Pantaleo in July.

2015	<p>The 114th Congress includes 46 black members in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate.</p> <p>Michael Bruce Curry becomes the first African-American Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church.</p>
2016	<p>Simone Biles became the first African-American and woman to bring home four Olympic gold medals in women's gymnastics at a single game (as well as a bronze at the 2016 Rio Olympics). Also, in Rio, Simone Manuel was the first African-American woman to win an individual event in Olympic swimming.</p> <p>Carla Hayden was confirmed as the first female African-American head of the Library of Congress.</p>