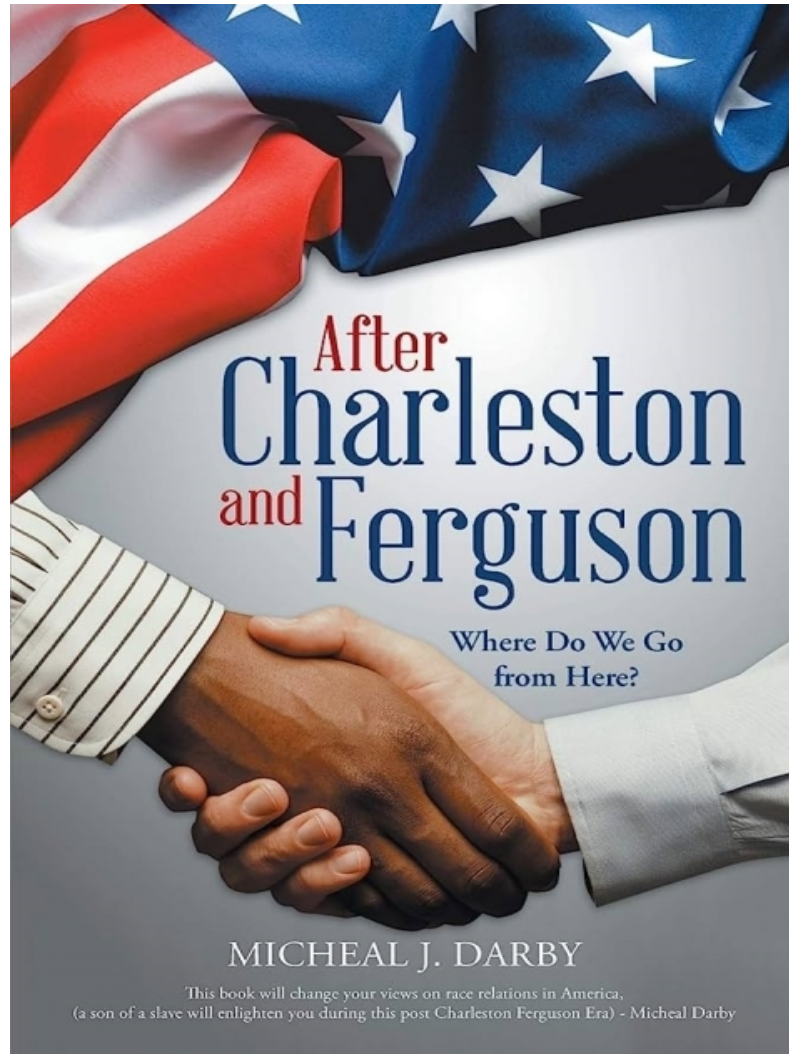


Major Black Leaders

Micheal J. Darby jonah68gmail.com



Benjamin Banneker

Born: Nov. 9, 1731, Ellicott's Mills, Md.

Died: Oct. 25, 1806,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.

-
- mathematician
 - astronomer
 - compiler of almanacs
 - inventor and writer
 - one of the first influential Black American intellectuals.
 - **Benjamin was among the most intellectual African Americans best known for his astronomical almanac.**





Crispus Attucks

Born: 1723?

Died: March 5, 1770, Boston, Mass. [U.S.]

The first American was killed in the Boston Massacre, which led to the American Independence War.

Phillis Wheatley was born: 1753 in present-day Senegal?, West Africa. Died: December 5, 1784, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.

- Mastered English
- Learned Greek and Latin
- At the age of 14, wrote mature poetry dealing with piety and morality



+

○



Sojourner Truth

Born: 1797, in Ulster County, N.Y., U.S.

Died: Nov. 26, 1883, in Battle Creek, Mich.

- evangelist
- reformer
- abolitionist and women's rights movements supporter

●



Harriet Tubman



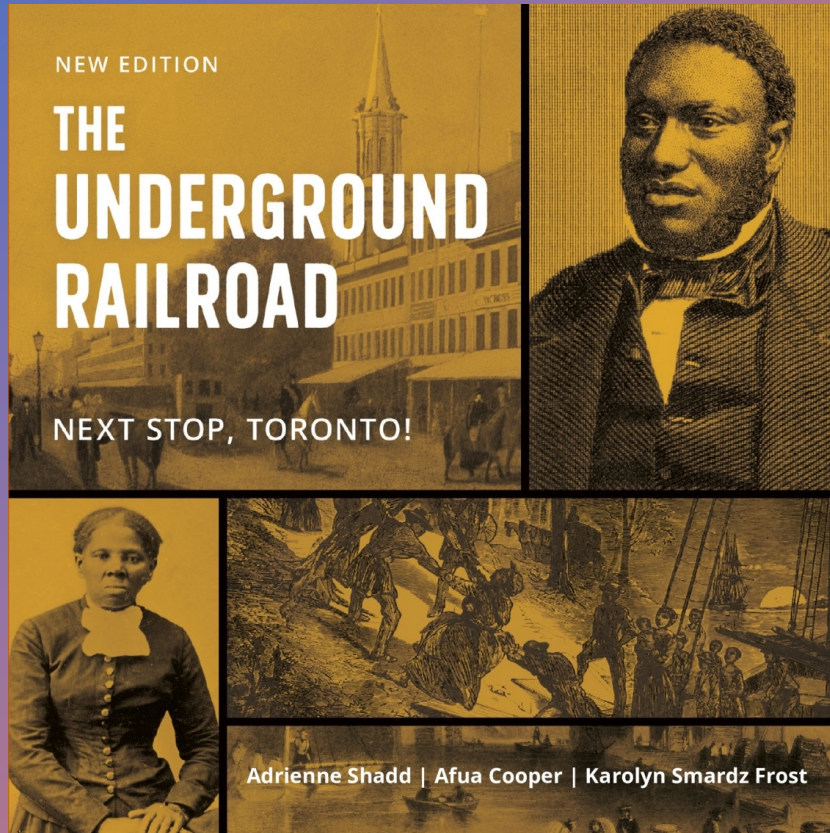
Harriet Tubman

Born: 1820, in Dorchester County,
Maryland, U.S.

Died: March 10, 1913, Auburn, New York

- escaped from slavery in the South to become a leading abolitionist before the American Civil War
- led hundreds of bondsmen to freedom in the North along the Underground Railroad route—an elaborate secret network of safe houses organized for that purpose.

The Underground Railroad was a network of secret routes and safe homes for escaped slaves



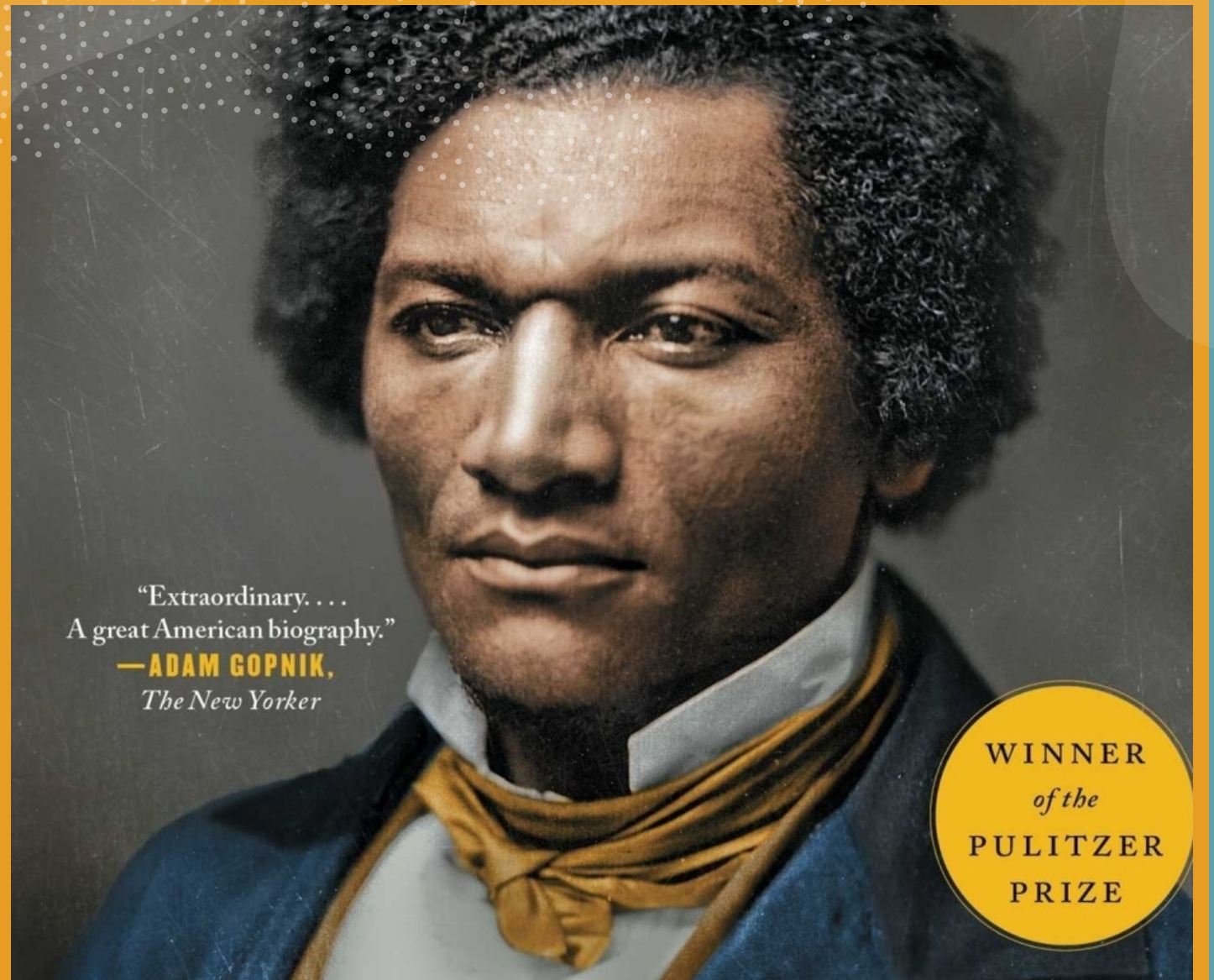
- The **Underground Railroad** was a network of secret routes and safe houses established in the United States during the early- to mid-19th century. Enslaved African Americans used it primarily to escape free states and Canada.^[1] Abolitionists and others sympathetic to the cause of the escapees assisted the network.^[2]
- The enslaved who risked escape and those who aided them are also collectively called the “Underground Railroad.”^[3] Various other routes led to Mexico,^[4] where slavery had been abolished, and to islands in the Caribbean that were not part of the slave trade.^[5] An earlier escape route running south toward Florida, then a Spanish possession (except 1763–83), existed from the late 17th century until approximately 1790.^{[6][7]} However, the network, now generally known as the Underground Railroad, began in the late 18th century. It ran north and grew steadily until President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.^[8] One estimate suggests that by 1850, approximately 100,000 enslaved people had escaped via the network.^[8]

Frederick

Douglass

Born: February 1818?,
Tuckahoe, Maryland, U.S.
Died: February 20, 1895,
Washington, D.C.

- one of the most eminent human-rights leaders of the 19th century.
- his oratorical and literary brilliance thrust him into the forefront of the U.S. abolition movement
- became the first black citizen to hold a high-ranking position in the U.S. government.



Blacks were well on their way to building a political dynasty until discrimination set in

- The First Colored Senator and Representatives, Currier & Ives lithography, 1872. Left to right: **Senator Hiram Revels (MS)**, Representatives Benjamin Turner (AL), Robert DeLarge (SC), Josiah Walls (FL), Jefferson Long (GA), Joseph Rainey (SC), and Robert Elliott (SC).



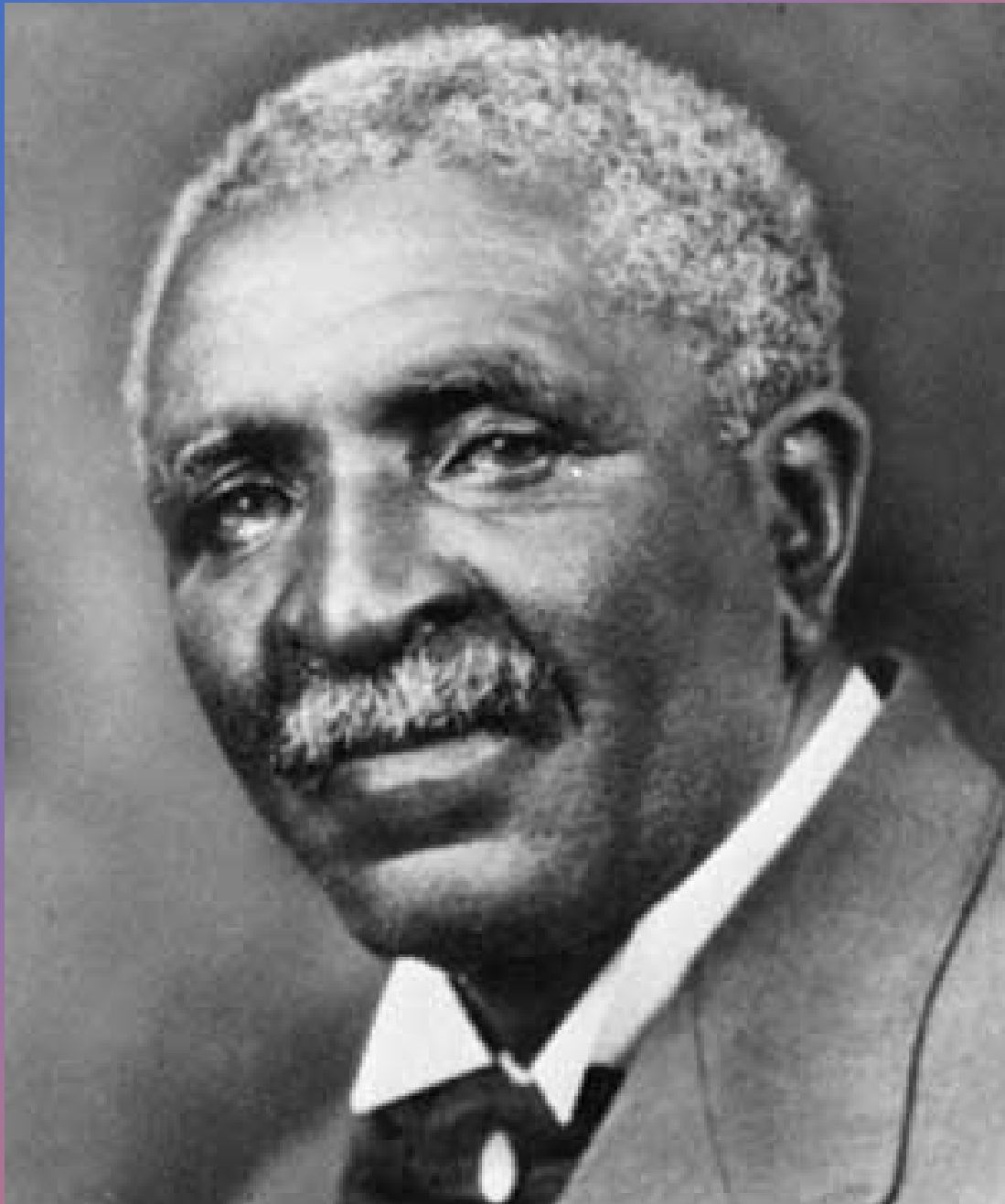
Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first African American senator in 1870. He was born in North Carolina in 1827



Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first African American senator in 1870. Born in North Carolina in 1827, Revels attended Knox College in Illinois and later served as a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, Maryland. He raised two black regiments during the Civil War and fought at Vicksburg in Mississippi. The Mississippi state legislature sent him to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate during Reconstruction, and he quickly became an outspoken opponent of racial segregation. Although Revels' term in the Senate lasted just a year, he broke new ground for African Americans in Congress.

Blanche Kelso Bruce was the second African American elected to the U.S. Senate and the first to serve a full term. Born into slavery on a plantation.

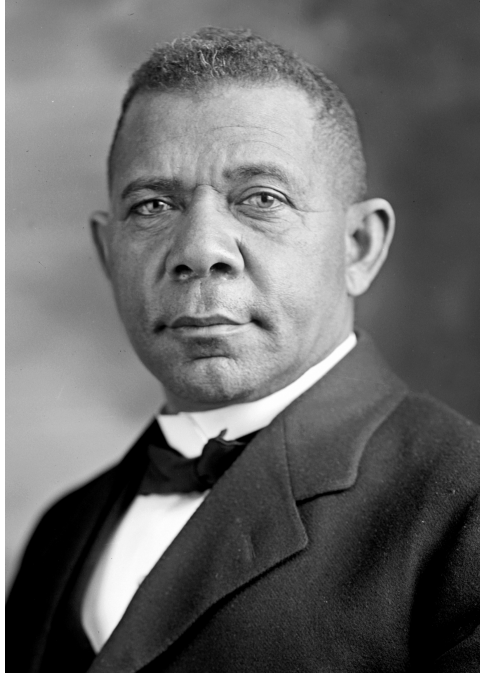




George Washington Carver

Born: 1862 near Diamond Grove, Mo., U.S.
Died: Jan. 5, 1943, Tuskegee, Ala.

- agricultural chemist, agronomist, and experimenter
- developed new products derived from peanuts (groundnuts), sweet potatoes, and soybeans
- revolutionize the agricultural economy of the South
- taught and conducted research at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (now Tuskegee University) in Tuskegee, Ala.



Booker T. Washington

Born: April 5, 1856, Franklin County, Va., U.S.

Died: Nov. 14, 1915, Tuskegee, Ala.

- educator
- reformer,
- first president and principal developer of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (now Tuskegee University),
- the most influential spokesman for black Americans between 1895 and 1915.
- Wrote a book titled “Up from Slavery.”

W. E. B. Du Bois

Born: February 23, 1868, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, U.S.

Died: August 27, 1963, Accra, Ghana

-
- American sociologist
 - The most influential black protest leader in the United States during the 20th century.
 - shared in the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909
 - Edited *the Crisis* magazine from 1910 to 1934. The primary NAACP publication
 - Wrote a book titled “The Souls of Black Folk.”



Matthew Alexander Henson

(Born: August 8, 1866 Died:
March 9, 1955)

American explorer

- long-time companion to Robert Peary; a famous white explorer
- He and Peary were the first to reach the North Pole in 1909.
- Henson did not achieve contemporary recognition in America because of racism



Jack Johnson

Born: March 31, 1878, Galveston, Texas,
U.S.

Died: June 10, 1946, Raleigh, N.C.

- Johnson fought professionally from 1897 to 1928 and engaged in exhibition matches as late as 1945. He
- won the title by knocking out champion Tommy Burns in Sydney on Dec. 26, 1908, and lost it on a knockout by Jess Willard in 26 rounds in Havana, April 5, 1915.
- First black heavyweight champion





Madam C. J. Walker (1867–1919) invented a hair-growing lotion.
Fast Fact: Walker grew up poor. But she became the first female African- American millionaire.

- businesswoman and philanthropists generally acknowledged being the first black female millionaire in the United States
- worked as a washerwoman and began experimenting at home with various hairdressings
- in 1905, she developed a formula for creating a smooth, shiny hairstyle for African American women

Mary McLeod
Bethune

Born: July 10,
1875, Mayesville,
S.C., U.S.

Died: May 18, 1955,
Daytona Beach, Fla.



An educator who was active nationally in African American affairs and was a special adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the problems of minority groups. Started Bethune Cookman College in 1943

Robert Robinson Taylor the first black to attend and graduate from MIT



Robert Robinson Taylor was an American architect and educator. Taylor was the first African-American student enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the first accredited African-American architect in 1892. He was an early and influential member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty. Wikipedia



Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.

Born: July 1, 1877, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Died: November 26, 1970, North Chicago, Ill.

- rose slowly through the ranks, becoming the first black colonel in the army in 1930.
- in 1940, he was promoted to brigadier general by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. After commanding the 2nd Cavalry Division in 1941.



James Weldon Johnson

Born: June 17, 1871, Jacksonville, Fla., U.S.

Died: June 26, 1938, Wiscasset, Maine

- composer wrote the song “Lift Every Voice and Sing,” based on James's 1900 poem of the same name, which became a national anthem to many African-Americans.
- wrote over 200 songs.
- wrote the play God’s Trombones
- Field organizer for the (NAACP) from 1917 to 1920, increased (NAACP) regional branches from 68 to 310





Carter G. Woodson

Born: Carter Godwin Wilson, December 9, 1875, in New Canton, Buckingham County, VA; Died: April 4, 1950, in Washington, DC

- known today as "the father of black history" and is credited with laying the foundations for the widespread adoption of black studies in American schools.
- founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life, and professional historians largely ignored History in 1915, the achievements of blacks.
- earned a Ph.D. in history from Harvard in 1912
- In February of 1926, he launched Negro History Week.





Bessie Coleman

Born: Jan. 26, 1893, Atlanta, Texas, U.S.

Died: April 30, 1926, Jacksonville, Fla.

- staged the first public flight by an African American woman in America on Labor Day, September 3, 1922
- became a famous flier at aerial shows, though she refused to perform before segregated audiences in the South





Langston Hughes

Born: Feb. 1, 1902, Joplin, Missouri, U.S.

Died: May 22, 1967, New York, New York

- black poet and writer
- wrote about the black experience in America
- was fluent in French and Spanish
- was one of the most prolific writers of his era





Marian Anderson

Born: February 27, 1897, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.

Died: April 8, 1993, Portland, Ore.

- In 1939, she was denied an opportunity to sing at Washington, D.C.'s Constitution Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- refused because of her race.
- It sparked widespread protest among many people, including Eleanor Roosevelt, who resigned from the DAR, along with many other prominent women.
- Arrangements were made for Anderson to appear instead at the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday, and she drew an audience of 75,000.





Charles Hamilton Houston

(Born: September 3 1895–
Died: April 22 1950)

- Physician, scientist, and Peace Corps worker
- Civil rights lawyer and educator
- Dean of Howard University
- Teacher and advisor to Thurgood Marshall
- Was the mind behind the modern Civil Rights movement called the Moses of the movement



James
Baldwin
famous
writer and
civil rights
activist



- **James Arthur Baldwin** (August 2, 1924 – December 1, 1987) was an American [writer](#) and [activist](#). He garnered acclaim across various mediums, including [essays](#), [novels](#), [plays](#), and [poems](#).
- His first novel, *Tell It On The Mountain*, was published in 1953; decades later, *Time Magazine* included it on its list of the [100 best English-language novels released from 1923 to 2005](#).^[1] His first essay collection, *Notes of a Native Son*, was published in 1955.^[2]



Maya Angelou famous writer, poet, and civil rights activist

Maya Angelou, born Marguerite Ann Johnson on April 4, 1928, in St. Louis, Missouri, was an American poet, memoirist, actress, and an important figure in the American Civil Rights Movement. In 2001 she was named one of the 30 most powerful women in America by Ladies Home Journal.

Maya Angelou is known for her six autobiographies, starting with *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1969), which was nominated for a National Book Award and called her magnum opus. Her volume of poetry, *Give Me a Cool Drink of Water Fore I Die* (1971), was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize. ...more



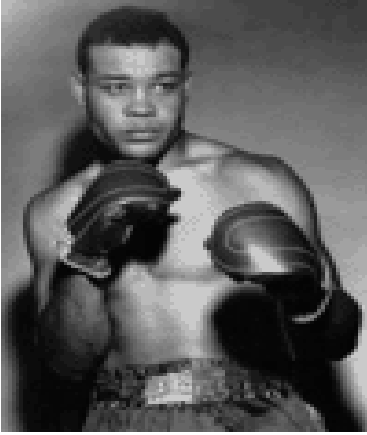
Jesse Owens

Born: September 12, 1913, Oakville, Alabama, U.S.

Died: March 31, 1980, in Phoenix, Arizona

- track-and-field athlete
- set a world record in the running broad jump (also called long jump) that stood for 25 years
- won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympic Games in
- Berlin
- His four Olympic victories were a blow to Adolf Hitler's attempt to use the Games to demonstrate Aryan superiority.
- became a famous motivational speaker





Joseph Louis Barrow also called **the Brown Bomber**

Born: May 13, 1914, Lafayette, Alabama, U.S.

Died: April 12, 1981, Las Vegas, Nevada

- a boxer who was world heavyweight champion from June 22, 1937, when he knocked out James J. Braddock in eight rounds in Chicago, until March 1, 1949,
- a bigger-than-life figure who inspired Black America during the Pre-Civil Rights era like no other leader



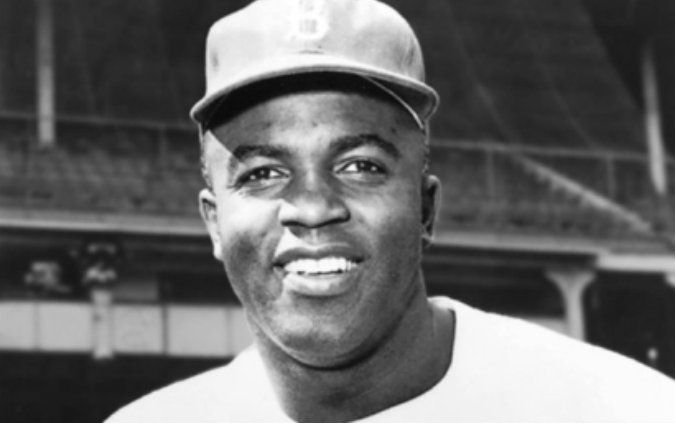


Paul Robeson

born April 9, 1898, Princeton, N.J., U.S.
died Jan. 23, 1976, Philadelphia, Pa.

- The son of a former slave turned preacher, Robeson attended Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J.
- celebrated American singer, actor, and black activist.
- All American basketball, football, track, and baseball player
- Phi Beta Kappa
- Rutgers University Valedictorian





Jackie Robinson

Born: January 31, 1919, Cairo, Georgia, U.S.

Died: October 24, 1972, in Stamford, Connecticut

- The first black baseball player to play in major American leagues during the 20th century.
- On April 15, 1947, Robinson broke the decades-old color bar of Major League Baseball when he appeared on the field for the National League Brooklyn Dodgers.
- Played as an infielder and outfielder for the Dodgers from 1947 through 1956.





The Tuskegee airmen faced racial discrimination when they return home

- In January 1941, the War Department formed the all-black 99th Pursuit Squadron of the U.S. Army Air Corps (later the U.S. Army Air Forces) to be trained using single-engine planes at the segregated Tuskegee Army Airfield at Tuskegee, Alabama. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the black press, and others had been lobbying hard for the government to allow African Americans to become military pilots. Altogether, 992 pilots graduated from the Tuskegee Airfield courses, and they flew 1,578 missions and 15,533 sorties, destroyed 261 enemy aircraft, and won more than 850 medals.
- America did not honor the Tuskegee airmen when they returned home. They returned to racial discrimination and separation and were denied the GI bill.





Ralph Johnson Bunche

Born: Aug. 7, 1904, Detroit, Mich., U.S.

Died: Dec. 9, 1971, New York, N.Y.



U.S. diplomat, a vital member of the United Nations for more than two decades



Winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize for Peace for his successful negotiation of an Arab-Israeli truce in Palestine.



Valedictorian of the 1927 UCLA class



Earned a Ph.D. from Harvard

Rosa Parks
Born: February
4, 1913,
Tuskegee,
Alabama, U.S.
Died: October
24, 2005, in
Detroit, Michigan



civil rights activist who refused to relinquish her seat on a public bus to a white man

She participated in the 1955–56 Montgomery bus boycott in Alabama, igniting the U.S. civil rights movement.

called the mother of the Civil Rights Movement

First black Supreme Court Justice



Thurgood Marshall

Born: July 2, 1908, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.

Died: January 24, 1993, Bethesda

- lawyer, civil rights activist, and
- associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (1967–91)
- first African American member of the Supreme Court. As an attorney
- successfully argued before the U.S. Supreme Court the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), which declared unconstitutional racial segregation in American public schools

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Born: January 15, 1929,
Atlanta,
Georgia, U.S.
Died: April 4,
1968, in
Memphis,
Tennessee



Baptist minister and social activist who led the civil rights movement in the United States from the mid-1950s until his death by assassination in 1968.

His leadership was fundamental to the movement's success in ending the legal segregation of African Americans in the South and other parts of the United States.

rose to national prominence through the organization of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which promoted nonviolent tactics and was a sponsor of the 1963 March in Washington) He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964.

Famous quote: "I dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."



Malcolm X's original name was **Malcolm Little**,
Born: May 19, 1925, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.
Died: February 21, 1965, New York, New York

A prominent figure in the Nation of Islam, who articulated concepts of race pride and black nationalism



After his assassination, the widespread distribution of his life story—*The Autobiography of Malcolm X* (1965)—made him an ideological hero, especially among black youth.



Famous statement: Education is essential in the struggle for Human Rights. It is the means to help our children and people rediscover their identity and thereby increase their self-respect.



A famous quote is, "education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to the people who prepare for it today."

Alex Haley is known for his book *Roots* and the television series *The Saga of an American Family*

- **Alexander Murray Palmer Haley** (August 11, 1921 – February 10, 1992)^[1] was an American writer and the author of the 1976 book *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*. ABC adapted the book as a television miniseries of the same name and aired it in 1977 to 130 million viewers. In the United States, the book and miniseries raised public awareness of black American history and inspired a broad interest in genealogy and family history.^[3]
- Haley's first book was *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, published in 1965, collaborating through numerous lengthy interviews with Malcolm X.^{[4][5][6]}





Muhammad Ali original name **Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr.**
Born: Jan. 17, 1942, Louisville, Ky., U.S.

- Professional boxer and social activist.
- The first fighter to win the world heavyweight championship on three separate occasions; he successfully defended this title 19 times. Ali is considered the most popular sports athlete of all time.



Soul singer James Brown coined the phrase "Say it loud. I'm black and I'm proud"

- The great soul singer James Brown said his song, Say it loud. I'm black, and I'm Proud, was a love song between him and black America. The song inspired many blacks to take pride in their heritage. As a result, many blacks begin to grow afros and wear African clothing to highlight their newfound pride and the love of their culture.



Hidden NASA engineers, computer scientists, and mathematicians that blacks should've known about 50 years ago. Learning about their history and accomplishments would have inspired a generation of black Americans.



Mary Jackson a successful NASA engineer

- Mary Jackson worked in the all-black West Area Computing section, which monitored wind tunnels and flight experiments. Her job was to extract the relevant data from flight tests.
- Mary Jackson was a successful NASA engineer and advocate for women and minorities. (Image credit: NASA/LRC).

Katherine Johnson, a brilliant NASA mathematician

Katherine Johnson did trajectory analysis for Alan Shepard's mission in 1961 and John Glenn's in 1962. (Image credit: NASA) For example, some of her math equations were used in a lecture series compendium called Notes on Space Technology. These lectures were given by engineers that later formed the Space Task Group, NACA's section on space travel.





Dorothy Vaughn a brilliant NASA computer scientist

- Vaughan was an expert programmer in FORTRAN, a prominent computer language of her day.
- Dorothy Vaughan became the first black supervisor at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), a precursor of NASA, in 1949. (Image credit: NASA)

Charles Bolden, the first black administrator of NASA

Bolden was not commissioned into the Naval Academy. He served in the Marine Corps as an aviator, flying over 100 combat missions in North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in the early 1970s. Bolden later became a NASA astronaut and traveled to orbit four times aboard the space shuttle. After his last space flight, he returned to the Marine Corps and achieved the rank of major general. Then in 2009, he was appointed the administrator of NASA, the first African-American to hold the office.





John Hope Franklin

Born: Jan. 2, 1915, Rentiesville, Okla., U.S.

- Historian and educator noted his scholarly reappraisal of the American Civil War era and the importance of the black struggle in shaping modern American identity.
- Long-time professor of History at Duke University
- Helped fashion the legal brief that led to the historic Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), and was instrumental in developing African-American Studies programs at colleges and universities.



Shirley Chisholm was the first black person to run for president of the United States.

- **Shirley Anita Chisholm** (November 30, 1924 – January 1, 2005) was an American politician, educator, and author.^[1] In 1968, she became the first black woman elected to the United States Congress.^[2] Chisholm represented New York's 12th congressional district, centered on Bedford–Stuyvesant,^[a] for seven terms from 1969 to 1983. In 1972, she became the first black candidate for a major-party nomination for President of the United States and the first woman to run for the Democratic Party's nomination.



Louis Farrakhan,

May 11, 1933, Bronx, New York, N.Y., U.S.

- African American leader (1978–2007) of the Nation of Islam, an African American movement that combined elements of Islam with black nationalism.
- Was responsible for the million-man march in 1995



Made a presidential run in 1983–84 and 1987–88, captured 6.9 million votes won seven primaries and four caucuses

Reverend Jesse Jackson

Born: October 8, 1941, Greenville, South Carolina

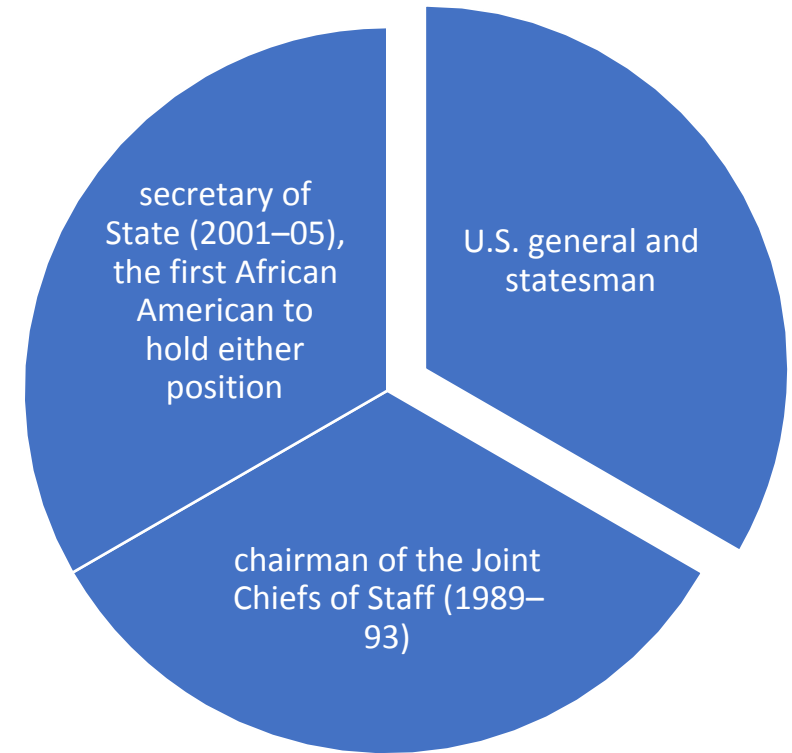
civil rights leader, Baptist minister,

politician whose bids for the U.S. presidency (in the Democratic Party's nomination races in 1983–84 and 1987–88) were the most successful by an African American. His life and career have been marked by both accomplishment and controversy.

Jackson captured 6.9 million votes and won 11 contests: seven primaries (Alabama, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, and Virginia) and four caucuses (Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina, and Vermont).

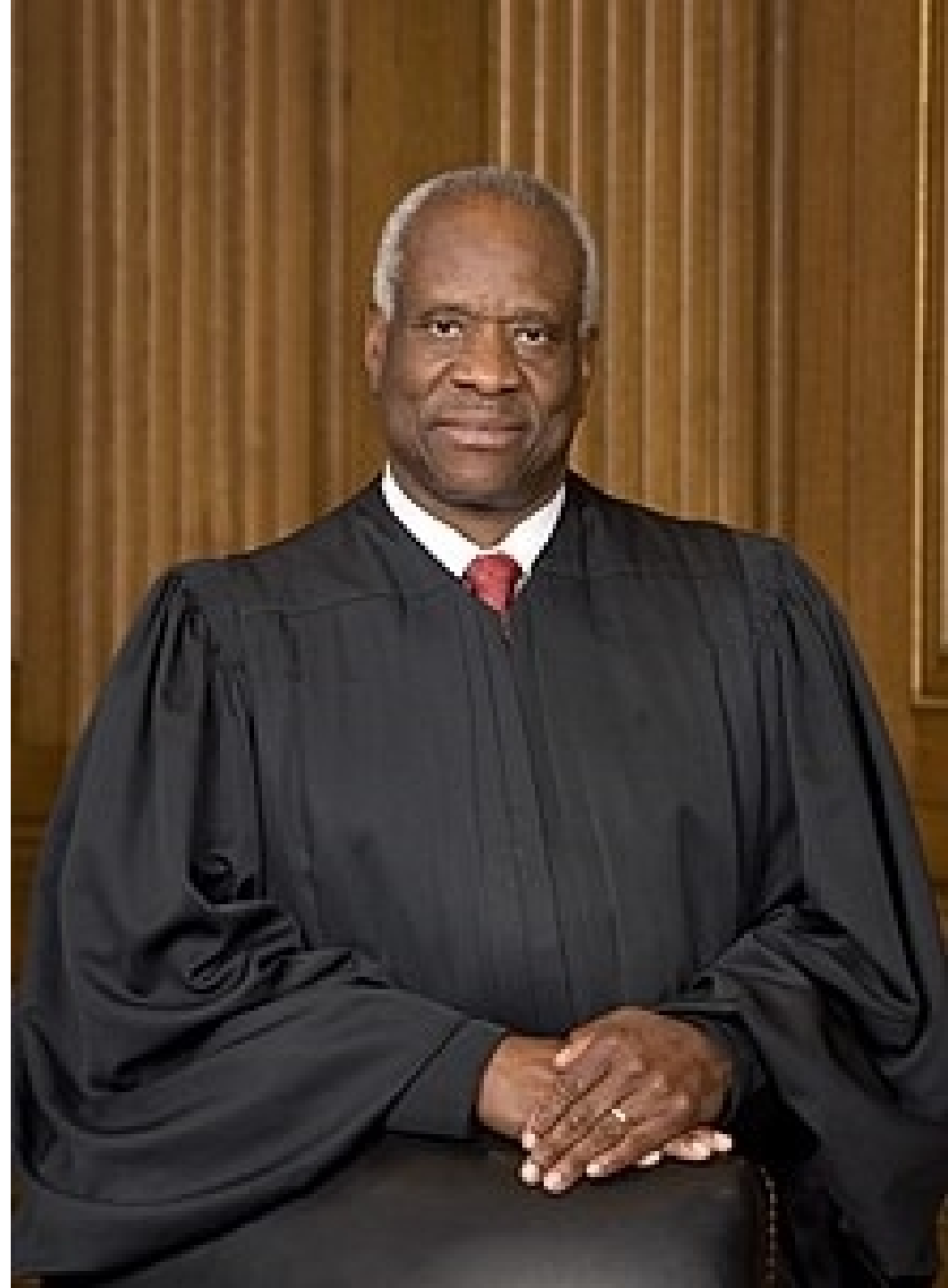


Colin Powell
Born: April 5, 1937, New York,
New York, U.S.
Died: October 18, 2021



Clarence Thomas

- **Clarence Thomas** (born June 23, 1948) is an American lawyer who serves as an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was nominated by President George H. W. Bush to succeed Thurgood Marshall and has served since 1991.
- Thomas is the second African American to serve on the Court after Marshall. Since 2018, Thomas has been the senior associate justice, the longest-serving member of the Court, with 30 years.





Condoleezza Rice

Born: Nov. 14, 1954, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.

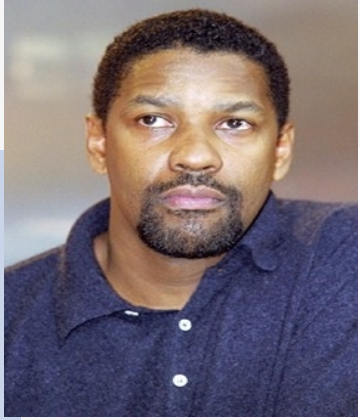
- American educator and politician who served as national security adviser (2001–05) and secretary of state (from 2005) to Pres. George W. Bush.
- At age 15, Rice entered the University of Denver. Although she had earlier considered a career as a concert pianist, she turned to international relations, earning a bachelor's degree in the field in 1974. She later obtained a master's degree (1975) in economics from Notre Dame and a doctorate (1981).



Al Sharpton

Born October 3, 1954, in Brooklyn, New York, U.S.

- civil rights activist and minister
- began preaching at age four and became an ordained Pentecostal minister at age 10. In 1971
- founded a national youth organization that promoted social and economic justice for African Americans



Denzel Washington

Born: December 28, 1954, Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.

- Actor
- Popular with both black and white audiences
- Known for playing clean moral roles
- Said to be an international sex symbol
- Graduated from Fordham University (B.A., 1977)
- Won an Oscar in the movie “Glory.”

- He has inspired a generation of stars over the years known as a clean-cut actor who carefully chooses and scrutinizes his acting roles



Oprah Winfrey
Born: January 29, 1954, Kosciusko,
Mississippi, U.S.

television personality,

actress,

entrepreneur whose
syndicated daily talk
show was among the
most popular of the
genre. She

became one of the
wealthiest and most
influential women in
the United States.

- Great philanthropists has given to a plethora of causes over the years



Spike Lee a famous movie producer

- Shelton Jackson "Spike" Lee (born March 20, 1957) is an American film director, producer, screenwriter, actor, and professor. His production company, 40 Acres and a Mule Filmworks has produced over 35 films since 1983. He made his directorial debut with *She has to Have It* (1986). He has since written and directed such films as *Do the Right Thing* (1989), *Mo' Better Blues* (1990), *Jungle Fever* (1991), *Malcolm X* (1992), *Crooklyn* (1994), *Clockers* (1995), *25th Hour* (2002), *Inside Man* (2006), *Chi-Raq* (2015), *BlacKkKlansman* (2018) and *Da 5 types of blood* (2020). Lee also acted in ten of his films.

Tiger Woods
Born:
December 30,
1975, Cypress,
California, U.S.

- golfer who enjoyed one of the most outstanding amateur careers in the history of the game
- the first golfer of either African American or Asian descent to win the Masters Tournament; with his victory at the 2001 Masters,
- Woods became the first player to win four significant golf tournaments—the Masters, the U.S. Open, the British Open, and the Professional Golfers' Association of America (PGA) Championship consecutively.





Tyler Perry is known for employing black actors/actresses when they couldn't find work. Perry is a great **philanthropist who gives to many causes and** provides shelter for the homeless.

- **Tyler Perry** (born **Emmitt Perry Jr.**, September 13, 1969)^[1] is an American actor, director, producer, and screenwriter.^[2] He is the creator and performer of the Madea character, a stern older woman.^{[3][4][5]} Perry's films vary in style from orthodox filmmaking techniques to filmed productions of live stage plays. Many of his stage-play films have been subsequently adapted as feature films.
- Perry wrote and produced many stage plays during the 1990s and early 2000s. He also developed several television series, most notably *Tyler Perry's House of Payne*, which ran for eight seasons on TBS from 2006 to 2012. In 2011



Dr. Ben Carson

Born: September 18, 1951 (1951-09-18)

Detroit Michigan Nationality the United States

Occupation Neurosurgeon Religious beliefs

Seventh-day Adventist Spouse Candy Carson

- Noted neurosurgeon.
- Became the Director of Pediatric Neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins Hospital when he was 33.
- Famous quote “Listen to people who have already been where you want to go. Benefit from their mistakes instead of repeating them.”
- Served as the secretary of housing under President Donald Trump

Barack Obama, Jr

Born: August 4, 1961).
Honolulu, Hawaii



- A graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School,
- Obama worked as a community organizer, university lecturer, and civil rights lawyer before
- Ran for public office and served in the Illinois Senate from 1997 to 2004. After an unsuccessful bid for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2000, he announced his campaign for U.S. Senate in 2003.
- Serviced as the first black president from 2008 to 2016

Reverend William Barber Civil Rights and Moral Monday leader

- **Moral Mondays** are protests that originated in North Carolina, United States and emerged elsewhere in the United States. Led by religious progressives, the leaders of the protesters sought to restore “morality” in the public sphere. Protests began in response to several actions by the government of North Carolina, which was elected into office in 2013, and are characterized by civil disobedience—specifically entering the state legislature building to be peacefully arrested.



Lloyd James Austin III was the first black to serve as the Secretary of Defense

- **Lloyd James Austin III** (born August 8, 1953) is an American retired United States Army four-star general who, since his appointment on January 22, 2021, has served as the 28th United States secretary of defense. He was the first African American to serve as the United States secretary of defense. Austin previously served as the 12th commander of United States Central Command (CENTCOM) from 2013 to 2016.



Ketanji Brown Jackson was the first black woman to serve as an associate justice on the United States Supreme Court.



- **Ketanji Brown Jackson** (born **Ketanji Onyika Brown**; September 14, 1970)^[2] is an American attorney and jurist who has served as a federal judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit since 2021.^[3] She is an associate justice-designate of the Supreme Court of the United States. Brown received Senate confirmation on April 7, 2022, with all 50 members of the Democratic caucus and 3 Republicans voting in favor of the nomination, and 47 Republicans voting against it.^{[4][5]}

Cited works

All art and pictures are taken from Google images

Slide 2 Benjamin Banneker https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Banneker

Slide 3 Crispus Attucks https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crispus_Attucks

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