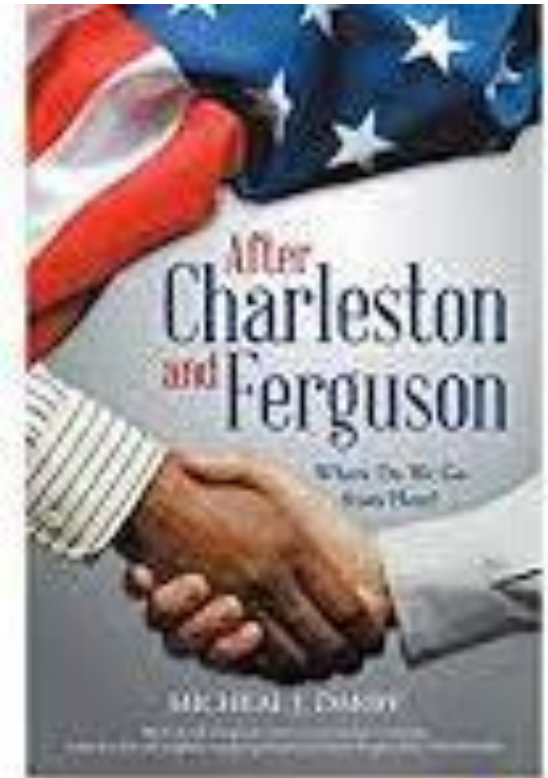
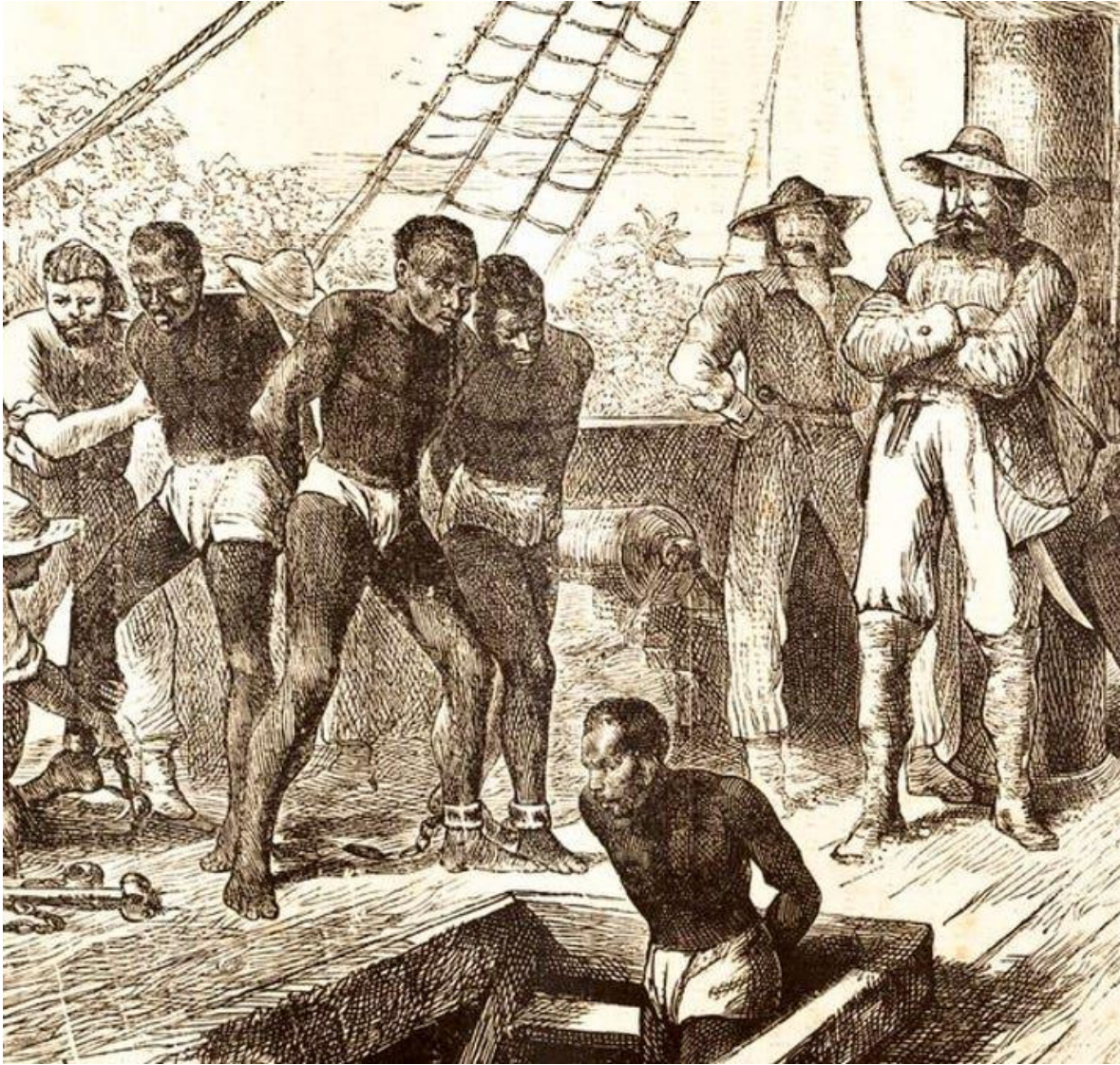


# Black history timeline

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- Micheal J Darby [jonah68@gmail.com](mailto:jonah68@gmail.com) phone number 910 352 8943





## The first black slaves in an American colony

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- Hundreds of thousands of free and enslaved Africans aided the establishment and survival of colonies in the Americas and the New World.
- Many consider a significant starting point to slavery in America to be 1619, when the privateer The White Lion brought 20 enslaved Africans ashore in the British colony of Jamestown, Virginia. The crew had seized the Africans from the Portuguese slave ship Sao Jao Bautista.



# Why did slavery begin?



As labor demand grew, so did the cost of indentured servants. Many landowners also felt threatened by newly freed servants' need for land.

The colonial elite realized the problems of indentured servitude.

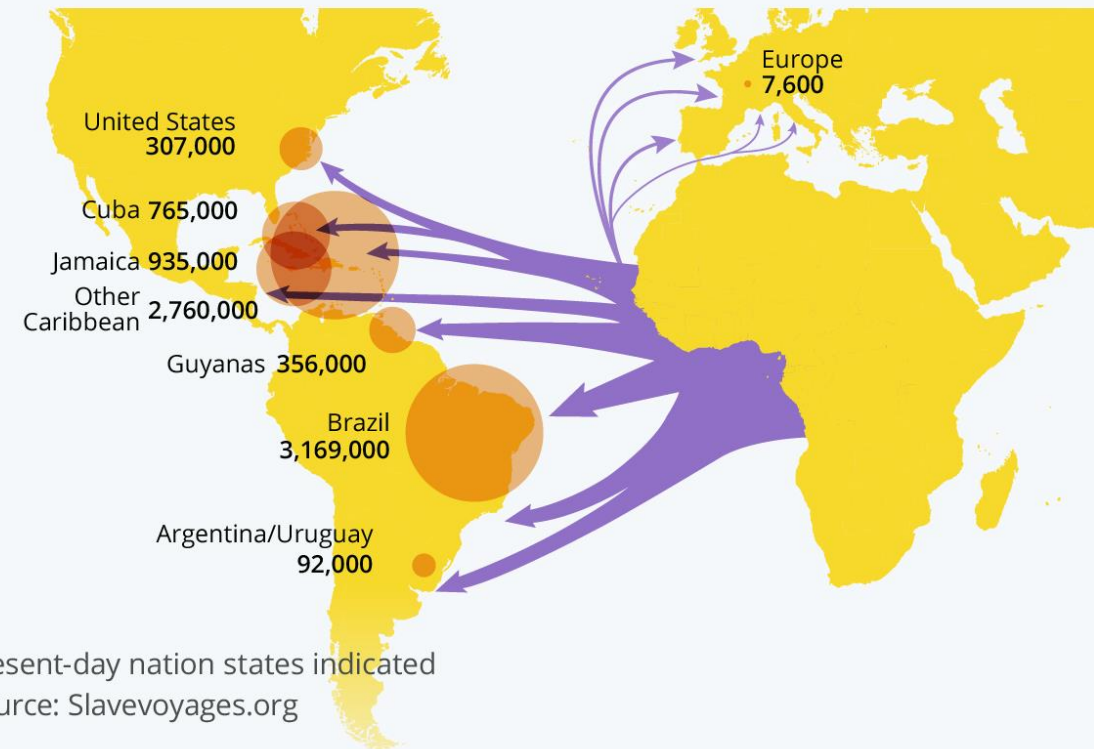
Landowners turned to enslaved Africans as a more profitable and ever-renewable source of labor, and the shift from indentured servants to racial slavery had begun.

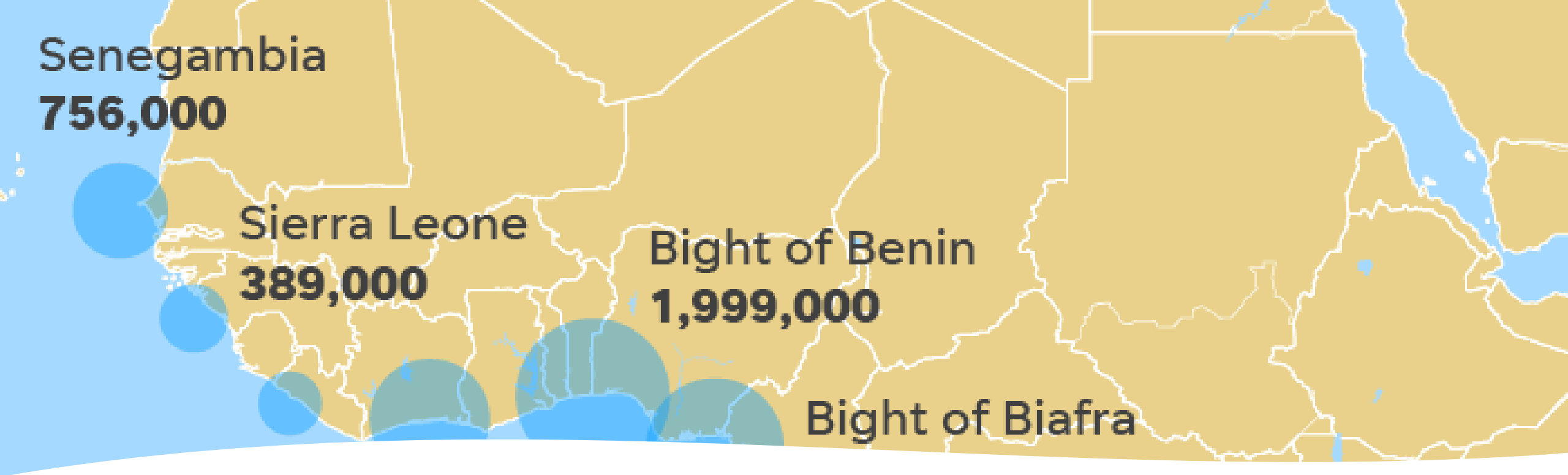
# How many slaves were brought to America?

- Though it is impossible to give accurate figures, some historians have estimated that 6 to 7 million enslaved people were imported to the New World during the 18th century, depriving the African continent of some of its healthiest and ablest men and women.

## The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Uprooted Millions

Number of enslaved Africans arriving on the American continent (1514-1866)





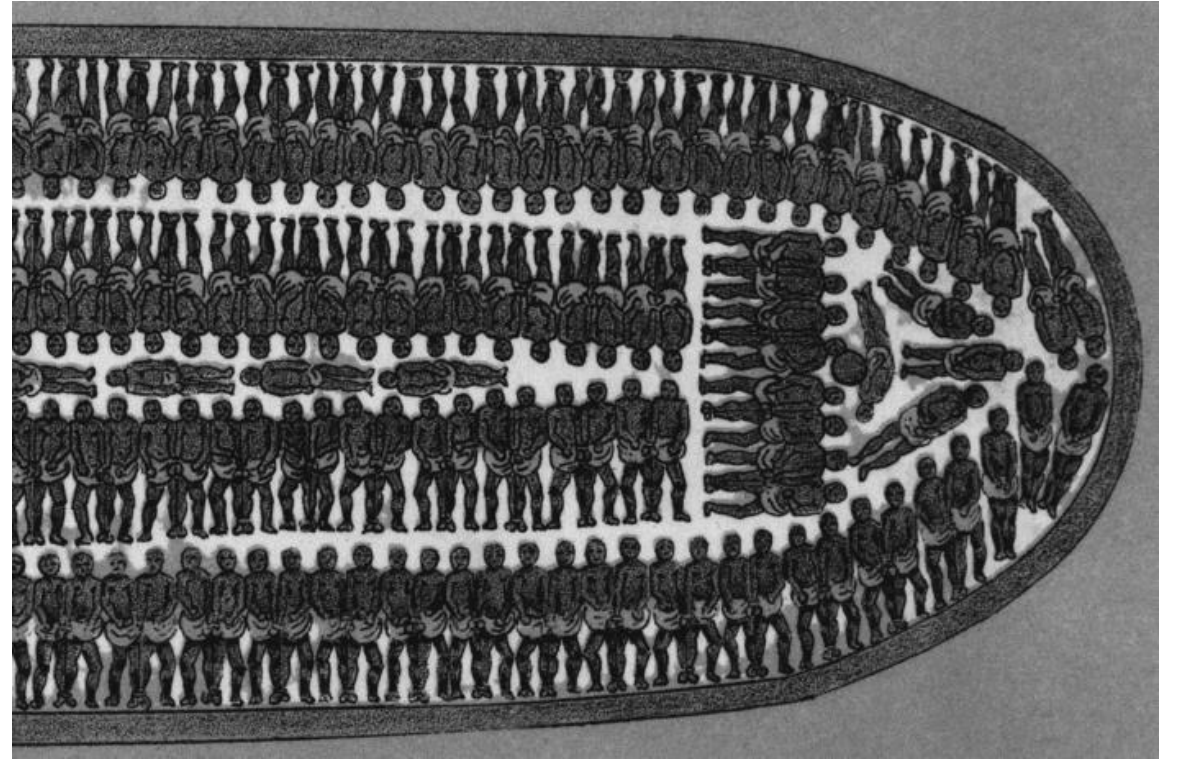
Where did most of the American slaves come from?

- The majority of those enslaved and transported in the transatlantic slave trade were people from **Central and West Africa** that had been sold by other West Africans to Western European slave traders, while others had been captured directly by the slave traders in coastal raids; Europeans gathered and imprisoned.

# What were the conditions of the slaves on the slave ships?

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- **Seasickness was expected, and the heat was oppressive.** The lack of sanitation and suffocating conditions meant a constant threat of disease.
- Epidemics of fever, dysentery (the 'flux'), and smallpox were frequent.
- Captives endured these conditions for about two months, sometimes longer. They were packed like cargo.







What were the conditions on the average plantation?

- Life on the fields meant working sunup to sundown six days a week and having food sometimes not suitable for an animal to eat.
- Plantation slaves **lived in small shacks with a dirt floor and little or no furniture.**
- Life on large plantations with a cruel overseer was oftentimes the worst.

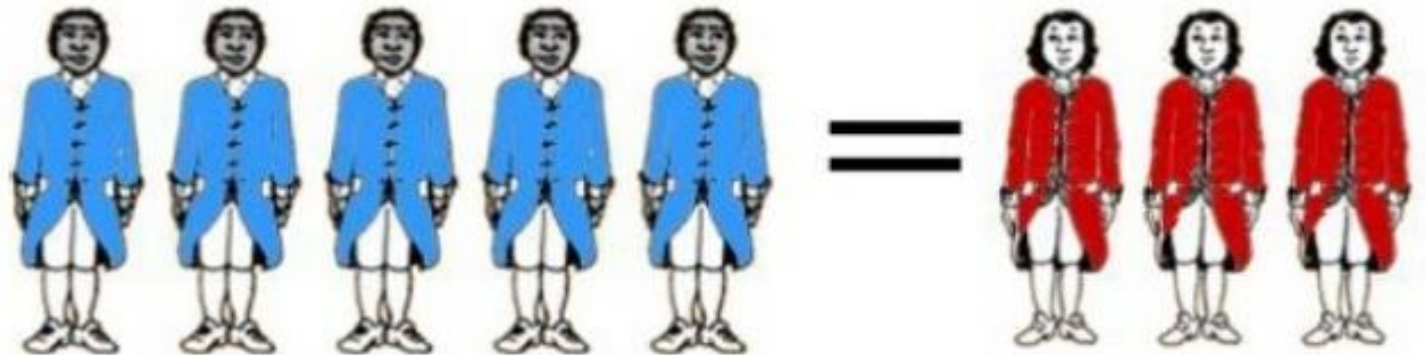
For taxation purposes  
3/5 of the slave  
population were  
counted for taxation

---

**Three-fifths compromise**, a compromise agreement between delegates from the Northern and the Southern states at the United States Constitutional Convention (1787) that three-fifths of the slave population would be counted for determining direct taxation and representation in the House of Representatives.

## Three-Fifths Compromise

- States in the North and in the South could not agree on how slaves would be counted in the population.
- It was decided that every 5 slaves would count as 3 people for taxation and representation purposes.





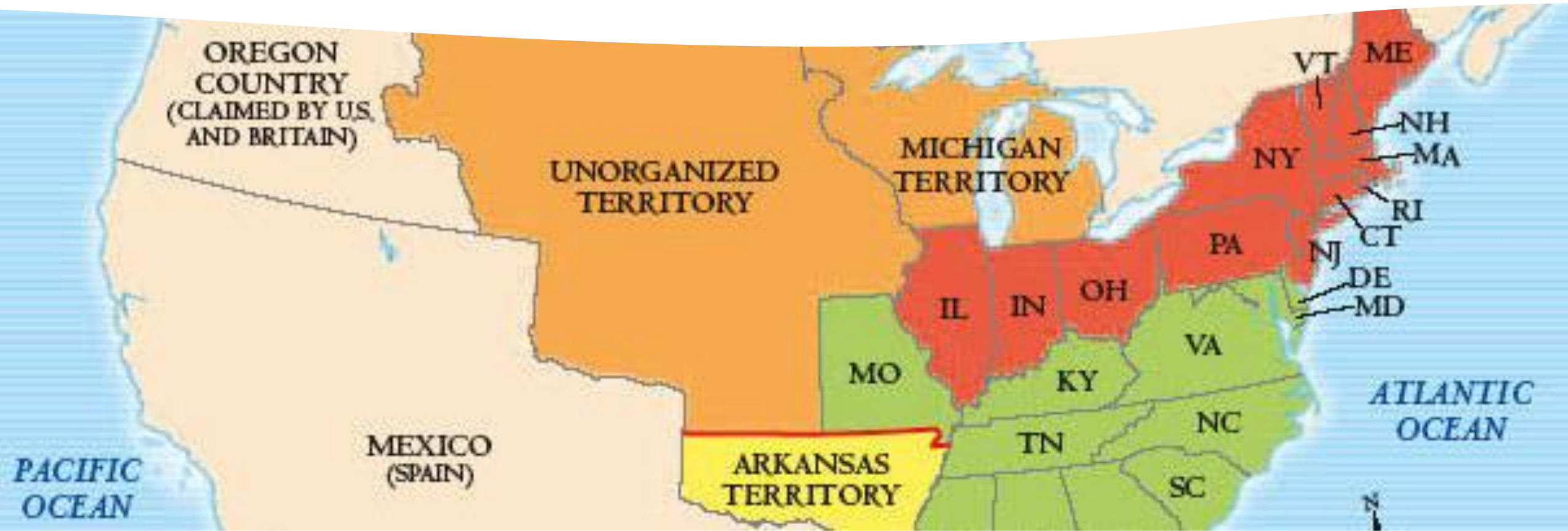
# Slave uprisings Nat Turner

- The revolt that most terrified enslavers were that led by Nat Turner in Southampton County, Virginia, in August 1831.
- Turner's group, which eventually numbered around 75 Black men, murdered some 55-white people two days before local white people's armed resistance and the arrival of state militia forces overwhelmed them.



# Slave and Free State agreement

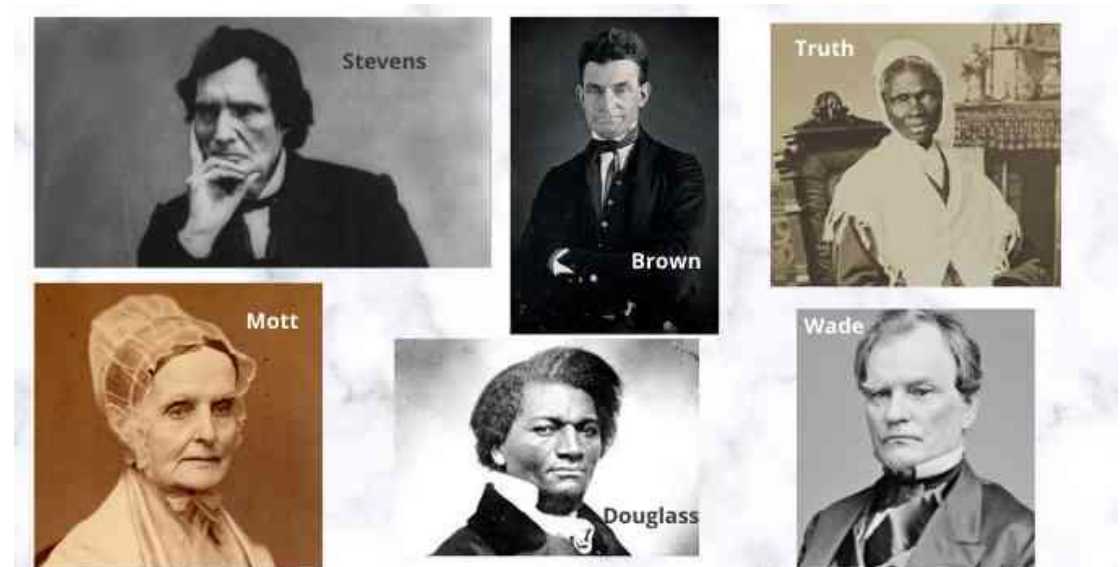
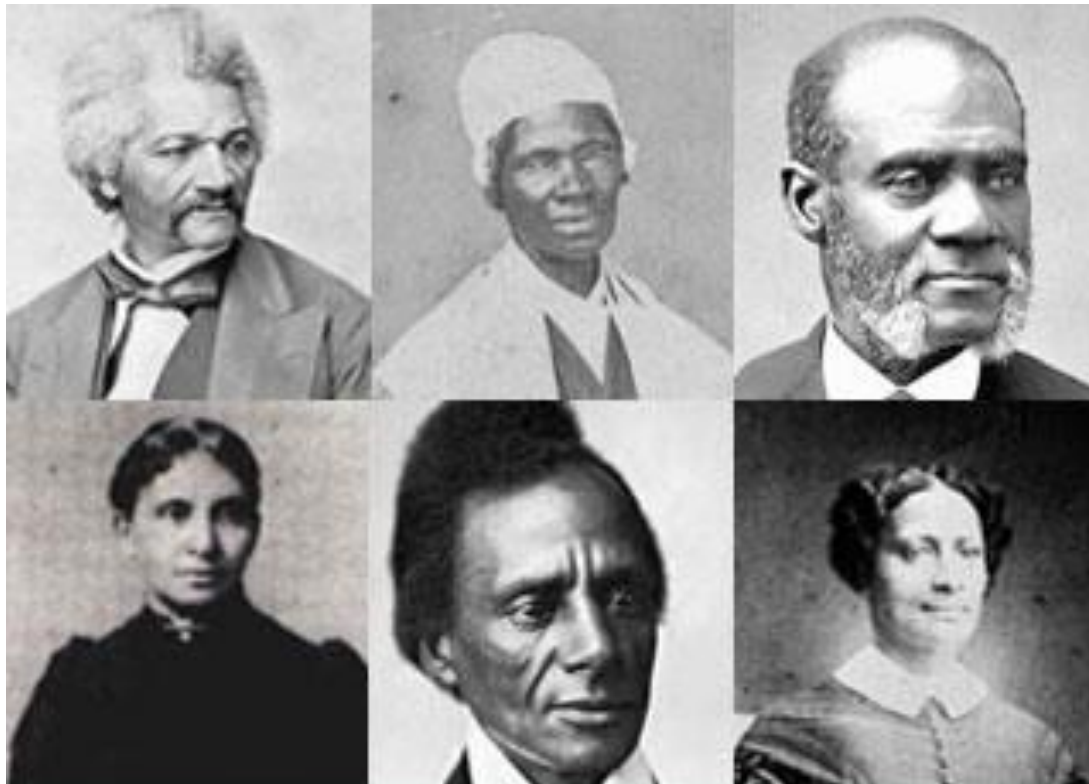
- In 1820, a bitter debate over the federal government's right to restrict slavery over Missouri's application for statehood ended in a compromise: Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state, Maine as a free state, and all western territories north of Missouri's southern border were to be free soil.





# Leaders who fought to abolish slavery

- From the 1830s to the 1860s, the movement to abolish slavery in America gained strength, led by free Black people such as Frederick Douglass and white supporters such as William Lloyd Garrison, founder of the radical newspaper *The Liberator*, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who published the bestselling antislavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.





Sojourner Truth  
and Harriet  
Tubman were  
the two most  
prominent  
abolitionist



**Sojourner Truth** was an American abolitionist and women's rights activist. The truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York, but escaped with her infant

Occupation: Abolitionist, author, human rights

Died: November 26, 1883 (aged 86)

Born: Isabella Baumfree; c. 1797

Parent(s): James Baumfree; Elizabeth Baum

Harriet Tubman was an escaped enslaved woman who became a “conductor” on the Underground Railroad, leading enslaved people to freedom before the Civil War, carrying a bounty on her head.

# John Brown's efforts to overthrow slavery

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John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry was an effort by abolitionist John Brown, from October 16 to 18, 1859, to initiate a slave revolt in Southern states by taking over the United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry Virginia. It has been called the dress rehearsal for the Tragic Prelude to the Civil War. Wikipedia





# Some of the distrust of law enforcement in the black community goes back to slavery

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- Slave catchers were viewed as the first policeman. They captured and abused runaway slaves.
- We must remember that today's police officers are our cousins, uncles, aunts, nieces, and nephews.
- We need to show respect for law enforcement. They are not slave catchers from the past.





# Slave catchers were somewhat of a police force to track down escaped slaves

- In the United States, a **slave catcher** was employed to track down and return enslaved people to their enslavers.
- The first slave catchers in the Americas were active in European colonies in the West Indies during the sixteenth century.
- The history of the slave catchers is one reason some blacks do not trust law enforcement. Black males were hunted down and treated like animals.

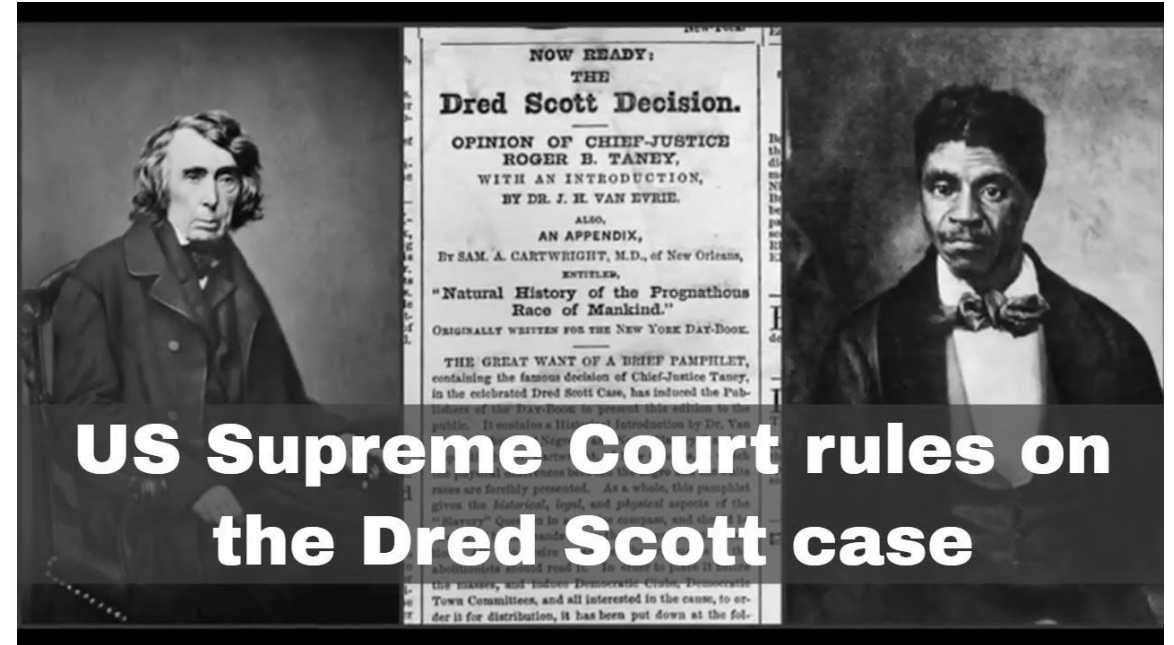


A BOLD STROKE FOR FREEDOM.

The Dred Scott decision ruled that a black person could be arrested as an enslaved person if he moved from a Free State.

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**Dred Scott decision**, formally *Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford*, was a legal case in which the U.S. Supreme Court, on March 6, 1857, ruled (7–2) that an enslaved person (Dred Scott) who had resided in a free state and territory (where slavery was prohibited) was not thereby entitled to his freedom in an in another state.



**US Supreme Court rules on the Dred Scott case**

The civil  
rights actions  
of President  
Abraham  
Lincoln

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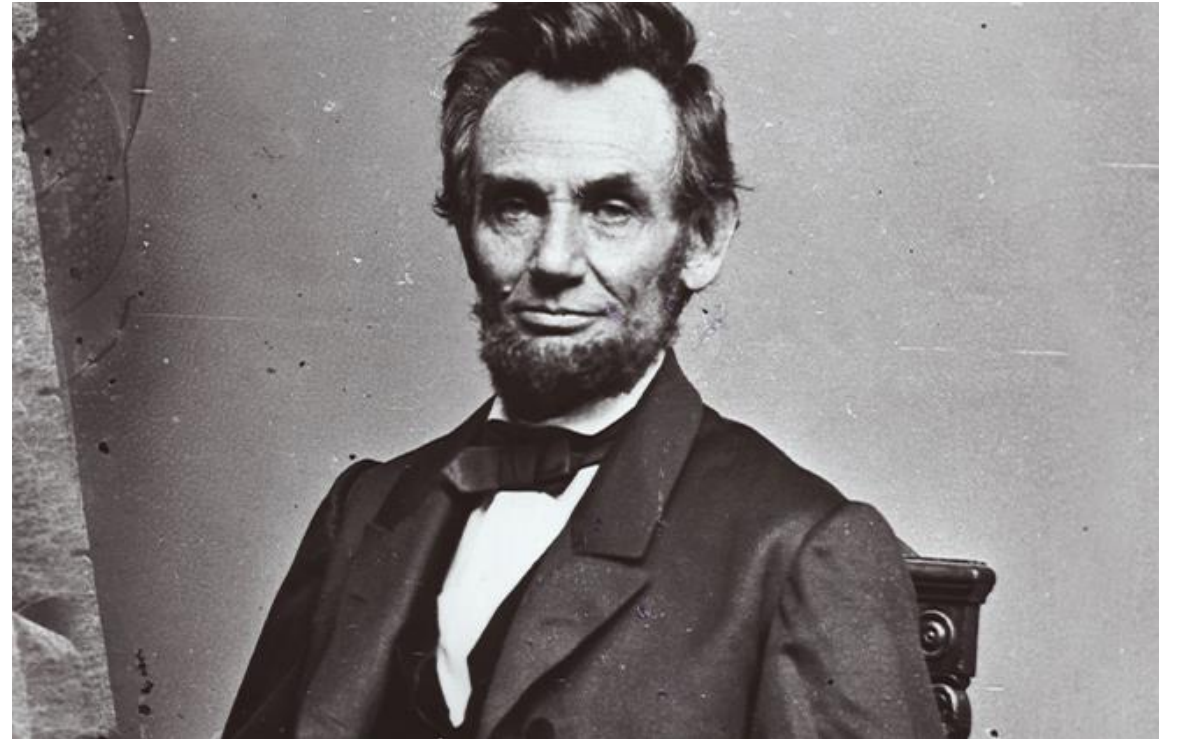




# Abraham Lincoln, the president who freed the enslaved people

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- Abraham Lincoln, a self-taught lawyer, legislator, and vocal opponent of slavery was elected 16th president of the United States in November 1860, shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War.
- Lincoln proved to be a shrewd military strategist and a savvy leader: His Emancipation Proclamation paved the way for slavery's abolition. At the same time, his Gettysburg Address stands as one of the most famous pieces of oratory in American history.



The war  
that freed  
the slaves



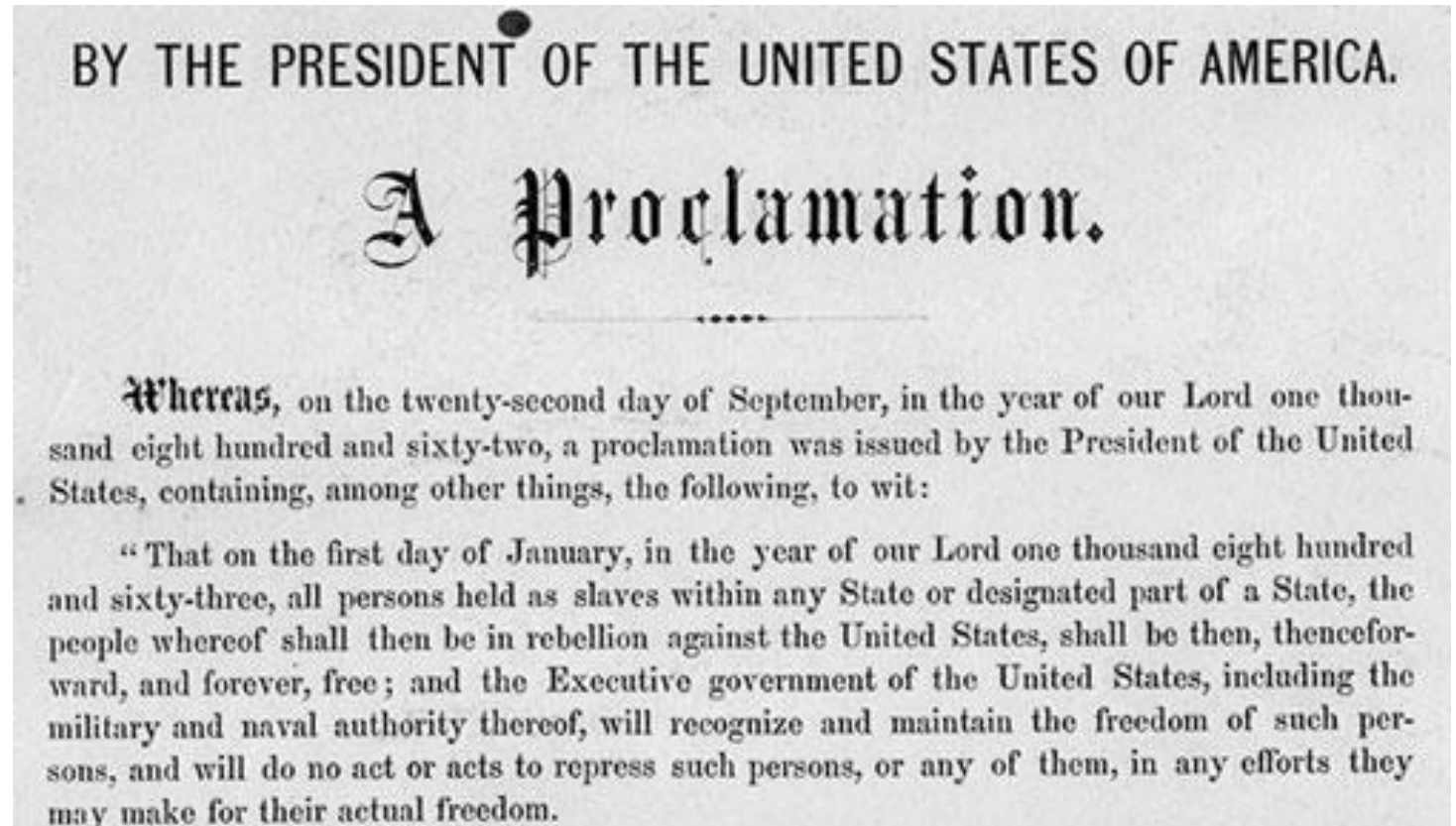
- American Civil War
- Apr 12, 1861 – Apr 9, 1865
- Description
- The American Civil War was a civil war in which the United States fought between the Union and the Confederacy.
- The main cause of the war was the status of slavery, especially the expansion of slavery into territories acquired as a result of the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican–American War. Wikipedia



# The Emancipation Proclamation

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- President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on **January 1, 1863**, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war.
- The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."



Juneteenth is a federal Holiday that commemorates the last black people who were finally freed



- **Juneteenth**<sup>[1]</sup> (officially **Juneteenth National Independence Day** and also known as **Jubilee Day**,<sup>[3]</sup> **Emancipation Day**,<sup>[4][5]</sup> **Freedom Day**,<sup>[6]</sup> and **Black Independence Day**<sup>[6]</sup>) is a federal holiday in the United States commemorating the emancipation of enslaved African-Americans. It is also often observed to celebrate African-American culture.<sup>[6]</sup> Originating in Galveston, Texas, celebrated annually on June 19 in various parts of the United States since 1865.
- The day was recognized as a federal holiday on June 17, 2021, when President Joe Biden signed the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act.<sup>[7][8]</sup> Juneteenth's commemoration is on the June 19, 1865, announcement of General Order No. 3 by Union Army General Gordon Granger, proclaiming freedom for enslaved people in Texas,<sup>[9]</sup> which was the last state of the Confederacy with institutional slavery.





# 14<sup>th</sup> amendment granted citizenship

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- Passed by the Senate on June 8, 1866, and ratified two years later, on July 9, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment **granted citizenship to all persons "born or naturalized in the United States,"** including formerly enslaved people. It provided all citizens with "equal protection under the laws," extending the provision.

## 14th Amendment

...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.

## 15<sup>th</sup> amendment guaranteed African American men the right to vote

---

- Passed by Congress February 26, 1869, and ratified February 3, 1870, the 15th amendment **granted African American men the right to vote**. ... Set free by the 13th amendment, with citizenship guaranteed by the 14th amendment, black males were given the vote by the 15th amendment.

## 15th Amendment

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



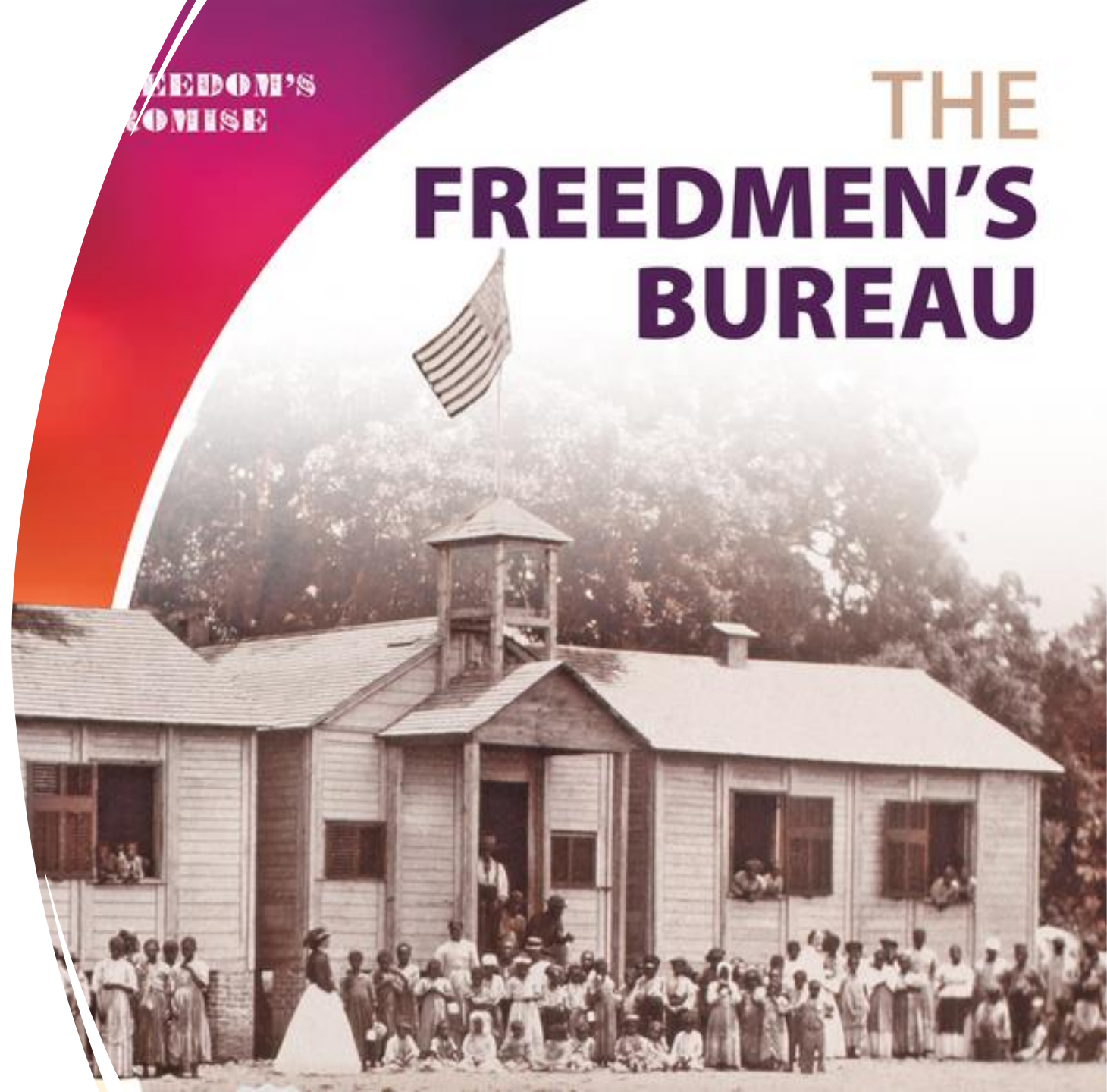
# Southern Reconstruction



- **Reconstruction** refers to the period immediately after the Civil War from 1865 to 1877, when several United States administrations sought to reconstruct society in the former Confederate states by establishing and protecting the legal rights of the newly freed black population.

# The Freedmen's Bureau an agency that helped freed blacks

- The **Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands**, usually referred to as simply the **Freedmen's Bureau**,<sup>[1]</sup> was an important agency of early Reconstruction, assisting freedmen in the South. It was established on March 3, 1865, and operated briefly as a U.S. government agency, from 1865 to 1872, after the American Civil War, to direct "provisions, clothing, and fuel...for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children".
- The Freeman's Bureau laid a foundation where blacks built elementary schools, high schools, and schools of higher education such as Shaw University, Hampton University, Tuskegee University, and many others. Employment, hospitals, and providing various services to the recently released enslaved people were also a part of the plan.





Racial discrimination became more intense when reconstruction and the Freedmen's Bureau ended.

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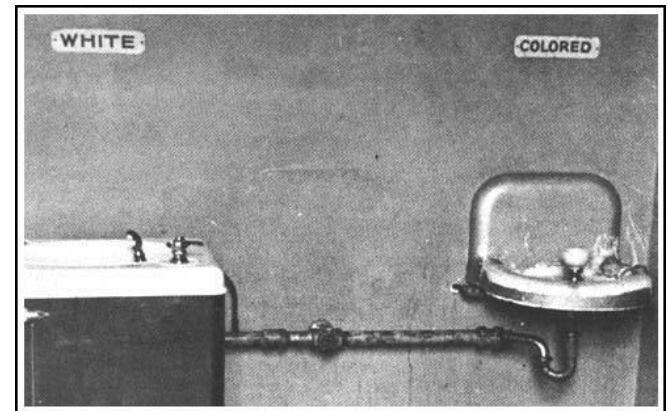
States instituted black code laws before the civil war. They later became known as Jim Crow laws. The laws were **restrictive laws designed to limit the freedom of African Americans** and ensure voting restrictions and cheap labor.

### Black Code Examples

- could not rent or lease farmland
- could not testify against whites
- could not start their own business
- could not carry a weapon
- could not serve on a jury
- could not marry a white

*Precursor to Jim Crow Laws*

- literacy test
- poll tax
- grandfather clause



### THE JIM CROW LAWS

- Whites are superior to Blacks in all ways
- White and Blacks breeding would produce a mongrel race
- Violence is acceptable to keep Blacks in check
- A black male couldn't shake hands with a white male

### REST ROOMS

WHITE      COLORED

L&N



# The Klan and White Supremacy Intimidation

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The Freedmen's Bureau sponsored the building of elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and hospitals, which accelerated the progress of the newly released enslaved persons. But unfortunately, numerous hate groups organized to slow their progress.

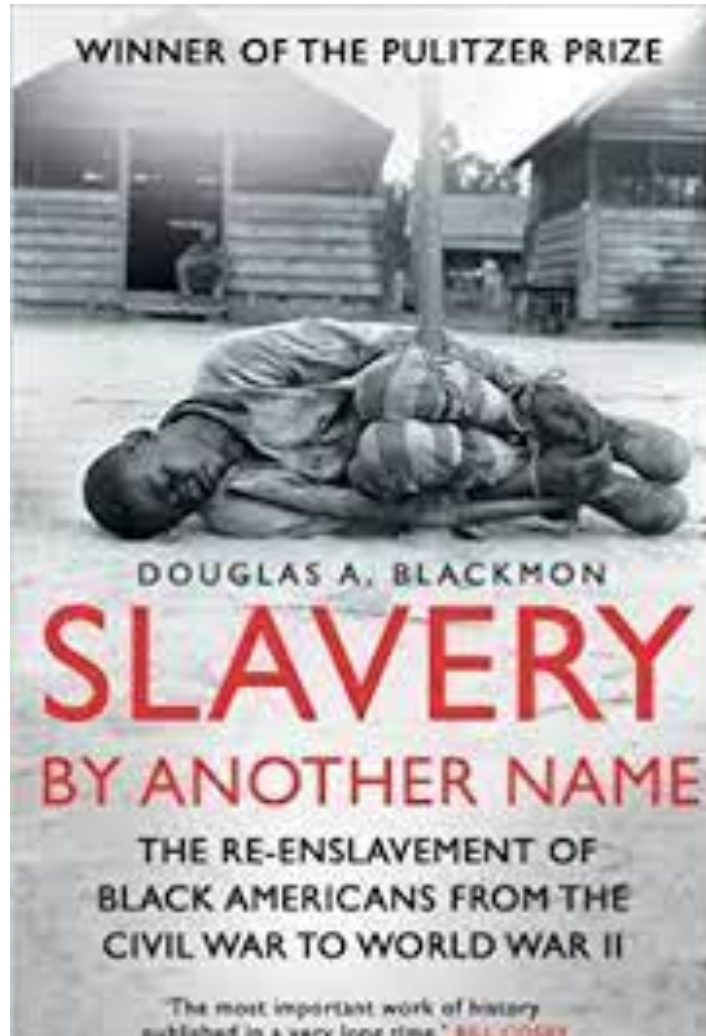


# The Ku Klux Klan was a roadblock to black generational wealth.

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The Klan burned schools, churches, private homes, and businesses; the Klan also terrorized and lynched innocent blacks. Moreover, the intimidation of the Klan was a roadblock to black generational wealth.





# The re- enslavement of blacks

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## Cited works

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Slide 2 the start of slavery in America. <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery>

Slide 3 Why slavery started?

<https://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/indentured-servants-in-the-us/>

Slide 4 How many slaves were brought to America?

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery>

Slide 5 Where did most of the American slaves come from?

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic\\_slave\\_trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_slave_trade)

Slide 6 What were the conditions of the slaves on the slave ships?


<https://askinglot.com/what-were-the-conditions-on-slave-ships>

Slide 7 What were the conditions on the average plantation?

<https://treehozz.com/what-was-life-like-as-a-slave-on-a-plantation>

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Slide 8 3/5 of the slaves was were counted for taxation purposes  
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/three-fifths-compromise>



Slide 9 Slave uprising Nat Turner  
<https://www.evolution.com/prometheism-transhumanism-posthumanism/abolition-of-work/u-s-slavery-timeline-figures-abolition-history/>

Slide 10 Slave and Free State agreement Book source sound and fury page 10

Slide 11 Leaders who fought to abolish slavery  
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery>

Slide 12 Sojourner Truth in Harriet Tubman were the two most prominent abolitionists  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sojourner\\_Truth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sojourner_Truth)

Slide 13 John Brown's efforts to overthrow slavery [John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry - Wikipedia](#)

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Slide 14 Distrust of law enforcement in the black community goes back to slavery  
source Michael J Darby jonah68@gmail.com

Slide 15 Slave catchers when someone over police force to track down escaped slaves  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slave\\_catcher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slave_catcher)

Slide 16 The Dred Scott case <https://www.britannica.com/event/Dred-Scott-decision>

Slide 17 Abraham Lincoln Google Images

Slide 18 Abraham Lincoln the president who freed slaves  
<https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/abraham-lincoln>

Slide 19 The war that freed the slaves  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_Civil\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War)



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Slide 20 The Emancipation Proclamation <https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured-documents/emancipation-proclamation>

Slide 21 Juneteenth <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juneteenth>

Slide22 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteenth\\_Amendment\\_to\\_the\\_United\\_States\\_Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution)

slide 23 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth\\_Amendment\\_to\\_the\\_United\\_States\\_Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution)

Slide 24 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifteenth\\_Amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifteenth_Amendment)

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Slide 25 Southern reconstruction

<https://guides.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/c.php?g=288398&p=1922435#:~:text=Reconstruction%20refers%20to%20the%20period,the%20newly%20freed%20black%20population.>

Slide 26 Freedmen's Bureau [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedmen%27s\\_Bureau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedmen%27s_Bureau)

Slide 27 the end the reconstruction the beginning of the black code and Jim Crow laws  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black\\_Codes\\_\(United\\_States\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Codes_(United_States))

Slide 28 The Klan and white supremacy groups (Micheal J. Darby [jonah68@gmail.com](mailto:jonah68@gmail.com))

## Cited works

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Slide 29 The Klan prevented many productive, law-abiding black citizens from building generational wealth (Micheal J. Darby) jonah68@gmail.com

Slide 30 the re enslavement of blacks <https://www.pulitzer.org/winners/douglas-blackmon>