Black History Month Timeline



Carter G. Woodson, an NAACP leader, educator and historian, established Black History Week to recognize the central role Blacks played in the development of the nation. The first celebration occurred on Feb. 12, 1926. The second week of February was set aside for this celebration to coincide with the birthdays of abolitionist Frederick Douglass and President Abraham Lincoln. In 1976, the week was expanded to Black History Month.



William Tucker is the first Black child known to be born in America

Phillis Wheatley's "Poems on Various Subjects Religion and Moral" is the first book published by an African-American author

Congress passes Fugitive Slave Act, making it a federal crime to assist a slave trying to escape

Congress bans importation of slaves

Missouri Compromise bans slavery above the southern border of the state

Nat Turner leads slave uprising

1859 Harriet Tubman escapes to Philadelphia and helps nearly 300 other enslaved people escape via the Underground Railroad

In *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, U.S. Supreme Court declares all territories open to slavery

John Brown leads Harpers Ferry slave revolt

1861 South secedes from the Union and the Civil War begins

1863 President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation

Civil War ends

1867 Fisk University begins to offer education for Blacks and ex-slaves of all ages

Fourteenth Amendment ratified; Blacks become citizens

1870 The 15th Amendment guarantees that the right to vote cannot be denied because of race, color or previous servitude

U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that "separate but equal" is constitutional

NAACP is founded

1914 George Washington Carver's agricultural research begins to revive Southern farming

Harlem Renaissance begins

John Hope is named president of Atlanta University, which becomes the first graduate school for Blacks





Black History Month Timeline

Montgomery, Ala.







1936	Jesse Owens wins four Olympic gold medals
1940	Benjamin Oliver Davis Sr. becomes the first Black general in the U.S. Army
1947	Jackie Robinson becomes the first Black Major League Baseball player
1950	Ralph Bunche is the first Black person to win the Nobel Peace Prize
1954	In <i>Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka</i> , U.S. Supreme Court rules that racial segregation in public schools violates the 14th Amendment
1955	Two men who confessed to murdering 14-year-old Emmett Till for allegedly whistling at a white woman are acquitted by an all-white jury
1955	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus to a white man in

1963 Four young girls are killed in the bombing of a Birmingham, Ala., church
1963 More than 200,000 people march on Washington, D.C., in the largest civilrights demonstration in the nation's history
1963 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gives his "I Have a Dream" speech
1964 President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964
1965 Malcolm X, former Nation of Islam minister/civil-rights activist, is murdered

1957 Little Rock Central High School becomes first integrated high school

1967 Thurgood Marshall becomes the first Black U.S. Supreme Court justice

1968 Dr. King is assassinated in Memphis, Tenn.

1965 President Johnson signs Voting Rights Act of 1965

1961 Freedom rides begin from Washington, D.C.

1972 Shirley Chisholm (the first Black woman elected to Congress in 1968) is the first major-party Black candidate to run for president

1984 Rev. Jesse Jackson becomes first Black man to make serious bid for the U.S. presidency

1993 Dr. Joycelyn Elders becomes first Black woman surgeon general

2008 Barack Obama becomes the first Black president of the United States

Sources: Black History 2012 Discovery & Reflection, BlackHistory.com, Britannica, History Channel, Scholastic

