

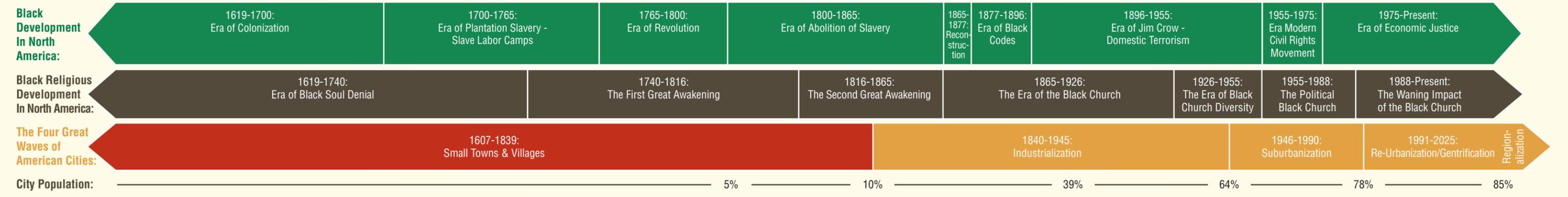
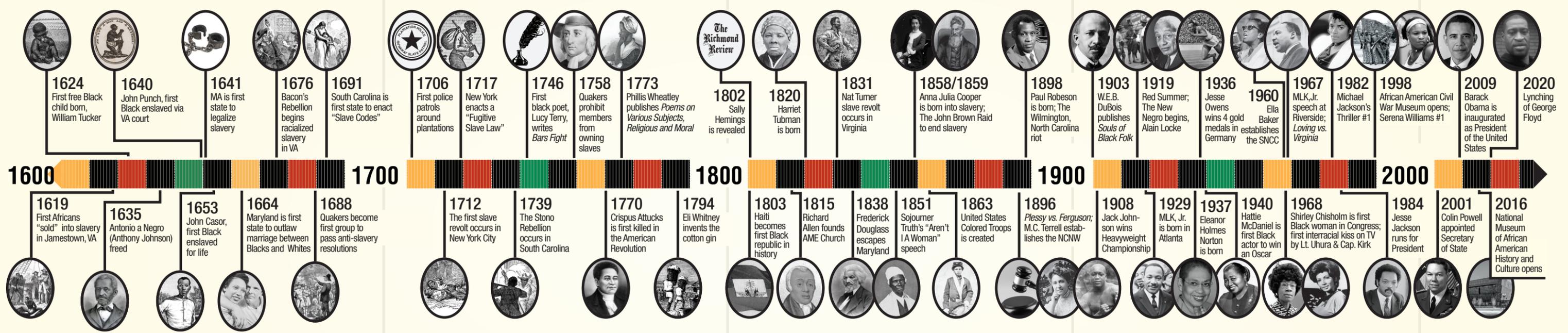
CRITICAL RACE THEORY TIMELINE

American history & culture as a metaphor for race interpreting history & culture from an Afro-Centric perspective.

★ Long before the Atlantic Slave Trade, great African Kingdoms (see back) made significant contributions to the world: engineering, science, chemistry, mathematics, art & culture, agriculture, the written language and civilization itself. These contributions continue in all of the Americas today!

1619-1865: 246 years of slavery - Slave Labor Camps | 1866-1968: 103 years of Jim Crow - Domestic Terrorism | 1969-present: 50+ years of "legal equality"

349 Years of White Supremacy | Rise of White Nationalism



1600s:

- 1607 - First British colony, Jamestown
- 1619 - The first Africans "sold" into slavery in Jamestown, Virginia
- 1626 - Antonio a Negro is freed after indentureship
- 1641 - Massachusetts is first state to legalize slavery
- 1657 - Virginia is first state to pass a "Fugitive Slave Law"
- 1662 - Virginia passes "Partus Sequitur Ventrum" (Mother a Slave, Child a Slave)
- 1664 - Maryland is first state to outlaw marriage between Blacks and Whites
- 1676 - Bacon's Rebellion occurs in Virginia
- 1688 - Quakers become first group to pass anti-slavery resolutions
- 1691 - South Carolina is first state to enact "Slave Codes"

1700s:

- 1703 - Rhode Island enacts law that Blacks must carry passes to walk at night
- 1706 - First police patrols at plantations to prevent runaway slaves, South Carolina
- 1708 - Blacks outnumber Whites in South Carolina
- 1712 - The first slave revolt occurs in New York City
- 1717 - New York enacts a "Fugitive Slave Law"
- 1731 - Florida enacts law saying Blacks will be free if they run away to Florida
- 1739 - The Stono Rebellion occurs in South Carolina, moving to Florida
- 1746 - Lucy Terry poem, Bar Fight; the first Griot in America
- 1758 - Quakers prohibit their members from owning slaves
- 1770 - Crispus Attucks, a Black man, is the first to die in the American Revolution
- 1773 - The first Black church is formed in South Carolina
- 1773 - Phillis Wheatley publishes *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*
- 1775 - The first Abolition Society is formed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1775 - Lord Dunmore recruits Black slaves to fight for the British
- 1777 - Vermont is first state to abolish slavery
- 1787 - Richard Allen becomes the founding member of the Free African Society
- 1791 - Blacks in Haiti rebel, begin Haitian Revolution
- 1794 - Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, creating a greater demand for cotton and slaves

1800s:

- 1800 - The Gabriel Prosser Slave Rebellion occurs in Virginia
- 1802 - Sally Hemings revealed in Richmond Recorder
- 1803 - Haiti becomes the first Black republic in history
- 1808 - US bans importation of African slaves
- 1815 - Richard Allen establishes AME Church; Henry Highland Garnet escapes from Eastern Shore of Maryland
- 1820 - Missouri Compromise: Missouri slave, Maine free; Harriet Tubman is born
- 1822 - Denmark Vesey slave revolt occurs in South Carolina
- 1829 - David Walker writes his "Appeal to Coloured Citizens" encouraging slave uprisings
- 1831 - Nat Turner slave revolt occurs in Virginia; William Lloyd Garrison publishes *The Liberator*
- 1832 - Oberlin College is founded
- 1835 - The Snow Riot occurs in Washington, DC
- 1838 - Frederick Douglass escapes from Eastern Shore of Maryland
- 1836 - Texas declares independence from Mexico, establishes slave state
- 1837 - Cheney State is founded
- 1839 - The Amistad revolt occurs near the coast of Cuba
- 1845 - Frederick Douglass publishes his *Narrative of an American Slave*
- 1848 - The Pearl Incident occurs in Washington, DC, largest slave escape
- 1849 - Harriet Tubman escapes from Eastern Shore of Maryland
- 1850 - Compromise of 1850: California free; Fugitive Slave Act established
- 1851 - Sojourner Truth's "Aren't I A Woman" speech
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- 1853 - First novel published by an African American, *Clotel* by William Wells
- 1854 - The Kansas-Nebraska Act is enacted
- 1856 - Wilberforce/AME College is established, first Black-run college
- 1857 - The Dred Scott decision
- 1858 - Anna Julia Cooper born into slavery
- 1859 - The John Brown Raid to end slavery
- 1860 - Abraham Lincoln elected



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"The defining experience of African American life has been making a way out of no-way mustering the nimbleness, ingenuity and perseverance to establish a place in our society. This experience is a lens which we understand what it is to be an American. In some ways, the African American experience is the quintessential American experience. The museum celebrates American history and culture and who we are as Americans."

—Lonnie Bunch, III, Director of the NMAAHC

- 1861 - The Civil War begins; the First Confiscation Act is enacted
- 1862 - DC Emancipation Compensation Act is enacted
- 1863 - United States Colored Troops created; Emancipation Proclamation
- 1865 - The 13th Amendment enacted; the Civil War ends
- 1866 - The first Civil Rights Act is established
- 1867 - Black men vote in Washington, DC; Howard University founded
- 1868 - The 14th Amendment is enacted
- 1870 - The 15th Amendment is enacted; first Colored Youth High School founded in DC, later to be Dunbar High School
- 1873 - Colfax, LA. massacre (150 dead)
- 1877 - The Hayes Compromise, reconstruction ends
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington establishes Tuskegee Institute
- 1882 - GW Williams writes first history of Black Americans
- 1884 - Moses Fleetwood Walker first Black to play in MLB
- 1892 - Homer Plessy sits on a first-class train car, gets arrested; Ida B. Wells begins anti-lynching campaign
- 1895 - BT Washington delivers Atlanta Compromise speech, W.E.B. DuBois receives PhD from Harvard, first Black Harvard PhD
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court decides controversial "separate but equal" doctrine; Mary Church Terrell, et al. establish The National Association of Colored Women in DC (NACW); George Washington Carver, father of sustainable/organic agriculture, begins work at Tuskegee
- 1898 - Paul Robeson is born; Wilmington, NC massacre (175 dead)
- 1899 - Duke Ellington is born in Washington, DC

1900s:

- 1900 - James Weldon Johnson publishes Lift Every Voice and Sing
- 1903 - W.E.B. DuBois publishes Souls of Black Folk; WC Handy hears The Blues in Tutwiler, MS; American Griots are born in The Delta
- 1905 - The Chicago Defender is founded
- 1906 - The Azusa Street Revival founded in LA; Alpha Phi Alpha, first Black fraternity founded at Cornell; Atlanta, GA. massacre (100 dead)
- 1908 - Jack Johnson wins Heavyweight championship; AKA founded at HU, first Black sorority
- 1909 - The "Niagara Movement" founded, future NAACP
- 1910 - The Howard Theatre opens in Washington, DC
- 1915 - The Birth of a Nation film is shown at the White House by Woodrow Wilson; 10,000 KKK march down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC
- 1916 - Marcus Garvey, from Jamaica, founds UNIA; Carter G. Woodson publishes the Journal of Negro History
- 1917 - 400,000 Black GIs fight in WWI; 369th Harlem Hell Fighters Storm France
- 1919 - Red Summer; The New Negro Movement begins; Woodrow Wilson segregates the federal government workforce; Elaine, ARK. massacre (200 dead)
- 1920 - Suffrage for women is won with the 19th Amendment
- 1921 - Tulsa, OK. massacre (300 dead)

- 1923 - Rosewood, FLA. massacre (150 dead)
- 1925 - A. Philip Randolph organizes the Sleeping Car Porters Union; Alain Locke writes "The New Negro"
- 1925 - Malcolm X is born
- 1926 - Carter G. Woodson & Mary Church Terrell establish Negro History Week
- 1929 - MLK, JR. is born in Atlanta
- 1932 - The Apollo Theatre opens in Harlem
- 1934 - U.S. government sponsors red-lining
- 1936 - Jesse Owens wins 4 gold medals in Germany
- 1937 - Eleanor Holmes Norton is born
- 1940 - Hattie McDaniel becomes the first Black to win an Oscar
- 1942 - CORE organizes the first sits-ins for civil rights in Chicago
- 1943 - A. Philip Randolph threatens a national march on Washington for civil rights unless the US government desegregates the war industries
- 1944 - The first US soldiers that hit the beach on D-Day are the 320th Balloon Battalion of Black troops at 3:00 am
- 1945 - Over one million Black GIs fight in WWII, returning home to begin the Modern Civil Rights Movement
- 1946 - Be-Bop musician Charlie Parker releases Now's The Time
- 1947 - Jackie Robinson plays his first game in MLB; From Slavery to Freedom published by John Hope Franklin
- 1952 - Mary Church Terrell successfully wins Thompson vs. The District
- 1954 - Brown vs. Board decision; Malcolm X becomes minister at Temple #7 in Harlem; Oprah Winfrey, born in Kosciusko, MS
- 1955 - Emmett Till is lynched in Mississippi in June; Rosa Parks sits at the front of a bus in Alabama on December 1, beginning the Montgomery Bus Boycott; MLK becomes leader
- 1957 - The Little Rock Nine enter high school in Arkansas; Rev. James Lawson teaches non-violent direct action at Fisk University
- 1958 - Althea Gibson wins US Open; Ben's Chili Bowl Opens in DC
- 1959 - Rev. Jim Lawson trains southern youth in non-violent direct action in Nashville with Marion Barry; Diane Nash and John Lewis are his first students; Berry Gordy, Jr. establishes Motown Records
- 1960 - Ella Baker organizes a meeting at Shaw University during which the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is formed with Marion Barry as its first chairman; first sit-ins occur at North Carolina A&T in February; New Orleans 4, Bridges, Tate, Prevost, and Etienne, integrate schools
- 1961 - The Freedom Rides begin in Washington, DC to New Orleans
- 1962 - SNCC organizes the Albany, Georgia Campaign
- 1963 - Gloria Richardson is the leader of the Cambridge Movement; the March on Washington; The Birmingham Campaign; four little girls murdered in Birmingham; Malcolm X leaves Nat. of Islam
- 1964 - SNCC creates the "Freedom Summer" in Mississippi; the 1964 Civil Rights Act is enacted; LA Rebellion; the beginning of "long hot summers"
- 1965 - SNCC organizes the Selma March; The 1965 Voting Rights Act is enacted
- 1966 - The Black Panther Party is founded

- 1967 - Cambridge, Maryland explodes with SNCC with H. Rap Brown; Howard University students take over the campus; MLK delivers anti-war speech at Riverside Church; Loving vs. Virginia decision
- 1968 - The year that changed the world: Dr. MLK assassinated; Bobby Kennedy assassinated; Chicago police riot at DNC Convention; the 1968 Fair Housing Act is enacted; Shirley Chisholm is the first Black woman in US Congress; First inter-racial kiss on TV, Lt. Uhura and Captain Kirk
- 1970 - U.S. Bombs Cambodia, college campuses shut down; 4 Kent State students killed; 2 Jackson State University students killed; Watermelon Man, Van Peebles film released
- 1972 - Shirley Chisholm runs for President of the U.S., first Black female to do so
- 1973 - Combahee River Black Feminist Collective founded; Barbara Jordan is the first southern Black woman in US Congress
- 1976 - Roots is published by Alex Haley
- 1979 - Marion Barry becomes Mayor of Washington, DC
- 1982 - Congressman Harold Washington wins mayor in Chicago; Michael Jackson's Thriller becomes the best-selling album ever
- 1983 - Alice Walker wins Pulitzer Prize for The Color Purple
- 1984 - Jesse Jackson runs for President of the U.S.
- 1985 - The Free South Africa Movement shuts down South African embassy every day for two years
- 1986 - MLK National Holiday enacted and celebrated
- 1988 - Jesse Jackson runs for President of the U.S., almost wins
- 1991 - Rodney King is videotaped being beaten in LA
- 1992 - LA explodes, Rodney King's police brutality acquitted
- 1993 - Toni Morrison wins the Nobel Prize for Literature
- 1995 - The Million Man March
- 1997 - Tiger Woods wins Masters; Che Marley Demczuk born in DC
- 1998 - African American Civil War museum opens, founded by Dr. Frank Smith (SNCC)
- 1999 - Serena Williams wins US Open

2000s:

- 2001 - Colin Powell appointed Secretary of State; Halle Berry and Denzel Washington win the Oscars
- 2005 - Condoleezza Rice appointed Secretary of State
- 2009 - Barack Obama is inaugurated as President of the United States
- 2011 - MLK Memorial opens on Mall
- 2012 - Barack Obama wins re-election
- 2013 - Black Lives Matter founded after Trayvon Martin is killed; Lower 9th Ward Living Museum founded in New Orleans
- 2016 - The National Museum of African American History and Culture opens
- 2017 - Michelle and Barack move into Kalorama Park in Washington, DC
- 2018 - Oprah Winfrey #MeToo
- 2019 - Slavery began 400 years ago in Virginia

History of Critical Race Theory (CRT)

In the 1940s, legal scholar Judge A. Leon Higginbotham examined how colonial British legal precedents solidified racial slavery creating centuries of White supremacy enforced by American laws. In the 1960s, Harvard Law students, Charels Olgetree & Derrick Bell applied Higginbotham's scholarship to interpret American history critically from the perspective of its impact on African Americans, hence, CRT. More recently, Kimberle Crenshaw and Richard Delgado refined these studies showing how racism is materially embedded into our society as a dominant cultural reality under girded by our legal system. CRT interprets America history and culture not from the lens of White men who wrote their history as the victor. CRT states that American history must also be taught from the perspective of women and people of color who were truly the backbone of building America for over 400 years. CRT blends intellectual disciplines of anthropology, sociology, psychology, philosophy, legal jurisprudence, economics, arts & culture, and the histories of science, agriculture, & technology to examine fully American history. CRT explores the African American experience under the laws of slavery, Black Codes, convict-lease system, Jim Crow, lynching, redlining, and anti-civil rights actions all supported by US laws. CRT is an honest, truthful, yet painful, understanding of our current struggles to create a better, more just and humane American society.



1. 4000bc: Ethiopia | Nubians
2. 2500bc: Egyptian Pyramids
3. 1700s: Timbuktu Library
4. 1840 – 1921: Yaa Asantewaa
5. 1918 – 2013: Nelson Mandela
6. 1867: Howard University is founded
Courtesy of the Howard University Archives
7. 1947: Jackie Robinson plays his first game in MLB
8. 1958: Althea Gibson wins US Open
9. 1963: Gloria Richardson, SNCC
10. 1993: Toni Morrison wins the Nobel Prize for Literature
11. 2013: BLM Founded
12. 2006: Tarana Burke, Founder Me2
13. Sankofa, to fetch the past

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June 2018

