

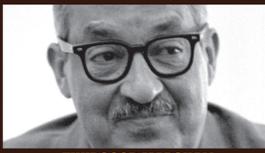
Celebrates

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

"We are not makers of history, we are made by history"
- Martin Luther King, JR.



SHIRLEY CHISHOLM



THURGOOD MARSHALL

Historical Facts



DR. MAE JEMISON



JACKIE ROBINSON

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Black History Month began as "Negro History Week," which was created in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson, a noted African American historian, scholar, educator, and publisher. It became a month-long celebration in 1976. The month of February was chosen to coincide with the birthdays of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln.

1775

African patriots participated in the first aggressive action of American forces in the Revolutionary War. The Revolutionary War lasted from 1775-1783. African soldiers fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, where Peter Salem was considered a hero. Later laws were passed banning the recruitment of Africans. However General George Washington ordered recruiting officers to recruit African soldiers regardless of the law.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The Underground Railroad was a secret network organized by people who helped men, women, and children escape from slavery to freedom. It operated before the Civil War (1861-1865) ended slavery in the United States. The Underground Railroad provided hiding places, food, and often transportation for the fugitives who were trying to escape slavery. Along the way, people also provided directions for the safest way to get further north on the dangerous journey to freedom. In 1849 Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery and became one of the most effective and celebrated leaders of the Underground Railroad.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

Slavery was made illegal in the Northwest Territory in 1787. In 1808 Congress banned the importation of slaves from Africa. The 13th amendment, which formally abolished slavery in the United States, passed the Senate on April 8, 1864, and the House on January 31, 1865. On February 1, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln approved the Joint Resolution of Congress submitting the proposed amendment to the state legislatures. The necessary number of states ratified it by December 6, 1865. The 13th amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, nor any place subject to their jurisdiction."

MAKING BASEBALL HISTORY

Born January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia, Jackie Robinson became the first black player in the major leagues in 1947, signing with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Throughout his decade-long career with the Dodgers, Robinson made advancements in the cause of civil rights for black athletes. In 1955, he helped the Dodgers win the World Series.

SPACE EXPEDITION

In 1992, Dr. Mae Jemison became the first African American woman to go into space aboard the space shuttle Endeavor. During her 8-day mission she worked with U.S. and Japanese researchers, and was a co-investigator on a bone cell experiment.

THE FRIENDSHIP NINE

The Friendship Nine – John Gaines, Thomas Gaither, Clarence Henry Graham, W.T. "Dub" Massey, Robert McCullough, Willie McCleod, James Wells, David Williamson, Jr., and Mack Workman – were named thus because eight of the men attended Friendship College in the town of Rock Hill. Gaither did not attend the school and was a field organizer of the CORE organization. On January 30, 1961, the Nine traveled as a group to the Whites-only McCrory's establishment and staged a sit-in at a lunch counter that caused quite the stir. Inspired by other sit-in protests in North Carolina, the group had been planning the sit-in for months. The men walked into the variety store and were promptly arrested for trespassing after word of their plans got out to police. In a long road to justice, the Friendship Nine's convictions were thrown out of court by a South Carolina judge, cementing the legacy of the brave men.

BLACK IS BEAUTIFUL

Model Naomi Sims, "Black Models Take Center Stage, October 17, 1969", to offset the stigma of "race color," the phrase "Black is beautiful" was used to ease color pressure and dignify the use of the word "Black" to describe African Americans. Black is beautiful is a cultural movement that was started in the US in the 1960s by African Americans and is still going on today.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

Born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland, Thurgood Marshall studied law at Howard University. As counsel to the NAACP, he utilized the judiciary to champion equality for African Americans. In 1954, he won the Brown vs. Board of Education case, in which the Supreme Court ended racial segregation in public schools. Marshall was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1967, and served for 24 years. Marshall was the first was the first African American appointed to the Supreme Court.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Shirley Chisholm was the first African American woman elected to the House of Representatives. She was elected in 1968 and represented the state of New York. She broke ground again four years later in 1972 when she was the first major party African-American candidate and the first female candidate for president of the United States.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ON BLACK HISTORY VISIT

CNM.EDU/BLACK-HISTORY-MONTH



Central New Mexico Community College