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Parillo: Chapter 10
- 2  **First Black immigrants**
 - 1619
 - Indentured servants
- 3  **The first slaves**
 - 1619
 - Replaced indentured servants
 - Over 500,000 brought to U.S.
- 4  **Even in the South, free blacks existed**
 - 500,000 by 1860
 - Worked in many skilled & unskilled fields.
 - Professionals
 - Laborers
- 5  **European colonization & racism**
 - Europeans associated different skin color with perceived backwardness
 - Racism: a self-justification for
 - slavery
 - taking land in Asia and Africa
- 6  **Institutionalized racism**
In the north and the south
- 7  **The South**
 - Plessy v. Ferguson: 1896
 - Doctrine of "separate but equal"
 - Jim Crow laws in 17 southern and border states
 - Segregation and disenfranchisement
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- 8  **The vicious circle of prejudice**
- 9  **1914-1925: Southern Blacks migrate north**
- 10 
 - Escape Jim Crow
 - Slowing flood of new immigrants
 - Munitions factories
- 11  **Labor unions refused to admit Blacks**
 - Economic competition
 - History of being scabs
- 12  **Typical jobs**
 - Males: porters
 - Females: seamstresses
domestics
- 13  **The red riots**
1917-1919
- 14  **Important Black voices**
 - Booker T. Washington
 - W.E.B. Dubois
 - Marcus Garvey
- 15  **Desegregation**
Phase 1
- 16  **Aftermath of WWII**
 - Returning soldiers had liberated others but returned to a segregated nation.
 - G.I. Bill
 - Federal Housing Authority

- Television
- 17  **1954: Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka**
 - U.S. Supreme Court ruled against the old doctrine of "separate but equal" and ordered states to desegregate "With all deliberate speed."
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 - Allowed attacks on segregated universities in Texas and Maryland
- 18  **Resistance**
 - Intimidation
 - New laws
 - Violence
- 19  **Important events**
 - Rosa Parks, Montgomery, Alabama, 1955
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 - Little Rock Central High School, Arkansas, 1957
- 20  **The 1964 Civil Rights Act**



Forbade discrimination in every area of life based on Race, Religion, Gender or Ethnic group

Standardized election procedures for federal elections.
- 21  **The Voting Rights Act, 1965**
 - Standardized election procedures for all elections
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 - Effectively eliminated all attempts to disenfranchise any legal voters in the U.S.
- 22  **The Black Power Movement**

Stokely Carmichael, 1966
- 23  **Urban Unrest, 1960's**
- 24 
 - Riots occurred throughout U.S. cities in 1964-67 including 2 in Detroit and Cleveland.
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 - National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders: police practices, un- and under-employment, inadequate housing.
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- 25  **"The United States is moving toward two societies, one black and one white, separate and unequal."**

The Kerner Commission
- 26  **1968—More riots**
 - Assassination of Martin Luther King
- 27  **Factors that cooled the violence**
 - Legislation
 - Energies were redirected toward community action
 - Emphasis of Black Power's idea of the use of political power to promote equality.
 - Economic devastation in the neighborhoods without any real benefit.
- 28  **Post violence exodus**

White flight to the suburbs had been occurring since the 1950's but the 1960's riots increased it.

Result: minority inner cities with mostly white suburbs.
- 29  **Contemporary Issues for Black Americans**
- 30  **Education: 2000**

Those completing 4 years of high school

Black males : 78.7%

White males : 84.8%
 Black females: 78.3
 White females: 85.0%

31 **Completed 4 or more years of college**

Black males 16.3%
 White males 28.5%
 Black females 16.7%
 White females 23.9%

32 **Education, continued**

High school drop out rates

	16-17	18-21
Black	10.8%	4.9%
White	9.3%	5.3%

33 **SAT scores: increases 1987-2000**

	Verbal	Math
Black	5	15
White	5	17

However, whites overall scores still higher

34 **Median Family Income**

	1990	2000
White	36, 915	45, 904
Black	21, 423	30, 439
%	58%	66%

35 **Poverty rate: 2000**

- Black families: 22.1%
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- White families: 7.5%
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