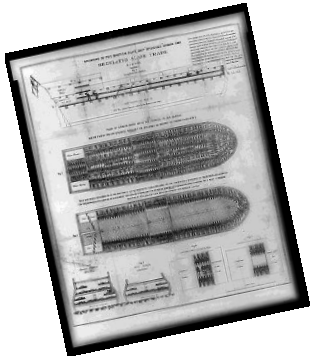


# HISTORY PHOTO TIMELINE OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

*Made by Liesl at [the Homeschool Den](http://thehomeschoolden.com)*



Slave Trade

Slavery

Cotton

Black Codes

Civil War



13th, 14th, 15th Amendments

KKK

Separate but Equal

Jim Crow Laws

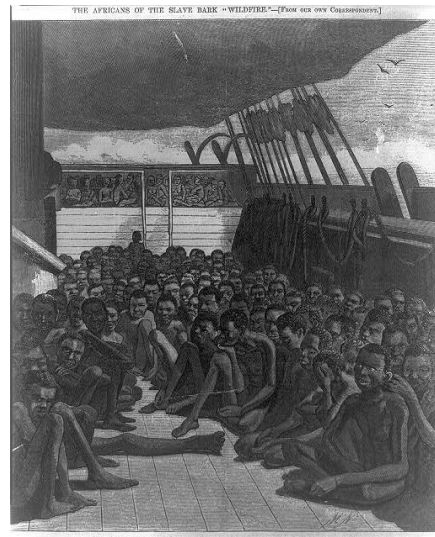
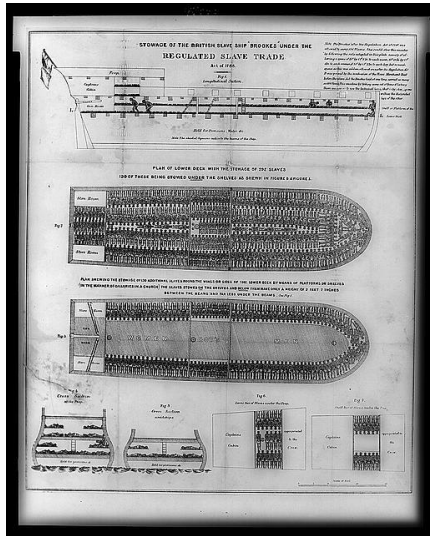
Segregation



1619-1863 Slavery was legal in the U.S.

Slave Trade:

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Triangular Trade:

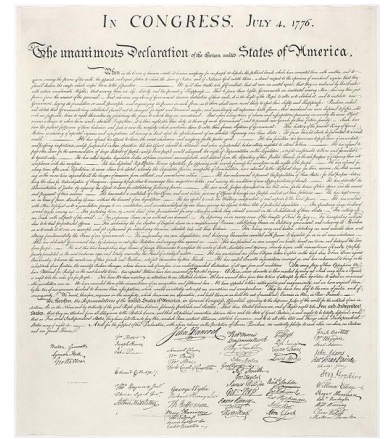
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## 1776 Declaration of Independence:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

A statement which announced that the 13 colonies regarded themselves as independent and no longer part of the British Empire. This did not address the slave trade.



## 1787 Constitutional Convention:

By the time the US Constitution was being written, slavery was well established in the U.S. In fact, of the 3.8 million people almost 700,000 were slaves (or 18%).

## 1800: rapid expansion of the cotton industry

Cotton production expanded from 750,000 bales in 1830 to 2.85 million bales in 1850. As a result, the South became even more dependent on plantations and slavery.

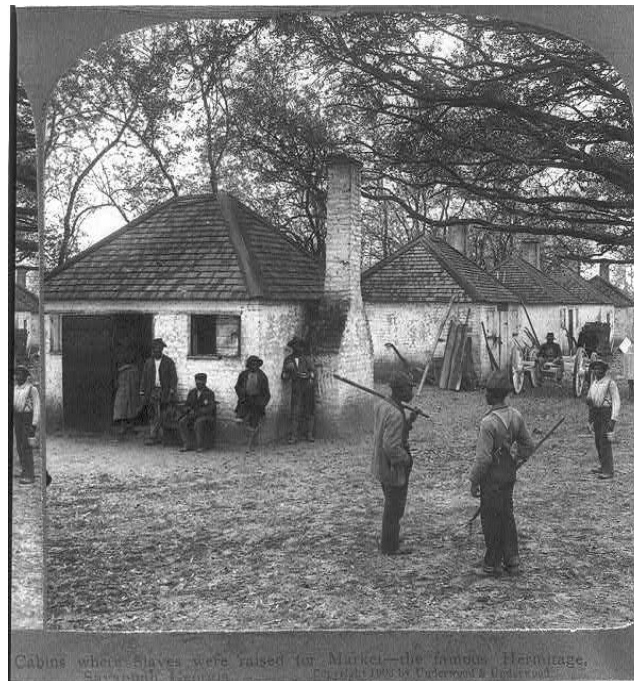


## 1830s Abolition Movement: establishment of the Anti-Slavery Society



By 1850, the newly rich cotton-growing South was threatening to secede from the Union, and tensions continued to rise.

Below slave quarters on a plantation



**1800-1866 Black Codes:** restricted the civil rights and civil of African Americans with no pretense of equality

**1861-1865 Civil War**

South:



North:

**1865 Thirteenth Amendment:** abolished slavery

**1868 Fourteenth Amendment:** provided citizenship and equal protection under the law for former slaves

**1870 Fifteenth Amendment:** prohibits federal and state governments from denying a citizen the right to vote based on the citizen's race, color, or previous condition of servitude

**1866-1870s, 1920s, 1960s Ku Klux Klan**



The Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1866 after the Civil War ended and was established in most every Southern state by 1870. Its members waged an underground campaign of intimidation and violence directed at white and black Republican leaders.

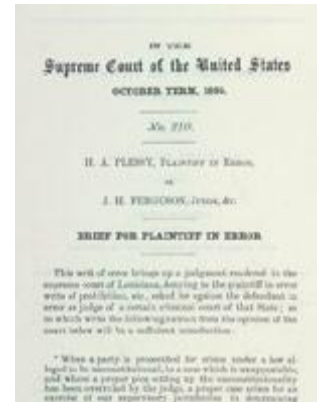
White supremacists used violence to prevent black people from voting.



After a period of decline, the KKK was re-established in the early 20th century burning crosses and staging rallies and parades. The KKK was also active in the 1960s including the bombing of black churches and black schools.

**1876 - 1965 Jim Crow Laws:** racial segregation laws in the United States that mandated racial separation in public schools, public places, public transportation, and also included the segregation of restrooms, restaurants, and drinking fountains for whites and blacks.

**1896 *Plessy v Ferguson*:** a court ruling that made it legal for "separate but equal" facilities and treatment of blacks. In the area of education, it was felt that the children of former slaves would be better served if they attended their own schools and in their own communities. These images of schools for black students show that facilities were separate but never equal.



## **1941: Recess at the Veasey school for colored children. Greene County, Georgia**

Schools for black children were underfunded compared to their counterpart schools for white children. Similarly buses for black children were not on par with the system set up for white children. Many black children had to walk long distances to school

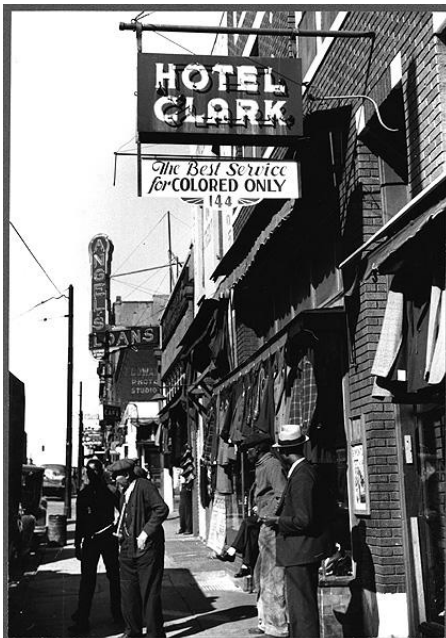
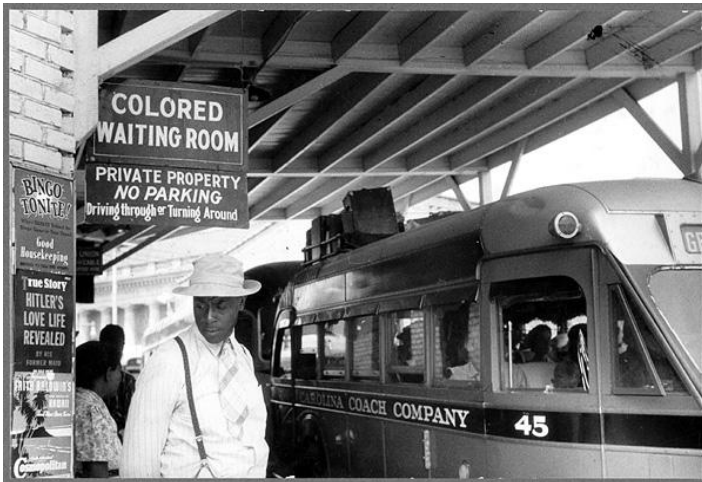
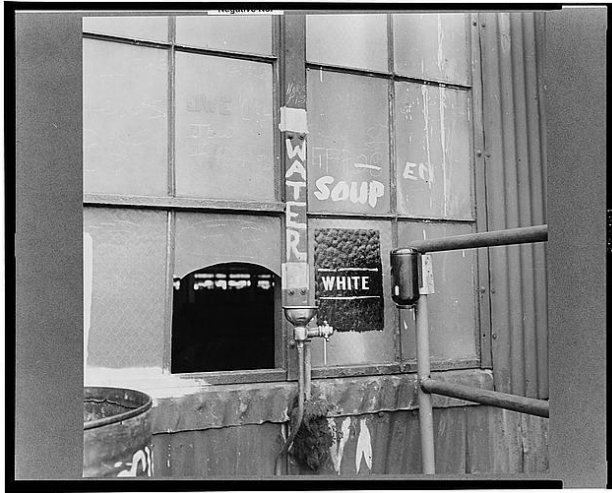


This photograph (below) shows the condition of many African American schools in the first decades of the twentieth century. Many states simply did not allocate enough funds to provide "equal" schools in the separate black schools. In South Carolina, the resulting inadequate condition for black children led to the *Briggs v. Elliot* case in 1954. The *Briggs* case would become one of the five included in the *Brown* decision.





# Segregation in the South: Pictures from 1937-1940





What does Separate but Equal mean?

What is segregation?

What are Jim Crow Laws?

What is lynching?

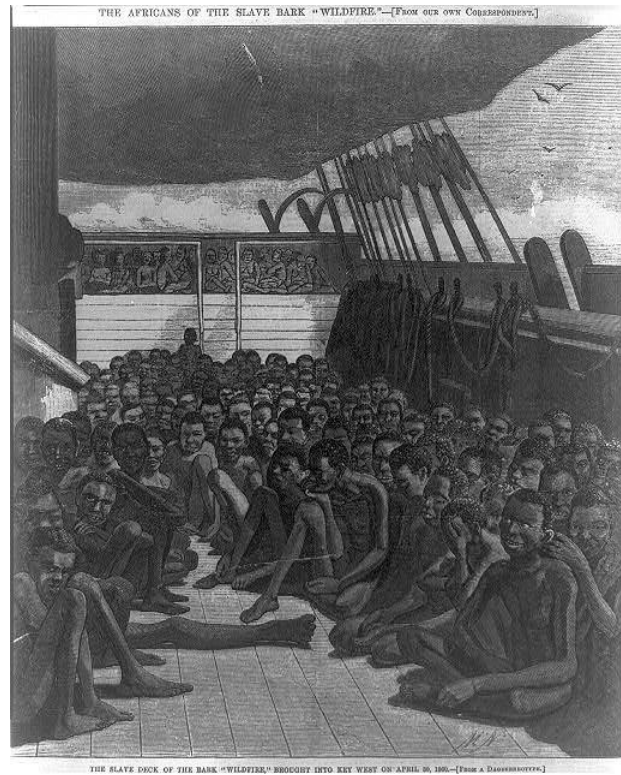
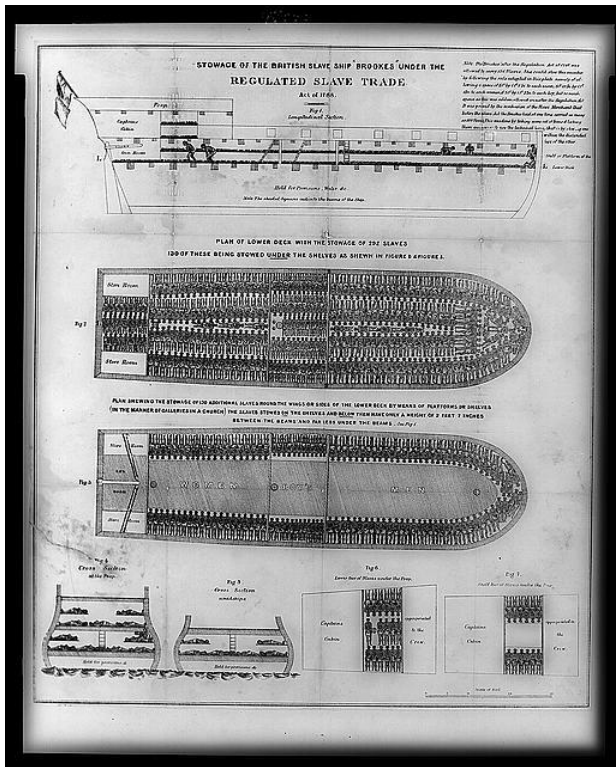
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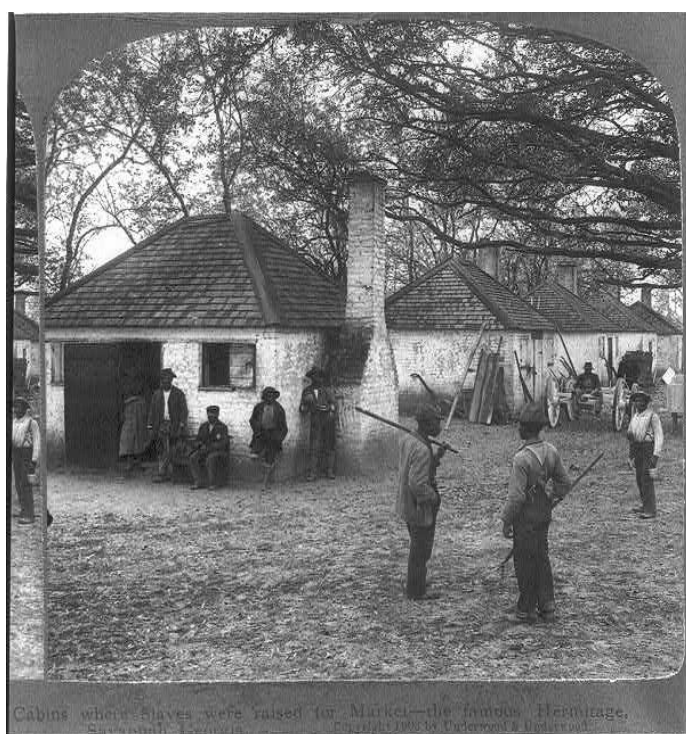
- Images of African-American Slavery and Freedom
- Photographs of Signs Enforcing Racial Discrimination: Documentation by Farm Security Administration-Office of War Information Photographers

## Wikimedia Commons

Use the photos below to create your own timeline:



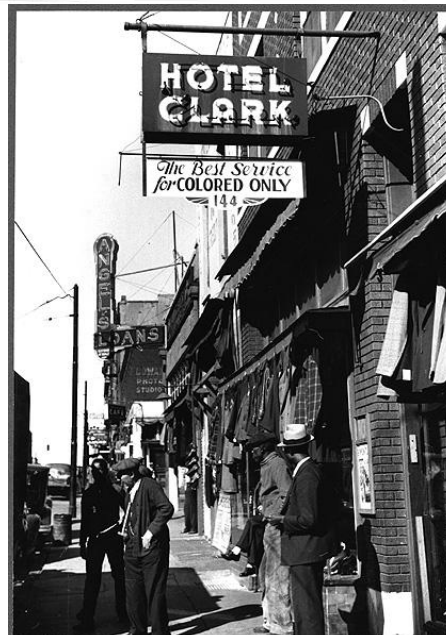
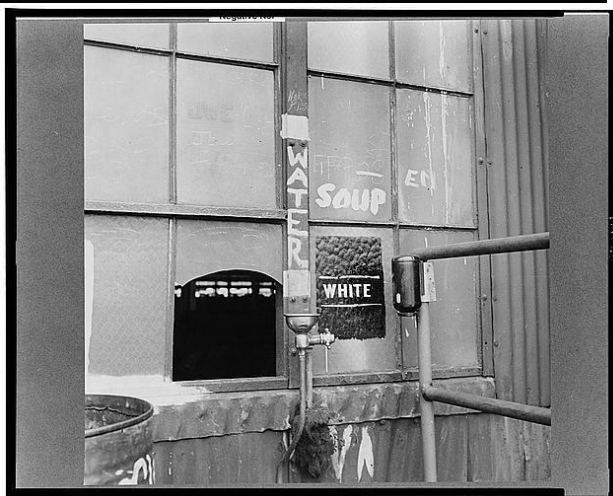
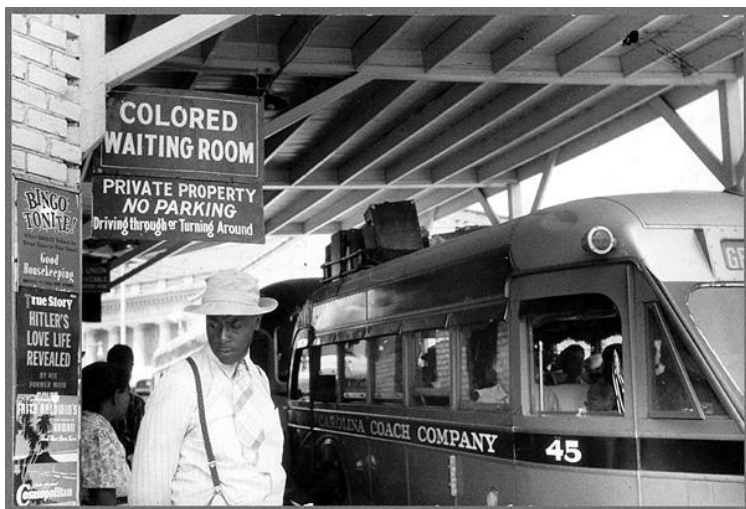


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1619

1600s & 1700s

1776

1787

1800



1830s

1850

1800-1866

1861-1865

1865

1868

1870

1866-1870s,

1920s, 1960s

1876-1960s

1896