

# Owen's Precision Machining

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 "Southern Democrats regularly blocked the effects of a few liberal congressmen protective Legislation for blacks.

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The term Jim Crow originally referred to a black minstrel in an old song and soon was a name of a member of the 1830s. Around 1830 Thomas Rice developed a routine in which he satirized the way black people talked and acted. A black man who published the words of the song "Jump, Jim Crow" in 1838.

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The Civil War brought the nation together and many people began to see that they should be treated equally. The Reconstruction period was a time when the nation was rebuilding itself. The Reconstruction period was a time when the nation was rebuilding itself.

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## Rosa Park

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a 42-year-old African American woman who worked as a seamstress, boarded this Montgomery City bus to go home from work. On this bus on that day, Rosa Parks initiated a new era in the American quest for freedom and equality.  
 She sat near the middle of the bus, just behind the 10 seats reserved for whites. Soon all of the seats in the bus were filled. When a white man entered the bus, the driver (following the standard practice of segregation) insisted that all four blacks sitting just behind the white section give up their seats so that the man could sit there. Mrs. Parks, who was an active member of the local NAACP, quietly refused to give up her seat.

Her action was spontaneous and not pre-meditated, although her previous civil rights involvement and strong sense of justice were obvious influences. "When I made that decision," she said later, "I knew that I had the strength of my ancestors with me."

## 1963

The Souls of Black Folk by W.E.B. Du Bois was published. According to Manning Marable, author of a biography of Du Bois, The Souls of Black Folk "helped to create the intellectual argument for the black freedom struggle in the twentieth century."

1909 May 31- June 1 The National Negro Conference met in New York City and founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

1913-1921 Woodrow Wilson institutionalized segregation in the federal civil service. By the end of World War I, the District of Columbia was thoroughly segregated as well.

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1914 Marcus Garvey established the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) in Jamaica, which promoted black nationalism and pan-Africanism. Later in the decade, Garvey moved his headquarters to New York City and the UNIA became a large grassroots movement.

1915-1930 In the Great Migration, rural southern blacks moved to northern cities, to the West, and to southern cities. Between 1915 and 1920, 500,000 to 1 million moved to the North; another 700,000 to 1 million moved to the North and West in the 1920s.

1917 The United States entered World War I. Approximately 370,000 blacks saw service during the conflict, including about 1,400 officers. Three black regiments received the Croix de Guerre for valor.

1917 July At least forty blacks were attacked and killed during a race riot in East St. Louis, Illinois. Three weeks later, some 10,000 blacks participated in a silent march down Fifth Avenue in New York City to protest racial oppression, especially riots directed against black communities.

1919 Many whites, resentful of black demands for equality, attacked blacks. Chicago, Houston, Little Rock, Harlem, Washington D.C., New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and many other cities had outbreaks of rioting as whites attacked blacks throughout the United States. This period is called the Red Summer.

1920 August 18 The 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, giving women the right to vote.

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What happen because of it?  
 What new direction did the nation move?  
 Why do you think this is a good topic?  
 There are a few things that happen because of the Jim Crow laws one of the things is their we new laws made to help the African Americans feel more free, and also that the African Americans and whites were separate but treated equality. The new direction the nation moved, was in a bad direction because the African Americans were not treated as nice as a white man and did not get paid as much as the white people did. I think this a good topic because it is about how African Americans were treated wrong and how some African Americans changed small things to help them feel more free and not feel less then a white person because skin color does not matter because we all bleed the same.

## TIME LINE

1870 A Virginia law made it illegal for black and white children to attend the same schools.  
 1875 March 1 Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which prohibited discrimination in public accommodations, including inns, theaters, public conveyances on land or water, and "other places of public amusement."  
 1877 March 2 Republican Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President by the Electoral College after a deal was worked out with leading southern Democrats. The withdrawal of all remaining federal troops from the South marked the effective end of Reconstruction.  
 1882 In 1882, at least 49 blacks were lynched. According to Tuskegee Institute data, 3,438 blacks were lynched between the years 1882 and 1951.  
 1883 October 15 The United States Supreme Court ruled in Civil Rights Cases of 1883 that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was unconstitutional. The Court ruled that the 14th Amendment prohibited states, but not citizens, from discriminating. This civil rights reversal was devastating for African Americans.  
 1890-1908 Southern states adopted new constitutions and voting laws designed to disenfranchise black voters.  
 1892 Ida B. Wells began writing articles and campaigning against lynching. At least 161 blacks were lynched in 1892, probably the highest number in a single year.

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 1920 August 18 The 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, giving women the right to vote.  
 1925 The Ku Klux Klan had 2 million members during its heyday in the early 1920s. Roughly half its members lived in metropolitan areas, and although it enjoyed considerable support in the South, the Klan was strongest in the Midwest and Southwest. On August 1, 1925, 35,000 members of the Klan marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C.  
 1928 November Oscar DeWitt, a Chicago Republican, was the first African American elected to Congress from a district north of the Mason-Dixon Line.  
 1936 August 9 Jesse Owens became the first American to win four gold medals in one Olympics. His athletic success was a direct refutation of Adolf Hitler's ideology of Aryan supremacy.  
 1940-1960 The coming of World War II signified the beginning of another wave of black migration from rural areas to urban areas, and from the South to the North and West. By 1960, 40% of African Americans lived in the North and West, and nearly three-quarters lived in cities.  
 1941 President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, which eliminated hiring discrimination in the defense industry and established the Fair Employment Practices Commission. In response, black leaders, including A. Philip Randolph, canceled a planned march on Washington.  
 1942 The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was founded in Chicago.  
 1945 World War II ended. Approximately 1,150,000 blacks were inducted into the military, with most serving in support units.  
 1952 The Tuskegee Institute reported that 1952 was the first year with no reported lynchings since it began keeping records.  
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 1959 An Arkansas law required all state buses to designate whites-only seating areas.

websites used  
[www.u-s-history.com](http://www.u-s-history.com)  
[www.southsidea.com](http://www.southsidea.com)  
[www.pbs.org](http://www.pbs.org)  
[www.ferris.edu](http://www.ferris.edu)



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### Websites used

- www.e-history.com
- www.softschools.com
- www.plus.org
- www.fortis.edu

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**Jim Crow represented the Legitimization of anti-black racism. Many christian ministers and theologians taught that whites were the chosen people and blacks were cursed to be servants, and God supported racial segregation.**

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# **Thecasesolutions.com**

**A black man could not shake hands with a white male because it implied being socially equal. Obviously a black male could not offer his hand or any other part of his body to a white women because he risked being accused of rape.**



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**Blacks and whites were not supposed to eat together. If they did eat together, whites were to be served first, and some sort of partition was to be placed between them.**