



1



Who's in the Room



2

8 Words – C. Marie Taylor

- Fast-talker
- Big dreamer
- Spin-fanatic
- Hard worker



3

Community Agreements & Housekeeping





4

"We have to talk about **liberating**
minds as well as liberating
society."

- Angela Davis

“



5

A Stacked Deck Brief History of **Race** in the United States





6



Today's Topics

- ❖ The History of Indigenous Peoples
- ❖ 1619
- ❖ Legal Segregation
- ❖ Housing/ Land
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Economy

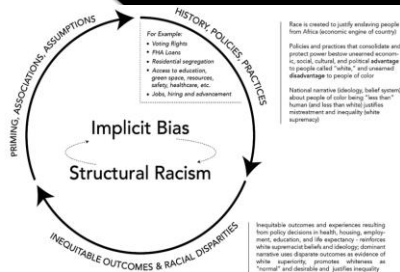




The Construction of Race

- Race is a political construction
 - Created by people for a political purpose
 - Giving power to white people
 - Organizing tool for oppression
- The construction is not based of biology or science
- Just because race is constructed, doesn't mean that it doesn't fundamentally affect our world in real ways.







Race, Ethnicity, Indigeneity



Race

- Made up construct
- Not based on biology
- Shifted over time
 - Italians, Jewish people, not always considered White

Ethnicity

- Classification based off shared country or region of origin, shared culture
- More claimed for oneself

Indigeneity

- Classification based off a shared territory they owned that has since been taken through genocide, conquest, and/or colonialism



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Science and the Construction of Race



- Darwin's Natural Selection, "Survival of the Fittest"
 - Used to justify genocide and racism: Social Darwinism
 - Scholars pointed to the number of native peoples in Africa, Asia, and the Americas who were dying
 - Failing to note the role of the unlawful seizure of their land
- Medicine
 - Anatomist Robert Knox concluded that race and intelligence are linked and that people of color were intellectually inferior
 - Implications of eugenics



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Indigenous Peoples

A (Condensed) History of the Native People of the United States



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Indigenous Peoples

- It is unknown when the first people lived in the Americas
 - Archeologists hypothesize 12000 BC.
- Native Americans developed states and trade routes, with over 500 different tribes
- 1492: European invasions of native land began with Christopher Columbus
 - Europeans brought disease, killing many native people unfamiliar to the diseases



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Colonization of Native Land

- European invaders colonized farmland in the Americas to more create jobs
 - Indigenous people resisted colonization, but the Europeans had the advantages of horses and guns, overpowering and brutalizing the native people
- Many tribal nations were forced to surrender their land



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Bartolomé de Las Casas

- Bartolomé de Las Casas was a contemporary of Christopher Columbus
 - Bartolomé de Las Casas observed violent treatment of the indigenous peoples
 - His accounts serve as evidence of this mistreatment and have initiated a new way of thinking about Columbus

Bartolomé de Las Casas' account:



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Trail of Tears (1831-1877)

- Many Indigenous tribes, including the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creeks, were forced to **relocate**: moving west
 - Federal troops were sent out to march all holdouts to the Indian territory in the Plains
 - Starvation and disease were pervasive on the journey, thousands died



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Reservations Today

- Modern reservations exist across the country
 - Not subject to federal laws
- Living conditions are difficult, housing is overcrowded, below standards, and many Native people are stuck in a cycle of poverty
- Still, many Indigenous people hold onto their heritage and live in these reservations

Covid-19 and Indigenous Peoples



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History of Slavery



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Roots of American slavery



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Atlantic Slave Trade

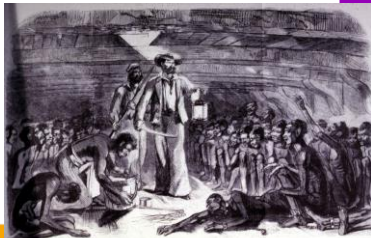
- Transatlantic slaving
- The majority of enslaved people were brought to the Caribbean and Brazil
 - Of the 10.7 million enslaved Africans, 388,747 were brought to North America



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The Middle Passage



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The Everyday Violence Of Slavery



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The US Founders and Slavery

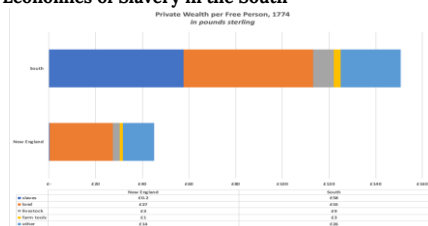
- Adams - leading enemy of slavery in Congress but not a true abolitionist
- Franklin - "owner" to leading Abolitionist
- Hamilton - despised slavery, but bought and sold enslaved people
- Jay - Held enslaved people but freed them upon adulthood
- Jefferson - "inherited" many enslaved people and much debt; favored emigration of Black people to Africa; had a family with enslaved Sally Hemings
- Madison - left his enslaved people to his wife instead of freeing them
- Washington - freed many enslaved people and urged his family to do likewise

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Economics of Slavery in the South

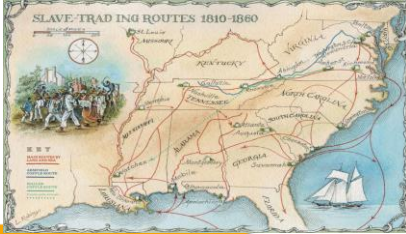


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Tobacco To Cotton: Second Forced Migration



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Underground Railroad



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1856 Map of US



- Showing free states, slave states, and territories where "destiny is yet to be decided"
- Missouri Compromise line
- Jacksonian Democrats vs Radical Republicans
- Fremont's "explorations"
- Note California, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Texas

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The Civil War



- 10,000 battles
- One in four soldiers never returned
- \$9 billion spent
- South in ruins
- 3 million enslaved people freed



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40 Acres and a Mule



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INTERACTIVE:

40 Acres and a Mule



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Texas Slavery Timeline (1 of 2)



- Mexican Texas - slavery illegal but accommodated for Anglos
- Runup to independence
 - Increase in Anglo settlement
 - National interest in westward expansion
 - Increased anti-slavery posture of Mexico
- 1836 - Texas War of Independence and Constitution


Texas Slavery Timeline (2 of 2)



- German immigration
- British scheme
- 1845 - Texan admission to United States
- 1850 - Compromise of 1850 brings California in as a free state
- 1860 - Texas Troubles
- 1861-1865 - Civil War

Stephen Austin on slavery


"The principal product that will **elevate us from poverty** is cotton and we cannot do this without the **help of slaves.**" - 1824



Stephen Austin on Slavery

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"I sometimes shudder at the consequences and think that a large part of America will be Santo Domingonized in 100, or 200 years. The idea of seeing such a country as this overrun by a slave population almost makes me weep. It is in vain to tell a North American that **the white population will be destroyed** some fifty or eighty years hence by the negroes." - 1831



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"Texas **must** be a slave country. Circumstances and **unavoidable necessity compel it**. It is **the wish of the people** there, and it is **my duty** to do all I can, prudently, in favor of it. I will do so." - 1833

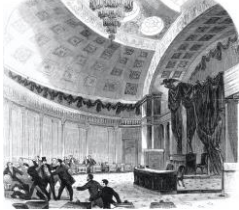


Lord Aberdeen's Scheme for Abolition in Texas



- Superpower Great Britain was focused on Texas:
 - Politics
 - Cotton
 - Slavery
- Considered **\$5 million (\$175 million today)** in compensation to plantation owners
- "Her Majesty's Government would employ all legitimate means to attain so great and desirable an object as the abolition of slavery in Texas." - Lord Aberdeen
- "I believe the freedom of this country and of all mankind depends upon the direct, formal, open and avowed interference of Great Britain to accomplish the abolition of slavery in Texas; but..." - John Quincy Adams

1854-1861: Bleeding Kansas, the Tragic Prelude



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Emancipation in Texas

Head Quarters District of Texas
Galveston Texas June 19th 1865.
General Orders
No. 3.

The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor.

The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

By order of Major General Granger



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Buffalo Soldiers



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Buffalo Soldiers

"Let it be said that the Negro soldier did his duty under the flag whether that flag protects him or not."

- Edward A. Johnson, New York State Legislator, 1917



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Black Cowboys



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INTERACTIVE

Texas Constitutional Convention

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First Black Senator and Reps

"The slave went free; stood a brief moment in the sun; then moved back again toward slavery." - W.E.B. DuBois



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Lynching and White Terrorism



- 6,500 documented lynchings
- Official cooperation
- Widely publicized
- "Reasons"
- Almost never punished
- Affects voting patterns today

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Black Disenfranchisement



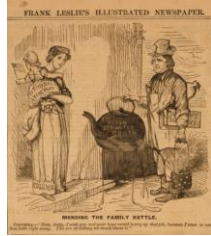
In addition to violence:

- Poll taxes
- Educational and character requirements
- "Eight Box" laws
- Grandfather clauses
- White primaries

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Reconstruction Burnout



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Reconstruction and its End: The Compromise of 1877

Reconstruction – Northern view

- Fulfill goals of emancipation, civil rights, voting rights
- Educated freedmen with northern and southern allies
- Military enforcement

Reconstruction – Southern view

- "Redeem" south (restore White supremacy)
- Freedmen, carpetbaggers, and scalawags
- Terrorism and disenfranchisement

Compromise of 1877

- South got withdrawal of Union troops and "redemption"
- Rutherford B. Hayes got the Presidency



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1879-"Exodusters" Bound for Kansas



"Better to starve to death in Kansas than be shot and killed in the South." - the Topeka Colored Citizen

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Emancipation Hopes and Reality



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CONCLUSION: Disparities

- Health;
- Wealth and employment;
- Housing;
- Education; and
- Justice.

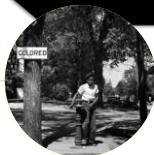


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Legal Segregation

The History of Policy that Promoted Segregation
After Slavery Was Abolished



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Prisoners as Enslaved People

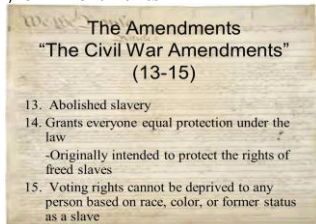
- Although people who were enslaved had been freed, incarcerated people could still be treated as if they were slaves
- Many states that enacted Vagrancy Laws allowed prisoners to be hired on plantations
 - Prisoners on plantations received little or no pay
 - This put Black prisoners right back into positions where they were being oppressed
- Working conditions were often worse than slavery
 - Plantation owners had no long term interest in wellbeing of the prisoners



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13th, 14th, 15th Amendments



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Jim Crow Laws

- 1896: Supreme Court ruled Jim Crow Laws as legal
- Racial segregation by law
- By 20th Century, every southern state mandated Jim Crow Laws



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Jim Crow Laws

1948 US military desegregate, by executive order.

The 1933 Homeowners Loan Corporation



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Homeownership

Homeownership is the #1 source of intergenerational wealth. The average Black household has 1/10 of the household wealth of the average White household.

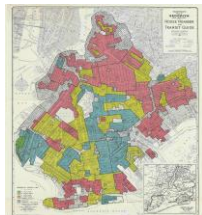


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Federal Housing Administration

- 1934: FHA created risk rating system
 - "Redlining"
- Encouraged White families to own homes
- FHA's underwriting manual prohibited "incompatible racial groups" to live in the same communities
 - Recommended the use of highways to physically separate neighborhoods



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Restrictions on Homeownership



- Boom of suburban housing after WWII
- Many housing developments had covenants preventing Black people from purchasing
- 1950: Realtor's Code of Ethics
- Documentary excerpt from "The House We Live In", Race: The Power of an Illusion.

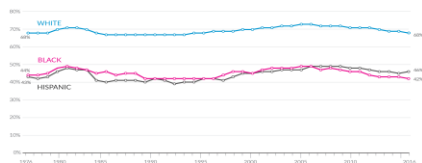


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Home Ownership Rates

Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1976–2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity: 2016", Table 1.01. Data for 2016 is preliminary. Data for 2015 is final. Data for 2014 is preliminary. Data for 2013 is final. Data for 2012 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is final. Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2009 is final. Data for 2008 is preliminary. Data for 2007 is final. Data for 2006 is preliminary. Data for 2005 is final. Data for 2004 is preliminary. Data for 2003 is final. Data for 2002 is preliminary. Data for 2001 is final. Data for 2000 is preliminary. Data for 1999 is final. Data for 1998 is preliminary. Data for 1997 is final. Data for 1996 is preliminary. Data for 1995 is final. Data for 1994 is preliminary. Data for 1993 is final. Data for 1992 is preliminary. Data for 1991 is final. Data for 1990 is preliminary. Data for 1989 is final. Data for 1988 is preliminary. Data for 1987 is final. Data for 1986 is preliminary. Data for 1985 is final. Data for 1984 is preliminary. Data for 1983 is final. Data for 1982 is preliminary. Data for 1981 is final. Data for 1980 is preliminary. Data for 1979 is final. Data for 1978 is preliminary. Data for 1977 is final. Data for 1976 is preliminary.

URBAN INSTITUTE




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Housing Summary



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Education

Key Dates that effect todays outcomes

1896 Supreme Court declares in Plessy v. Ferguson that separate but "equal" facilities are constitutional.

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BROWN V. BOARD: Timeline of School Integration in the U.S.

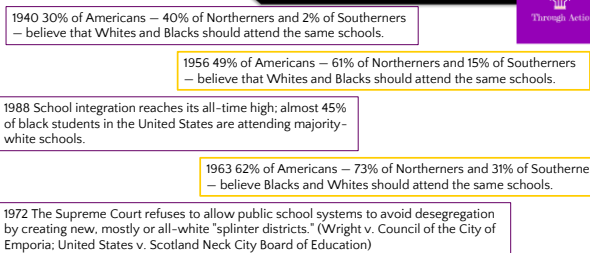
Trace school integration from 1849 to 2007.



You are the student – Study & Discussion

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1940 30% of Americans – 40% of Northerners and 2% of Southerners – believe that Whites and Blacks should attend the same schools.

1956 49% of Americans – 61% of Northerners and 15% of Southerners – believe that Whites and Blacks should attend the same schools.

1963 62% of Americans – 73% of Northerners and 31% of Southerners – believe Blacks and Whites should attend the same schools.

1972 The Supreme Court refuses to allow public school systems to avoid desegregation by creating new, mostly or all-white 'splinter districts.' (Wright v. Council of the City of Emporia; United States v. Scotland Neck City Board of Education)

1988 School integration reaches its all-time high; almost 45% of black students in the United States are attending majority-white schools.

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1988 School integration reaches its all-time high; almost 45% of black students in the United States are attending majority-white schools.

2001 White parents in Charlotte, N.C., schools successfully seek an end to the desegregation process and a bar to the use of race in making student assignments.

2002 A report from Harvard's Civil Rights Project concludes that America's schools are resegregating.

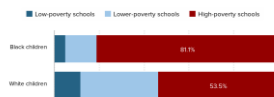
2004 The nation marks the 50th anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education.

2007 In Parents Involved, the Supreme Court finds voluntary school integration plans unconstitutional, paving the way for contemporary school segregation to escalate



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Poor black children are much more likely to attend high-poverty schools than poor white children
Share of poor students, by race, attending schools with a given concentration of poverty*, 2013



*Poor students are defined as those who are eligible for free lunch programs.

*High-poverty schools are those in which 55-100% of students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Lower-poverty schools are those in which 35-55% are eligible, and low-poverty schools are those in which up to 25% are eligible.

Source: Based on "When boys lonely in U.S., student performance lags: by blacks and Hispanics, the barefoot of Asians, the staff of non-English speakers, the persistence of socioeconomic gaps, and the damaging effect of highly segregated schools" by Martin Carnoy and Emma Garcia (2017).



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The Economy/ Wealth Creation



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Racial Wealth Gap



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mqrhn8khGLM

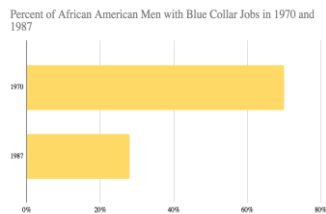
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Black Unemployment in 1970s

- 1950s: Factory and manufacturing jobs moved to the suburbs
- 1970s: Majority of Black people lacked college degrees and grew up in segregated schools
- 1970: 70% of African American men had blue collar jobs
- 1987: 28% of African American men had blue collar jobs

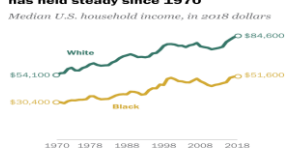


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In the U.S., black-white income gap has held steady since 1970



Note: Income is adjusted for household size and scaled to reflect a three-person household. Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1970 to 2019 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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Poll

To take a poll based off questions from the Pew Research Center, go to the following link on your personal devices.

<https://tinyurl.com/yxtthcoy>

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1jKntbui9qZ4DD52o-jGrshdXIDKrbZxf3H83I2chg/edit>



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Resources to Understand America's Long History of Injustice And Inequality

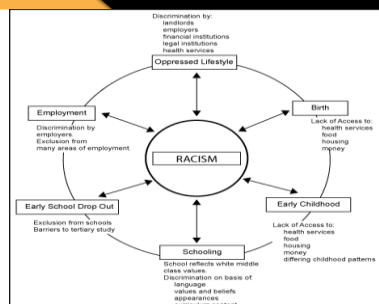
The Washington Post has compiled various resources to understand a number of topics from education to culture in order to provide context to racial issues being discussed today.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2020/06/08/understanding-racism-inequality-america/?arc404=true>

Can also be found if you Google "Washington Post: Racism in America"



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Thanks for Listening!



Any questions?



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Credits

Images:



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