

# The Tool Shed Dialogues

Sponsored By:

Mt Zion AME Church of Dover, DE

and

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Church Growth ( UMC)

Christ Episcopal Church

The Presbyterian Church of Dover

Monday, July 6, 2020 @ 6:30pm



## What is RACE?

- Race is a social and political concept, not a scientific one.
- Race was and is constructed for social and political purposes, in large part to divide and conquer poor and working white people from poor and working People and Communities of Color.
- The term white, referring to people, was created by Virginia slave owners and colonial rulers in the 17th century. It replaced terms like “Christian” and “Englishman” to distinguish European colonists from Africans and indigenous peoples. European colonial powers established “white” as a legal concept after Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676 during which indentured servants of European and African descent had united against the colonial elite. The legal distinction of white separated the servant class on the basis of skin color and continental origin. “The creation of ‘white’ meant giving privileges to some, while denying them to others with the justification of biological and social inferiority. (Margo Adair & Sharon Powell, *The Subjective Side of Politics*. SF: 1988. p.17.)
- All European immigrants did not and do not become white at the same time i.e. Irish, Italians, Jews. Becoming white involves giving up parts of your original culture in order to get the advantages and privileges of belonging to the white group.



## Structural Racism Definition:

Structural Racism is the normalization and legitimization of dynamics that routinely advantage whites while producing cumulative and chronic adverse outcomes for people of color.

It is a system of hierarchy and inequity, primarily characterized by white supremacy – the preferential treatment, privilege and power for white people at the expense of Black, Latino, Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, Arab and other racially oppressed people.

The key indicators of structural racism are inequalities in power, access, opportunities, treatment, and policy impacts and outcomes, whether they are intentional or not. Structural Racism is the most profound and pervasive form of racism – all other forms of racism (e.g. institutional, interpersonal, internalized, etc.) emerge from structural racism.

## Institutional Racism

Institutional racism occurs within and between institutions.

Institutional racism is discriminatory treatment, unfair policies and inequitable opportunities and impacts, based on race, produced and perpetuated by institutions (schools, mass media, etc.).

Individuals within institutions take on the power of the institution when they act in ways that advantage and disadvantage people, based on race.

### Example:

A police officer treats someone with racial bias, engages in institutional racism, representing a law enforcement institution



## RACISM

- race prejudice + social and institutional power
- a system of advantage based on race
- a system of oppression based on race
- a white supremacy system

Racism is different from racial prejudice, hatred, or discrimination.

Racism involves one group having the power to carry out systematic discrimination through the institutional policies and practices of the society and by shaping the cultural beliefs and values that support those racist policies and practices.

## PREJUDICE

An attitude based on limited information, often on stereotypes.

Prejudice is usually, but not always, negative. Positive and negative prejudices alike, especially when directed toward oppressed people, are damaging because they deny the individuality of the person. No one is free of prejudice.

## OPPRESSION

The systematic subjugation of one social group by a more powerful social group for the social, economic, and political benefit of the more powerful social group.

Rita Hardiman and Bailey Jackson state that oppression exists when the following 4 conditions are found:

1. the [#oppressor](#) group has the power to define reality for themselves and others
2. the target groups take in and internalize the negative messages about them and end up cooperating with the oppressors (thinking and acting like them)
3. [#genocide](#), [#harassment](#), and [#discrimination](#) are [#systematic](#) and [#institutionalized](#), so that individuals are not necessary to keep it going
4. members of both the oppressor and target groups are [#socialized](#) to play their roles as normal and correct.





# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1441**The Portuguese begins enslaving and transporting them away from Africa. These enslaved people were taken to Europe to serve in households.

**1492**Columbus comes to the Americas in the name of Spain. People do not come here by race, they come by nationality. Columbus makes four voyages and carefully documents the voyages, including descriptions of the residents as ripe for subjugation. His purpose is not exploration or trade, but conquest and exploitation. Columbus transformed the modern world through the “taking of land, wealth, and labor from indigenous people in the Western hemisphere, leading to their near extermination, and the transatlantic slave trade, which created a racial underclass.” Pedro Alonso Niño is a black crewman on Christopher Columbus' first voyage to the Americas.

**1501**The Spanish import the first African enslaved people to the Western Hemisphere through Santo Domingo (the Island of Hispaniola, now Haiti/Dominican Republic).

**1522**African, Indian, and mixed-race enslaved revolt on Hispaniola, this is first known “slave revolt” in the Western Hemisphere.

**1526**Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón founds the colony of San Miguel de Gualdape. The first 100 enslaved people arrive via Santo Domingo to the San Miguel de Gualdape colony (most likely located in the Winyah Bay area of present-day South Carolina). These slaves revolt and flee into the North American interior where they are apparently adopted into the Cofitachiqui Native American communities. The colony eventually fails. This is the first North American “Slave Revolt.”

**1535**Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish explorer in the New World, and three other men. One of the three other men was Benitez, a Black man.

**1600**First English settlement established in Virginia (the word “settled” essentially meant conquered)

**1613** John Roth (a European) and Pocahontas (a Native American) marry. He does this not for love but partnership, a business arrangement to conquer land in Native American Territory

**1619**First enslaved Africans were brought to Jamestown on a Dutch ship, the *White Lion* that captured 20 enslaved Africans in a battle with a Spanish ship. For food and supplies, the Dutch traded the enslaved Africans to the Colonials as indentured servants.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1624** William Tucker, the first known person of African ancestry is born in Virginia, he is the son of "Antoney and Isabell", two indentured servants.

Anthony Johnson is brought to North America as an indentured servant. He is listed on the registry as a "Negro" the first documentation pointing to "race" and not nationality.

**1640** Three indentured servants (John Punch (A), Victor (D) and James Gregory (S)) who worked for a farmer named Hugh Gwyn in Virginia, run away and are captured in Maryland. When caught the African gets perpetual servitude while the two Europeans were given 30 lashes with a whip and an additional 4 years on their contracts. (MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA, 1622-1632, 1670-1676 (Library of VA, 2nd ed. 1979))

**1654** John Casor, an indentured servant, becomes the first legally enslaved person in North America when Anthony Johnson, previously an African indentured slave (\*1624), claimed John Casor as his slave. The Northampton County rule against Casor and declared him propter for life by Anthony Johnson. Since Africans were not English, they were not covered by the English Common Law.

\*Johnson brought in 5 indentured servants, including his son which entitled him to 250 acres of land According to the "headright system."

**1660** Charles II, King of England, orders the Council of Foreign Plantations to devise strategies for converting slaves and servants to Christianity.

**1661** Virginia makes it legal for any free person to own slaves even with no crime has been committed

**1662** A child's status, free or slave, depends on the mother's status, if you owned a slave, not only were they yours for life, but any children of a slave mother would also be a slave, regardless of whether the father was a slave or not.

**1663** The colony of Maryland passes a law that any white woman marrying a black man is a slave as long as her husband lives. The following year Maryland outright bans marriages between white women and black men.

**1664** The early rationale for slavery was based upon the idea that Native Americans and Africans were not Christian. Faced with blacks who had converted to Christianity, Maryland in 1664 passed a law that baptism into Christianity did not free a slave.

**1669** An African man named Emmanuel is baptized in a Lutheran Church in New York City.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1670** a law is established, forbidding free Blacks from importing bond labor. This is a severe restriction for a small land holder needing labor to work the land. This law also forbidden those of African or Indian descent from owning any "Christian" slaves.

Anthony Johnson (\*1624, 1654) dies and because he is an African/Black and not a citizen. As a result, his land all 250 acres are given to a white person.

**1680** A debate takes place in the House of Burgess on what a white man is "White" became everyone with no black or Indian blood except the descendants of John Roth and Pocahontas.

The State of Virginia forbids blacks and slaves from bearing arms, prohibits blacks from congregating in large numbers, and mandates harsh punishment for slaves who assault Christians or attempt escape.

**1685** The Virginia House of Burgesses makes it illegal for slaves to attend Quaker Christian meetings (religious services) held for the purpose of education.

**1688** Four Friends (Quakers) from Germantown, PA, issued "A Minute Against Slavery, Addressed to Germantown Monthly Meeting, 1688." This may be the first protest of African slavery in the Colonies.

**1691** Race is constructed to privilege white people. Law was enacted for the "prevention of that abominable mixture and spurious issue" due to intermarriage of Black, mulatto, or Indian men with "English or other white women." A white who married a Black, mulatto, or Indian would be banished, while the child of a free white woman and a Black man of any status would have to spend 30 years in servitude.

Increasingly, "white" replaced "Christian" or "free" in laws regulating both bond and free men and women.

South Carolina passes the first comprehensive slave codes.

**1705** All servants imported and brought into the country, who were not Christians in their native Country shall be account and be slaves.

The Virginia Slave Code codifies slave status, declaring all non-Christian servants entering the colony to be slaves. It defines all slaves as real estate, acquits masters who kill slaves during punishment, forbids slaves and free colored peoples from physically assaulting white persons, and denies slaves the right to bear arms or move abroad without written permission.

**1723** the Virginia Assembly passed a law denying the right to vote to free African-Americans with property.



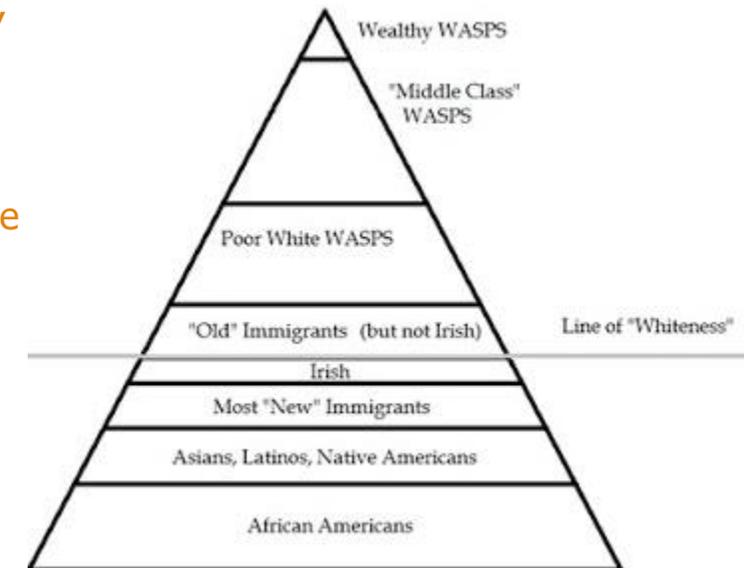
# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1739** Slaves in Stono, South Carolina rebel, sacking and burning an armory and killing whites. Some 75 slaves in South Carolina steal weapons and flee toward freedom in Florida (then under Spanish rule). Crushed by the South Carolina militia, the revolt results in the deaths of 40 blacks and 20 white.

**1740** South Carolina passes the comprehensive Negro Act, making it illegal for slaves to move abroad, assemble in groups, raise food, earn money, and learn to read English. Owners are permitted to kill rebellious slaves if necessary.

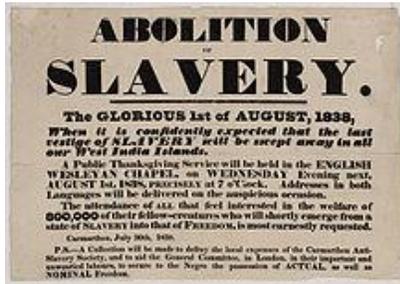
**1776** The Birth of "Caucasian" - Johann Blumenbach lays out the scientific template for contemporary race categories. He maps a hierarchical pyramid of five human types, placing "Caucasians" at the top because he believes a skull found in the Caucasus Mountains is the "most beautiful form of the skull, from which...the others diverge." This model is widely embraced, and Blumenbach inadvertently paves the way for scientific claims about white superiority. White/Caucasian, Mongoloid/Asian, Negroid/Black, and Australoid become the acceptable terms. Note, all point to a region, location or place except Negroid/Black, which is a color stripping Africans of their identity.

In the 13 colonies, German, Dutch, French, Swedish and Polish were all commonly spoken languages. The writers of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights decided not to proclaim any one language as the formal language of the new nation, because to do so would give one language group dominance over another in the multilingual colonies. John Adams called for a Language Academy to set official standards for American English, but the majority of leaders rejected the idea, believing that government had no business mandating the people's language choices





# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA



**1777** Vermont was the first territory to completely abolish slavery.

**1780** Pennsylvania was the first state to completely abolish slavery

**1781** New York legislature voted to free slaves who fought with the rebels during the Revolutionary War.

1784 Anthony Benezet, a Quaker and abolitionist dies. 400 of Philadelphia's black citizens turned out to mourn his passing. He was said to be "the single most prolific antislavery writer and the most influential advocate of the Negro's rights on either side of the Atlantic."

**1785** Land Ordinance Act is set up as a standardized system whereby settlers "white people" could purchase title to farmland in the undeveloped west @ \$1 per acre. Congress at the time did not have the power to raise revenue by direct taxation, so land sales provided an important revenue stream.

**1787** Richard Allen, Absalom Jones, and others left St George Methodist Church in Philadelphia after they were asked to move during a prayer. This becomes the first religious protest-walkout in the Western Hemisphere established based on sociological and not theological reasons.

The Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia to draft the US Constitution. The Constitution is signed, defining African-American males as 3/5 of a man. During this period, the English, Dutch, Spanish, and French have all established settlements, then colonies, pushed out Indigenous peoples, made and broken countless treaties, introduced slavery and begun creating the category of white as an organizing tool.

**1790** Naturalization Act of 1790; Citizenship restricted to free Whites. The Naturalization Act specifies that only free white immigrants are eligible for citizenship. The Act expressly denies civil rights, the right to vote or own land to first generation immigrants from Asia, the Caribbean, Central and South America and Africa. Indigenous peoples become citizens through individual treaties or intermarriage. Without citizenship, people of color cannot vote, own property, bring lawsuits, or testify in court -- all protections and privileges that white people take for granted. This Act continues to have influence in various forms until 1952.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1791** (between 1791 and 1801) Toussaint L'Ouverture leads a slave revolt and liberates the French colony of Saint-Domingue and the Spanish colony of Santo Domingo, island of Hispaniola, establishes The Republic of Haiti, making it first county in western hemisphere led by free people of color.

**1799** Denmark Vesey, a former slave turned carpenter purchases his freedom after winning \$1,500 from the Charleston lottery. His freedom cost \$600.

**1800** Land/Homestead Acts states that the minimum lot was 320 acres, payable in 4 installments @ \$1.25 an acre (the price for poor whites).

**1807** The Slave Bible is produced and is considered a missionary book. It was originally published in London on behalf of the Society for the Conversion of Negro Slaves, an organization dedicated to improving the lives of enslaved Africans toiling in Britain's lucrative Caribbean colonies.

**1808** Congress bans the importation of slaves from Africa.

**1819** Congress passes Civilization Act of 1819 to assimilate Native Americans. It authorized the President James Monroe, "in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable" to "employ capable persons of good moral character" to introduce to any tribe adjoining a frontier settlement the "arts of civilization." With a budget of \$10,000 per year, the fund paid missionaries and church leaders to partner with the federal government to establish schools in Indian territories to teach Native children to replace tribal practices with Christian practices. In 1824, the federal government established the Bureau of Indian Affairs to oversee the fund and implement programs to "civilize" the Native people.

**1822** The demographics in Charleston where there are "20 Blacks to every 1 White," a slave rebellion is planned for July 14- Bastille Day, by Denmark Vesey a free man. The plan ultimately falls apart when a slave reveals Vesey's plans to his master. Authorities arrest 313 alleged participants, and execute 35, including Vesey.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1830** Indian Removal Act, sign which authorizes the President Andrew Jackson to “negotiate” and grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi to Native Americans in exchange for their land within existing state borders. A few tribes went peacefully, but many resisted the relocation policy. During the fall and winter of 1838 and 1839, the Cherokees were forcibly moved west by the United States government. Approximately 4,000 Cherokees died on this forced march, which became known as the "Trail of Tears." The Creek Tribe lost 22 million acres of land in southern Georgia and central Alabama.

**1834** In reaction to Nat Turner's slave rebellion, the city of Charleston outlawed the meeting of all-black churches.

**1846** U.S. government declares war on Mexico. Mexico was fighting to keep what they thought was their property and the U.S. desired to retain the disputed land of Texas and obtain more of Mexico's northern lands.

**1848** U.S. defeats Mexico and “purchases” for \$15 million over one-third of the Mexican nation. The land includes the future states of California, Texas, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo cedes Mexican territory in Southwest to the U.S. ( 55% of Mexican land made available to US, making it the greatest land transfer from colored people to white people.). The treaty promises to protect the land, language, and culture of Mexicans living in the ceded territory. Mexicans are given the right to become U.S. citizens if they decide to stay. However, Congress refuses to pass Article X, which stipulated the protection of the ancestral lands of Mexican people. Instead, Congress requires them to prove, in U.S. courts, speaking English, with U.S. lawyers, that they have legitimate titles to their lands.

**1850** The California legislature passes the Foreign Miners Tax, levying a twenty dollars per month tax on each foreigner engaged in mining. This means that Chinese and Latin gold miners paid a special tax on their holdings, not required of European American miners.

Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Law allowing federal marshals to capture runaway slaves and enlist the assistance of other Whites; also makes it possible for a black person to be captured as a slave solely on the sworn statement of a white person with no right to challenge the claim in court.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

- 1854** *People v. Hall* –the California Supreme Court established that Chinese Americans and Chinese immigrants had no rights to testify against white citizens. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Hugh Murray with the concurrence of Justice Solomon Heydenfeldt. They essentially said: “No black, or mulatto person, or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence for or against a white person.” The ruling freed Hall, a white man, who had been convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Ling Sing, a Chinese miner even though three Chinese witnesses testified to the killing.
- 1855** In California, a series of discriminatory laws and regulations were passed. All instruction in schools had to be in English. The publication of laws in Spanish was suspended by the legislature. Court proceedings were required to be in English.
- 1857** *Dred Scott Decision* The United States Supreme Court decides, seven to two, that blacks can never be citizens and that Congress has no authority to outlaw slavery in any territory. The Supreme Court ruled that Scott was still a slave.
- 1859** White abolitionist John Brown leads raid on Harper’s Ferry arsenal to get weapons for arming slaves to resist slavery. Most of his men were killed, and he was tried for treason and hanged.

- 1862** Homestead Act provided any adult citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. government could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land. allotting 160 acres of western land — Native American land — to “anyone” who could pay \$1.25 and cultivate it for five years. European immigrants and land speculators bought 50 million acres. Congress gave another 100 million acres of Indian land free to the railroads. Since the Homestead Act applied only to U.S. citizens, Native Americans, Blacks and non-European immigrants were excluded.
- 1863** Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, The *proclamation* declared “that all persons held as slaves” within the rebellious states “are, and henceforward shall be free.” Emancipation Proclamation as the nation approaches the third year of bloody civil war declaring “that all persons held as slaves” within the rebellious states “are, and henceforward shall be free.” It applied only to states that had seceded from the Union, leaving slavery untouched in loyal border states; and also exempted parts of the Confederacy that had already come under Northern control. Thus the freedom it promised depended upon Union military victory.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1864** 40 acres and a mule, the promise was the first systematic attempt to provide a form of reparations to newly freed slaves. "The islands from Charleston, south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. Johns river, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President (Abraham Lincoln) of the United States." " ... on the islands, and in the settlements hereafter to be established, no white person whatever, unless military officers and soldiers detailed for duty, will be permitted to reside; and the sole and exclusive management of affairs will be left to the freed people themselves ... By the laws of war, and orders of the President of the United States, the negro [sic] is free and must be dealt with as such." The orders were in effect for only one year. By June 1865, around 10,000 freed slaves were settled on 400,000 acres in Georgia and South Carolina. Soon after, President Andrew Johnson reversed the order and returned the land to its white former owners.

The U.S. army massacres 300 Cheyenne Indians in the Sand Creek Massacre.

**1866** The Vagrancy Act is passed by the General Assembly on January 15, 1866. Any person who appeared to be unemployed or homeless would be forced into employment, for a term of up to three months. If these so-called "vagrants" ran away and were recaptured, they would be forced to work for no compensation while wearing balls and chains. The law came when hundreds of thousands of African Americans, many of them just freed from slavery, wandered in search of work and displaced family members. As such, the act criminalized freed people attempting to rebuild their lives.

Congress passes Civil Rights Act of 1866, which declared that all people born in the United States were U.S. citizens and had certain inalienable rights, including the right to make contracts, to own property, to sue in court, and to enjoy the full protection of federal law





# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

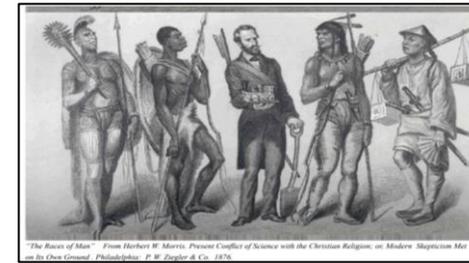
**1868** Treaty of Fort Laramie agrees that Whites will not enter Black Hills without Indian permission, but when gold is found there, the terms of treaty are changed by Congress without Indian consent.

**1870** Texas law requires English as the language of school instruction.

Naturalization Act of 1870 revises the Naturalization Act of 1790 and the 14th Amendment so that naturalization is limited to white persons and persons of African descent, effectively excluding Chinese and other Asian immigrants from naturalization.

**1871** Congress passes Indian Appropriations Act, dissolving the status of Indian tribes as nations and began instead to pursue an assimilation policy, largely through the forced education of Indian children in boarding schools off the reservations, where they were punished for using their native tongues and for any behavior that displayed native ways. The curriculum was designed to eradicate Indian cultures and languages.

**1878** In a landmark court decision in the United States that deemed residents of Asian descent ineligible for naturalization. Since the existing laws allowed only for the naturalization of white people and black people, the Chinese plaintiff Ah Yup attempted to argue that Chinese people were white.



**1887** Dawes Act dissolves tribal lands, granting land allotments to individual families leading to division of Indian territory and encroachment by Whites on Indian land. This act explicitly prohibits communal land ownership.

**1896** Plessy v. Ferguson upholds doctrine of "separate but equal" among Blacks and Whites in public facilities. The case stemmed from an 1892 incident in which African American train passenger Homer Plessy refused to sit in a car for blacks. Rejecting Plessy's argument that his constitutional rights were violated, the Supreme Court ruled that a law that "implies merely a legal distinction" between whites and blacks was not unconstitutional. As a result, restrictive Jim Crow legislation and separate public accommodations based on race became commonplace.

**1897** In a case brought by Ricardo Rodriguez, a federal district court in Texas narrowly upholds the right of Mexicans to naturalized citizenship under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, holding Mexicans to be white for purposes of naturalization.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

- 1898** The U.S. defeats Spain and acquires Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines and in 1900 Congress passes the Foraker Act, establishing a colonial government in Puerto Rico and stipulating both the governor and executive council be appointed by the U.S.
- 1901** U.S. citizenship granted to the Five "Civilized Tribes" — Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, Creek, Chickasaw.
- 1917** The Jones–Shafroth Act (Pub.L. 64–368, 39 Stat. 951)—also known as the Jones Act of Puerto Rico, Jones Law of Puerto Rico, or as the Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act of 1917— was an Act of the United States Congress, signed by President Woodrow Wilson that made Puerto Ricans born on or after April 11, 1899 U.S. citizens, eligible to serve in the military but not eligible to vote in national elections.
- 1918** Texas makes it a criminal offense to use any language but English in school instruction, Mexican American students caught speaking Spanish faced fines (a penny for every Spanish word), had to stand on a "black square," or were made to write "I must not speak Spanish." School personnel rationalized these actions as pedagogical measures.
- 1924** "Indian Citizenship Act" also known as the Snyder Act, was an Act of the United States Congress that granted US citizenship to the indigenous peoples of the United States, called "Indians" in the Act.
- 1930/40** U.S. deports 600,000 Mexicans, many of whom are U.S. citizens, in a federal deportation act.
- 1933** Loan corporations begin redlining creating detailed neighborhood maps that took into account the racial composition of a neighborhood or likelihood of racial infiltration, color coded these, neighborhoods in red and labeled them "undesirable" resulting in a lack of investment in neighborhoods of color and enormous investment in white neighborhoods.
- 1934** Federal Housing Administration is established and gives out \$120 Billion in loans for home ownership 98% to whites
- 1935** Social Security Act instituted to but excluded from coverage about half the workers in the American economy. Among the excluded groups were agricultural (sharecroppers) and domestic workers—a large percentage of whom were African Americans. This has led some scholars to conclude that policymakers in 1935 deliberately excluded African Americans from the Social Security system because of prevailing racial biases during that period, the government argues otherwise.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

**1942**The Bracero Program invites Mexican workers to work temporarily in the U.S. during the war period where they develop the U.S. agricultural industry. Later they are sent home without the promised pay due to them.

**1944** GI Bill established for housing, tuition and job placement but colleges aren't integrated, so most blacks never got to use the tuition part and they could not integrate into white neighborhoods with the bill.

**1951**Spanish is restored as a language of instruction in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

**1954**The Supreme Court unanimously decides in Brown v. Board of Education that segregation in education is inherently unequal.

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service sets up Operation Wetback to round up and deport "illegal" Mexicans living the U.S.

**1955**(Aug.) Fourteen-year-old Emmett Till is kidnapped, brutally beaten, shot and killed for allegedly whistling at a white woman. Two white men arrested for the murder are acquitted by an all-white jury and boast about the murder in a Look magazine interview.

**1964**Economic Opportunity Act allocates funds to fight poverty. President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawing discrimination in jobs and public accommodations based on race, color, religion, or national origin

**1967**Congress passes the Voting Rights Act of 1965, outlawing poll taxes, literacy tests, and other measures used to prevent black people from voting, thus making it possible for Southern Blacks to register to vote

**1970**President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968, outlawing discrimination in financing, sale and rental of housing.

**1972** In Lau v. Nichols the Supreme Court rules that school programs conducted exclusively in English deny equal access to education to students who speak other languages; determines that districts have a responsibility to help students overcome their language disadvantage

**1978**Proposition 13 in California allows you to only pay taxes based on what your purchase value for a property is no matter how low that was or how long ago it was. This negatively impacted African Americans who did not own land for long periods of time and therefore could not benefit from the law.



# HISTORY OF SYSTEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN NORTH AMERICA

- 1990** Congress passes a comprehensive new immigration law that sanctions employers for knowingly hiring workers without “papers,” discouraging employers from hiring Latino and Asian American workers for fear they may not have the right papers (e.g., social security card, legal residency).
- 2001** The U.S.A. PATRIOT Act is passed by Congress with virtually no debate, giving the federal government the power to detain suspected “terrorists” for an unlimited time period without access to legal representation.

