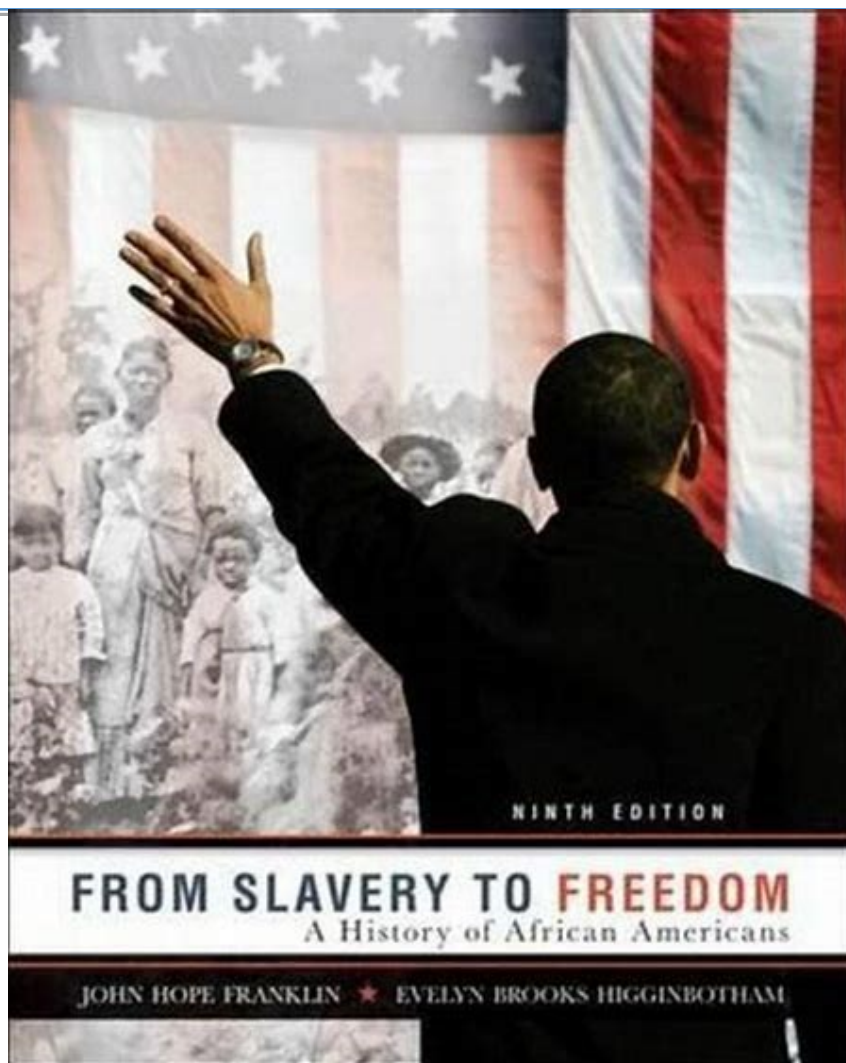


Black/White History Narrative—USA in 6 pages

Emphasizing: the Synergy between Blacks and Whites Fighting for Human Rights and the Promise of Our Democratic Republic to Form “A More Perfect Union”

- ♦ A Black Experience Narrative in the USA that can make “all” Americans proud to know it
- ♦ Whites have always played important roles in Black freedom and opportunities, and, even as we speak. See the Human Rights Warriors in both races. Acknowledge them
- ♦ Only knowledge of the past can help to understand Black/White Race relations today
- ♦ Use of our Democratic Institutions helped move Black people “From Slavery to Freedom”
- ♦ Each generation of Americans must work to build “A More Perfect Union”
- ♦ **A Six Page Tapestry Type Narrative**—Soundbites, plenty of images, small and large print, questions raised for further research, video and other resources . . .

There is a tenth edition of the book to the right. The ninth edition is chosen here because of the symbolism on the cover. It not only portrays the resilience and rise of Black people from Slavery but also the promise of our Democratic Republic, as well as the greatness of the American people in general: BIPOC and Whites voted a Black American into the most powerful political office in the world. Later, a White male candidate selects a female of Color running mate as Vice President, and the American people vote them into office. (Synrgy doesn't own any of these photos/videos)



Another reason for selecting this cover is because in its 755 pages it presents a more complete picture of African American History and is recommended to those who want a more complete resource: whereas this 6 page narrative is only focused on the themes bulleted above. Other than Wikipedia, the “**Black Heritage Day IV**” calendar by Dr. Carl Mack is highly recommended as the “. . . Most Comprehensive Black History Calendar Evah Assembled.” Sit it on your desk top and flip the 366 pages for easy access every day. <https://blackheritagedays.com>

As a student of and a former teacher of U.S. History and World History, I have never encountered an unbiased version of either. The bias begins in part with the historical incidents one chooses to include and exclude in the narrative. If this brief 6 page narrative doesn't suit your fancy in terms of its focus, you will learn more by writing your own. For more knowledge in this particular **tapestry format**, there is a brief 30 hour online course. Over 20 hours of that version consists of video from YouTube, many of which were created by Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Professor of African and African American Research at Harvard University, and published by PBS. Contact me via Messenger if interested in the online tapestry format.

Abolitionist during Slavery, 1619 to 1865: Where White Supremacy Prevailed Soldiers of Human Rights and Human Dignity, Black and White, Risked Their Lives, the Lives of Their Families, and at Times Endangered Lives in Their Communities to Stand Against the Terror and the Oppression in a Number of Ways—the Will of Heaven at Work in the World

Let's Begin With a Few Abolitionist



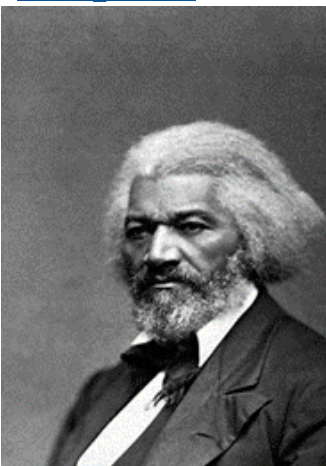
Harriet Tubman's Road to Freedom (8:26) [video](#) or Harriet Tubman https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harriet_Tubman

Abolitionist during Slavery, 1619 to 1865:

We know a great deal about Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad, and lately as the subject of the \$20 bill. But, how many have heard of Eli Coffin and why he is noted in history as the "President of the Underground Railroad?" In our Black American History courses we have learned much about the infamous Abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, and we know about Uncle Tom, that is, the twisted narrative of Uncle Tom. In Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Uncle Tom is a hero, beaten to death because he would not betray 2 runaway female slaves, as I recall. That certainly isn't the Uncle Tom, Steven, in the movie "Django Unchained." Read a little more about the impact of the novel below. Meanwhile, prepare to start thinking in terms of the Black experience in the USA as an American experience where Blacks and Whites put their lives and the lives of their families on the line for human rights.



Levi Coffin [Video 9:57 https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=levi+Coffin&docid=607994350884095753&mid=D295F0FDBE23AD1DC492D295F0FDBE23AD1DC492&view=detail&FORM=VIRE](#) or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levi_Coffin



[FREDERICK DOUGLASS: An American Biography \(4:36\) video](#) or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Douglass

Why is it the original "Uncle Tom," a Black hero, later became a Black sellout as pictured below in Django?

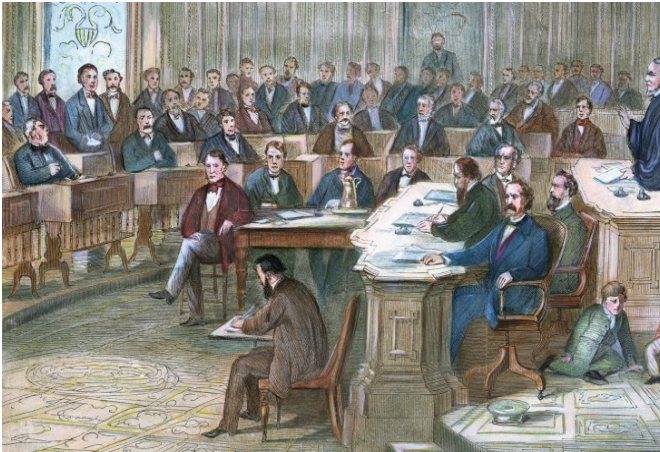


[Harriet Beecher Stowe-Uncle Tom's Cabin PBS \(5:17\) video](#) or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harriet_Beecher_Stowe

"Uncle Tom's Cabin was the first American Novel to sell more than a million copies, and no book of any kind, except for the Bible, had ever sold so well. Astonishing as the sales figures are, even they fail to suggest the full extent of Uncle Tom's popularity. For the book was published in an era when novels were still treated as a kind of communal property, borrowed from circulation Libraries, passed from hand to hand, read aloud to entire households at a time; Knowing this, one reviewer speculated that Uncle Tom had ten readers for every copy sold," writes Amanda Claybaugh. It is written that the novel did more to expose the evils of slavery than any other single source of its day, and turned many whites against slavery.

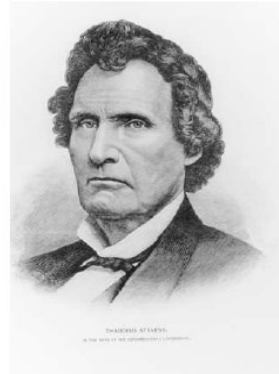
RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1877: White Male Leadership (Radical Republicans) Used the Democratic Process to Free Black People, Give Blacks Citizenship, and to Give Black Adult Males the Right to Vote. Thus, Laying Constitutional Groundwork For Civil Rights in their time and for the Civil Rights Movement Almost a Hundred Years Later

How many BIPOC or women do you see in the 1868 colored picture of the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson? Did you know that a major reason the Republican Party formed was to abolish Slavery? Who were the Radical Republicans? Did you know that both Blacks and Native Americans also owned slaves? Everyone has heard about Lincoln: who's Thaddeus Stevens?



Some credit Thaddeus Stevens as the father of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the constitution—freeing slaves, making them citizens, and giving them right to vote.

Thaddeus Stevens: Scourge of the South



- To Stevens, Reconstruction offered an opportunity to create a "perfect republic," shorn of racial inequality. As Republican floor leader, he shepherded to passage key measures of Congressional Reconstruction—the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Reconstruction Act of 1867—even though none of these was as radical as he desired. He was one of President Johnson's fiercest congressional critics and an early advocate of his impeachment.
- When he died in 1868, Stevens one last time challenged Americans to rise above their prejudices, for he was buried in an integrated Pennsylvania cemetery, with an epitaph written by himself: "I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life. Equality of Man before his Creator."

Reconstruction 1865-1877: The colored picture above is at the 1868 impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, who assumed the presidency after the assassination of Lincoln, and made it easy for the Southern States to rejoin the union. Outraged, Thaddeus Stevens, and other Radical Republicans took over reconstructing the Union after the Civil War. Even though States and Supreme Court decisions found ways to circumvent much of the legislation leading up to 1896, the amendments and other legislation laid the foundation for Civil Rights activist in later years. Cartoons showed how important the vote was/is.

That scholars have been able to identify over 1,500 Black men who held political office in the USA during Reconstruction speaks volumes about the Radical Republicans, other Whites, POC, and Black people working together for racial justice—proof that folks can “get along” and that the Democratic process works. Why did Reconstruction end 1877?



“Of course he wants to vote the Democratic ticket” Harper’s Weekly. Simultaneously many White terrorist organizations formed to maintain White Supremacy,



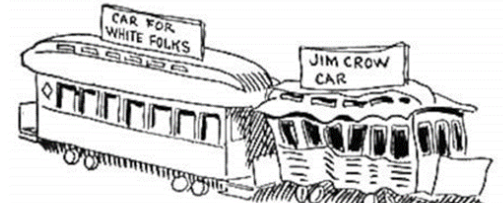
JIM CROW 1865–1954: The Supreme Court of the USA, in Plessy vs Ferguson 1896, Made Separate But Equal the Law of the Nation—Yet Another Successful Attempt to Maintain White Supremacy. The Supreme Court Reversed that Decision in 1954, Declaring that Separate But Equal Was Inherently Unequal, in the Case of Brown vs The Board of Education of Topeka Kansas Brought to the Court By the NAACP. This, Further Dismantling the Structures of White Supremacy through the Supreme Court, one of the Three Branches of Government in Our Democratic Republic. Like the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the US Constitution, this Decision Also Laid More Groundwork for Civil Rights Work and for the Impending Black Revolution

1896: Plessy v Ferguson

- In 1892 Homer Plessy, who was classified as an African American, was arrested, out on trial and found guilty of violating state law. Why? He refused to move from the 1st class carriage of a train (for which he had bought a ticket) to the 'coloured' carriage.
- Plessy appealed against the court's decision.
- In 1896 the Supreme Court ruled that Blacks as and whites could receive separate services so long as they were equivalent.
- The Plessy v Ferguson ruling legally accepted the 'separate but equal' policy in American Life and allowed for segregation laws.



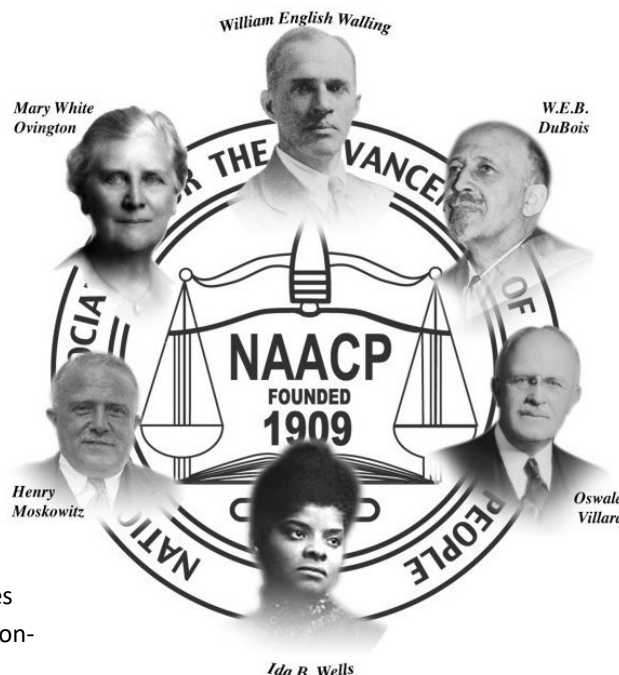
Plessy was 1/8 black and 7/8 white. Under Louisiana state law he was classified as an African-American, and thus required to sit in the "colored" car.



Jim Crow 1865-1954: It would be easy to write a narrative that focused mostly on the lynching, treachery, White riots, and the terror used to maintain White Supremacy and less on the **SOLDIERS OF JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY** that rose up to fight the terrorist, dismantle White Supremacy, and foster equal opportunities. The NAACP co-founders, pictured below, were such a group of people. Sick and tired of the horrors in general, and reacting to the Springfield White riot in 1908, they decided to form a national organization. The NAACP largely used the legal system of our Democratic Republic as well as it's newspaper/magazine to advocate for justice and dismantle White Supremacy.

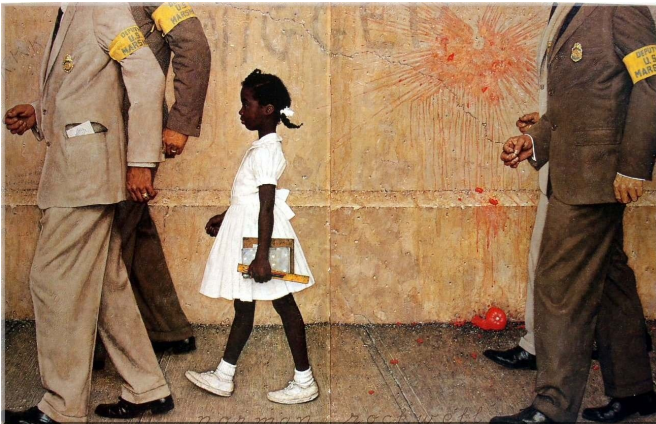


Among all people why are children allowed to participate, and how does that affect future generations? No concern about being photographed.



Turn any guilt or anger you may have about the abundance of lynching and terror of those times and the current acts of terror into action as did these soldiers of human rights. You don't have to create a national organization—stand for **human rights** among family and friends.

The BLACK REVOLUTION 1954-1968: After Brown vs the Board the attempts to integrate the schools soon began. Brave Black students going into White schools had to be escorted by the National Guard and/or U.S. Marshals. Why wasn't Elizabeth Eckford (below right) escorted? Early signs of Black Revolution were: staged sit-ins at lunch counters; Boycotts were organized in some areas; protests and marches were formed; debates on the issues were publicized; and more. Protests, marches, debates, civil disobedience, Boycotts and more are all cornerstones in the Democratic process in our Republic. Blacks attacked everything Jim Crow, oftentimes accompanied by Whites and other ethnic groups. Thus, 100 years after the Civil War ending slavery, having to continue removing the shackles of White Supremacy by use of principles inherent in a our Democratic Republic.



"THE PROBLEM WE ALL LIVE WITH" by, Norman Rockwell



Thurgood Marshall top, Ruby Bridges left, and Elizabeth Eckford right.



What looks like a peaceful walk in the street is hardly what it seems. Pictured above is Elizabeth Eckford, one of the "Little Rock Nine" who tried to go to school at Central High School in Little Rock Arkansas, only to be not only turned away but verbally abused by hundreds of racists who were against integration for black Americans.

Black Revolution 1954-1968: Notice the Hubert Humphrey quote at the bottom of this page: among the early indications of the Democratic Party taking the Black vote from the Republican Party which had held much of the Black vote since Reconstruction. By 1960, with the help of the Black vote, JF Kenney was elected President, narrowly defeating Richard Nixon, providing evidence of the influence of the Black vote made possible by the 15th Amendment. LB Johnson followed through and goes down in History as the President signing the most Civil Rights Legislation. He also appointed the first Black Supreme Court Justice: Thurgood Marshall. At this point it is clear that at least 2 branches of our Democratic Republic are helping to remove the shackles of White Supremacy, prompted by Black activism, using the democratic process, supported by good White people.



Above in the lower right corner, Hubert Humphrey at the Democratic National Convention 1948 in Philadelphia "... To those who say, my friends, to those who say, that we are rushing this issue of civil rights, I say to them we are 172 years late! To those who say, this civil rights program is an infringement upon states' rights, I say this: the time has arrived in America for the Democratic Party to get out of the shadow of states' rights, and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights! ..."

1968 TO PRESENT: Riots broke out across the nation with the assassination/murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcom X, then later, Robert Kennedy. Later, breaking down more White Supremacy structures Affirmative Action was implemented nationwide helping to give rise to a Black middle class; and, more Black musicians and entertainers crossed over the race barrier; Blacks began to thrive in practically every field of endeavor, e.g., athletics, doctors, executives, business, lawyers, astronauts, and Hip Hop attracted performers and audiences worldwide. Black people were being elected/appointed to offices exceeding the numbers of the Reconstruction period. Finally, by 2008 the Democratic Party had nominated a Black man for President of the United States and the American people elected him, and by 2021 the glass ceiling again was broken with the election of the first female POC to the Office of Vice President of the United States. Blacks, being elected to office nationwide, were supported by the White vote. In spite of these great successes, the war on drugs carried out by the Nixon and Reagan Administration, and expanded by President Clinton, targeted and impacted Black people (according to former Nixon Administration personnel). The impacts included disproportionately high rates of incarceration and tension with police. Combine the drugs, high incarceration, shipping of jobs overseas. . . Many inner city Black communities were decimated and remain so as we speak. There are constant protests and riots proclaiming police brutality, and many inner city K-12 schools are perceived to be a "School-to-Prison Pipeline." Black students, especially Black boys are considered among the most underserved. President Biden took office January 2021, who couldn't have been elected without the Black vote, started an "Equity" campaign to address these and other issues. This, along with States, Cities, business, and other institutions in our Democratic Republic.



1968 to Present: Above, indicative of substantial progress for the Black middle class, and below, protests over police brutality, and impoverished living conditions impacting the overwhelming number of Black Americans. The result has been described as 2 Black Americas. A major point of this Black American History Narrative is: resilient Black people, with the help of good White people have capitalized on the promise of the Democratic processes and the will of the American people to continue the journey to form a more perfect union.

