

**Zoom in –  
Tues, Feb. 13 at Noon**

**12 | Welcome**  
**12:05 | Topic Overview**  
**12:25 | Video**  
**12:35 | Full Conversation**  
**&/or Breakout Groups**



## The Mission to Safe Guard Black History in the US

Julieanna L. Richardson, Founder The HistoryMakers, TEDx MileHi



**Rev. Dr. Richelle Foreman Gunter, St. Paul's Baptist Church**



**Fredda Maddox, Esq.**



**Dr. Tracey Ray Robinson, West Chester University**

# THANKS TO OUR PROMO PARTNERS



- Please be respectful to all.
- Some may never have dealt with these topics before while others may have lived through traumatic experiences.
- Unmute yourself + turn on your video to encourage open dialogue.
- Mute yourself during the video streaming.
- Raise your hand or use the chat room to make a comment or pose a question.
- Tackle problems, not people.
- Discuss the undiscussable.



# Why Know Your History?

American Historical Association, Peter N. Stearns, 1998 [www.historians.org](http://www.historians.org)

**“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”** George Santayana

George Santayana’s quote is one the most cited and paraphrased lines, explaining:

**The past is filled with warning signs. We must be able to reflect on the events that built up to them, learn from mistakes made, and resist and question if we see similar patterns emerging.**

- History gives long views, a perspective, a measure of what is permanent in a nation’s life. **To a people, history is what memory is to the individual**; and memory, express or unconscious, guides the acts of every sentient being.
- **The past causes the present, and so the future.** By understanding history, we can grasp how things change and comprehend the factors that cause change; and through history we see what elements persist despite change.
- **The Importance of History in Our Own Lives:**  
History well told is beautiful.  
Biography and military history appeal in part because of the tales they contain.  
History as art and entertainment raises the level of human understanding.  
Stories well done reveal how people and societies actually functioned; they prompt thoughts about the human experience in other times and places.
- **History Teaches by Example** – we learn not only of **certifiable heroes**, the great men and women of history who successfully worked through moral dilemmas, but also of more **ordinary people who provide lessons** in courage, diligence, or constructive protest.
- **History Provides Identity:** Histories that tell the national story, **emphasizing distinctive features of the national experience**, drive home an understanding of **national values** and a commitment to **national loyalty**.



This Encyclopædia Britannica list highlights broad periods in the history of [Black Americans](#):

- [2nd century AD–1789: Old World to New](#)
- [1790–1863: The Enslavement of Africans](#)
- [1864–1916: U.S. Reconstruction and the Start of the Great Migration](#)
- [1917–37: The Jazz Age and the Harlem Renaissance](#)
- [1938–59: The Birth of the U.S. Civil Rights Movement](#)
- [1960–69: The U.S. Civil Rights Movement and Black Power](#)
- [1970–89: Breaking New Barriers](#)
- [1990–present: The Spirit of the Millennium and Beyond](#)

For links to more than 500 articles, see [African American history at a glance](#)

**Also:**

<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history-timeline/>  
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/black-history-milestones>  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2020/jul/11/black-history-timeline>

**1619**

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST ENSLAVED AFRICANS IN THE  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

**1793**

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON TECHNOLOGY SPEEDS UP  
THE SPREAD OF SLAVERY.

**EARLY-MID 1800s**

AN ESTIMATED 100,000 PEOPLE ESCAPE SLAVERY ON  
THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

**1861-1865**

THE CIVIL WAR IS FOUGHT TO DETERMINE THE FUTURE  
OF SLAVERY IN THE US. OVER 180,000 BLACK  
AMERICANS SERVE IN THE U.S. ARMY.

**1909**

FORMATION OF THE NAACP.

**1954**

THE SUPREME COURT RULES THAT SEGREGATION IN  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

**1964**

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT MAKES SEGREGATION AND  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ILLEGAL.

**1968**

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IS ASSASSINATED.

**2010s**

RISE OF THE BLACK LIVES MATTER MOVEMENT.

**2021**

KAMALA HARRIS IS THE FIRST WOMAN AND PERSON  
OF COLOR TO BECOME VICE PRESIDENT.

**1787**

SLAVERY IS BANNED FROM THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY  
(INCLUDING FUTURE OHIO).

**1808**

THE INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE IS OUTLAWED.

**1850**

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT IS PASSED & HAS HARSH  
PENALTIES FOR HELPING PEOPLE ESCAPE SLAVERY.

**1865**

THE 13TH AMENDMENT ABOLISHES SLAVERY. JIM  
CROW LAWS, WHICH ALLOW SEGREGATION, SOON  
FOLLOW.

**1950s-1960s**

BLACK AMERICANS ACROSS THE US ORGANIZE TO  
FIGHT FOR JUSTICE & EQUALITY DURING THE CIV-  
IL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, INCLUDING ROSA PARKS &  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

**1965**

CONGRESS PASSES THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT.

**2008**

BARACK OBAMA IS ELECTED AS THE FIRST AFRICAN-  
AMERICAN PRESIDENT.



**BLACK HISTORY**

**IN THE UNITED STATES**



1492-1600	1492	Christopher Columbus makes his first voyage to the New World opening a vast new empire for plantation slavery.
1492-1600	1494	The first Africans arrive in Hispaniola with Christopher Columbus. They are free persons.
1492-1600	1501	The Spanish king allows the introduction of enslaved Africans into Spain's American colonies.
1492-1600	1511	The first enslaved Africans arrive in Hispaniola.
1492-1600	1513	Thirty Africans accompany Vasco Nunez de Balboa on his trip to the Pacific Ocean.
1492-1600	1517	Bishop Bartolome de Las Casas petitions Spain to allow the importation of twelve enslaved Africans for each household immigrating to America's Spanish colonies. De Las Casas later regrets his actions and becomes an opponent of slavery.
1492-1600	1518	King Charles I of Spain grants the first licenses to import enslaved Africans to the Americas.
1492-1600	1518	The first shipload of enslaved Africans directly from Africa arrives in the West Indies. Prior to this time, Africans were brought first to Europe.
1492-1600	1519	Hernan Cortez begins conquest of the Aztec Empire.
1492-1600	1520	Enslaved Africans are used as laborers in Puerto Rico, Cuba and Mexico.
1492-1600	1522	African slaves stage a rebellion in Hispaniola. This is the first slave uprising in the New World.
1492-1600	1526	Spanish colonists led by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon build the community of San Miguel de Guadape in what is now Georgia. They bring along enslaved Africans, considered to be the first in the present-day United States. These Africans flee the colony, however,
1492-1600	1527	Esteban, a Moroccan-born Muslim slave, explores what is now the Southwestern United States.
1492-1600	1540	An African from Hernando de Soto's Expedition into the Lower Mississippi River valley decides to remain behind to make his home among the Native Americans there.
1492-1600	1540	Africans serve in the New Mexico Expeditions of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and Hernando de Alarcon.
1492-1600	1542	The Spanish Crown abolishes Indian slavery.
1492-1600	1550	The first slaves directly from Africa arrive in the Brazilian city of Salvador.
1492-1600	1562	An expedition to Hispaniola led by John Hawkins, the first English slave trader, sparks English interest in that activity. Hawkins' travels also call attention to Sierra Leone. Hawkins is knighted in 1588 for his service in England's victory over the Span
1492-1600	1565	African farmers and artisans accompany Pedro Menendez de Aviles on the expedition that establishes the community of San Agustin (St. Augustine, Florida).
1492-1600	1573	Professor Bartolome de Albornoz of the University of Mexico writes against the enslavement and sale of Africans.
1492-1600	1598	Isabel de Olvera, a free mulatto, accompanies the Juan Guerra de Resa Expedition which colonizes what is now New Mexico.
1601-1700	1603	Mathieu Da Costa, a free black explorer, guides the French through parts of Canada and the Lake Champlain region of what is now New York state.
1601-1700	1607	Jamestown is founded in Virginia.
1601-1700	1613	Jan Rodriquez, a free sailor working for a Dutch fur trading company is assigned to live with and trade among the Native Americans on the island of Manhattan.
1601-1700	1619	Approximately 20 blacks from a Dutch slaver are purchased as indentured workers for the English settlement of Jamestown. These are the first Africans in the English North American colonies.
1601-1700	1620	The Pilgrims reach New England.
1601-1700	1624	The first African American child born free in the English colonies, William Tucker, is baptized in Virginia.
1601-1700	1625	The first enslaved Africans arrive in the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam (now New York City) with the Dutch West India Company. They quickly become the city's first municipal labor force, clearing land of timber, cutting lumber, cultivating crops, and cons
1601-1700	1629	The first enslaved Africans arrive in what is now Connecticut.
1601-1700	1634	Slavery is introduced in Maryland.

2001-2001	In January President-elect George W. Bush nominates Colin Powell to be Secretary of State. Condoleezza Rice is also appointed to the position of National Security Advisor for the Bush Administration. This is the first time either post has been held by Af
2001-2001	In November Shirley Clarke Franklin becomes the first African American woman to head the government of a major Southern city when she is elected mayor of Atlanta.
2001-2002	In March, Halle Berry and Denzel Washington win Oscars for best actress and best actor for their portrayals in Monster's Ball and Training Day respectively.
2001-2002	Dennis Archer, former Mayor of Detroit, becomes the first African American to be elected President of the American Bar Association.
2001-2003	Significant population shifts and reduced resistance to residential integration result in more African Americans living in the suburbs of Los Angeles and Seattle than in their city limits.
2001-2003	On June 23 the U.S. Supreme Court in Grutter v. Bollinger upholds the University of Michigan Law School's admission policy which supports affirmative action. In the simultaneously heard Gratz v. Bollinger case, the Supreme Court requires the University of
2001-2004	On November 2, State Senator Barack Obama is elected to the U.S. Senate from Illinois. He becomes the second African American elected to the Senate from that state and only the fifth black senator in U.S. history.
2001-2005	In January Condoleezza Rice becomes Secretary of State. She is the second woman and the first African American woman to hold the post.
2001-2005	On August 30, Hurricane Katrina hits the Gulf Coast, taking an estimated 1,700 lives. The vast majority of the deaths are in Louisiana including heavily African American New Orleans.
2001-2006	With the Democratic takeover of both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate in the November mid-term elections, for the first time in U.S. history four African American members of Congress chair full committees in the House: Rep. John Conyers(Mi.),
2001-2006	On November 7 Deval Patrick is elected Governor of MA. He becomes the second African American in the nation, after L. Douglas Wilder in Virginia in 1989, to be popularly elected to this position.
2001-2007	The U.S. Supreme Court in Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1, and Meredith v. Jefferson County (Kentucky) Board of Education, rules that race cannot be a factor in the determination of school assignments.
2001-2008	On March 17, David A. Paterson, is sworn in as Governor of New York upon the resignation of the prior governor, Elliott Spitzer. Paterson is the first legally blind American Governor, the first black Governor of New York State, and only the fourth black
2001-2008	On November 4, Barack Obama of Illinois, the only sitting African American U.S. Senator, is elected President of the United States. Obama wins the election decisively and becomes the first African American elected to this office. Obama was sworn in as the 44th President of the United States on January 20, 2009.
2001-2009	Former Maryland Lt. Governor Michael S. Steele becomes Chairman of National Republican Committee and thus effectively heads the Republican Party.
2001-2010	Obamacare passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama
2001-2012	President Barack Obama is re-elected President of the United States.
2001-2012	George Zimmerman fatally shoots Trayvon Martin in Sanford, Florida. Zimmerman was later acquitted of all charges in 2013.
2001-2013	Black Lives Matter hashtag founded by activists Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors, Opal Tometi following the non-guilty verdict in the shooting death of Trayvon Martin.
2001-2013	Gymnast Simone Biles becomes first African American world all-around champion.
2001-2014	Tim Scott serves as the first elected senator from South Carolina since Reconstruction
2001-2015	Loretta Lynch sworn in as first African American woman Attorney General.
2001-2015	A mass shooter takes the lives of nine African American people at a Bible study at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina. This would become known as the Charleston Church Shooting. Dylann Roof would be convicted of 33 counts of hate crime and murder charges and sentenced to death.
2001-2015	Misty Copeland becomes the first African American woman principal dancer for the American Ballet Theatre.
2001-2016	Smithsonian National African American History Museum opens.
2001-2016	NFL Quarterback Colin Kaepernick kneels for the national anthem drawing nationwide attention to police violence and influencing other players throughout the sports world.
2001-2016	Carla Hayden serves as the first African American librarian of Congress.
2001-2017	Amanda Gorman is named the youngest National Youth Poet Laureate.
2001-2018	Ilhan Omar becomes the first Somali-American elected to Congress
2001-2020	Kobe Bryant and daughter Gianna Bryant die in helicopter crash in Calabasas, California
2001-2020	Breonna Taylor gunned down in her own home by police officers.
2001-2020	Ahmaud Arbery was shot and killed while jogging in Brunswick, Georgia.
2001-2020	George Floyd dies at the hands of police officer Derek Chauvin sparking international protests. Chauvin was later found guilty and sentenced to 22.5 years in 2021.
2001-2020	Wilton Gregory becomes first African American Catholic cardinal.
2001-2021	Raphael Warnock wins Georgia Special Election and becomes first African American senator from Georgia.
2001-2021	Kamala Harris sworn in as first African American and woman vice-president

- ❑ Black history in the US is rich, profound -- and at risk of being lost forever, if not for the monumental efforts of Julieanna L. Richardson, JD.
- ❑ Richardson is a Harvard-trained lawyer with a diverse background in theatre, television production, and the cable television industry.
- ❑ This created a unique path to founding and heading up The HistoryMakers, the largest national collection of African American video oral histories on record since the WPA Slave Narratives.
- ❑ Richardson shares some of the unknown and incredible legacies of Black America, highlighting the importance of documenting and preserving the past for future generations.



Julieanna L. Richardson, JD  
Founder, The HistoryMakers

## **Tedx MileHi**

### The Mission to Safe Guard Black History in the US

[https://www.ted.com/talks/julieanna\\_l\\_richardson\\_the\\_mission\\_to\\_safeguard\\_black\\_history\\_in\\_the\\_us](https://www.ted.com/talks/julieanna_l_richardson_the_mission_to_safeguard_black_history_in_the_us)

Also, on **60 Minutes**  
[The HistoryMakers:  
Documenting Black  
history through first-  
person accounts](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHaWXbpsZ2o>



## Brief Intros

- Who are you? What brought you to today's Community Conversation?
- What did you want to learn? What have you learned?

## Discussion Questions

- Historians use various sources—written records, oral traditions, material culture, archaeological evidence, folkways/customs—to make sense of the past. How has this impacted the way black history has been gathered and told?
- How does missing, incomplete history impact us, individually and as a community? How can the inclusion of multiple perspectives and experiences clarify our understanding of the past?
- How can we uncover and discuss the lives of individuals traditionally excluded or silenced by the written record? What can we do to learn and spread the word of the *true* history of our historic events and people?



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# Spread the Word

## Community Conversations

### Zoom in at noon – 2<sup>nd</sup> Tues monthly - free

DATE	TOPIC	TITLE	SPEAKER
10/10/2023	Income Inequity	<u>Income Inequity: Building Bridges To Get Out of Poverty in America</u>	<u>The Economist</u>
11/14/2023	Diversity	<u>Implicit Bias--How It Effects Us &amp; How We Push Through</u>	Melanie Funchess TEDx Flour City
1/9/2024	Equity & Education	<u>The Consciousness Gap in Education - An Equity Imperative</u>	Dorinda Carter Andrews TEDxLansingED
2/13/2024	Black History	<u>The Mission to Safe Guard Black History in the US</u>	Julieanna L. Richardson, Founder The HistoryMakers
3/12/2024	Nutrition, Health & Wellness	<u>What We Get Wrong When We Think About Food Insecurity</u>	Leslie Campbell TEDxYouth@PCI
4/9/2024	Latinos & Race	<u>A Conversation With Latinos on Race</u>	<u>The New York Times</u>
5/14/2024	Get Out The Vote ChesCo	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bB-J4sxLEo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bB-J4sxLEo</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hw7MOGISE-Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hw7MOGISE-Q</a>	
6/11/2024	Juneteenth	<u>The Truth About Juneteenth</u>	Daniel Middleton for Unique Coloring/Black History Explainer