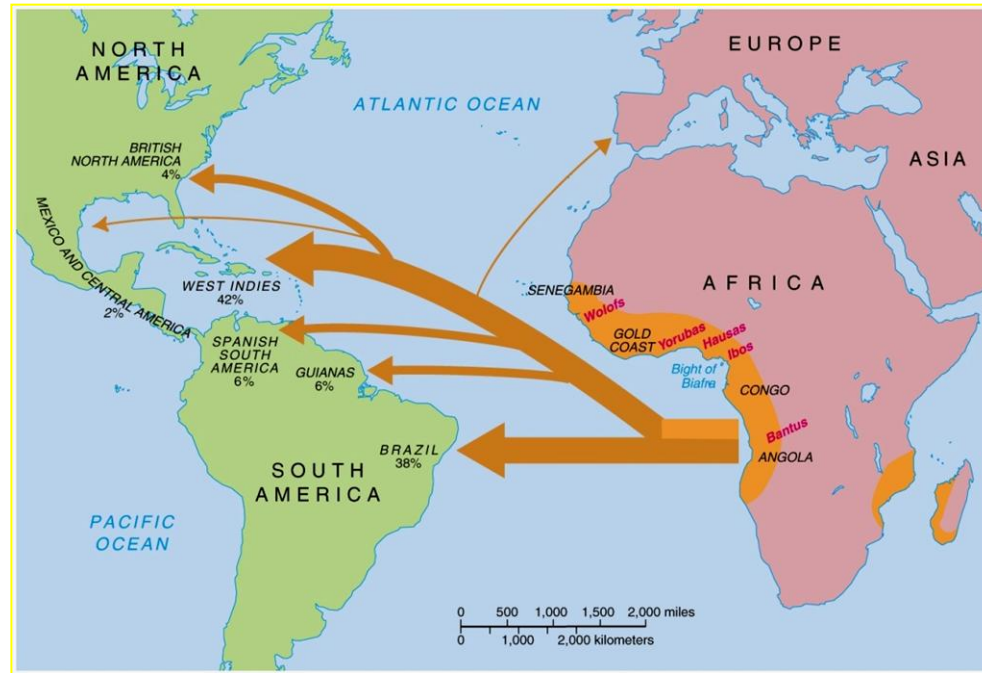


Black history in the USA



Blacks in America



The first Blacks in the USA came from Africa.
This is why the Blacks are called 'African Americans'



NO. 10. CHARLESTOWN, APRIL 27, 1769.

CHARLESTOWN, April 27, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the Tenth Day of
MAY next,

A CHOICE CARGO OF

Two Hundred & Fifty

NEGROES:

ARRIVED in the Ship
COUNTESS OF SUSSEX, THOMAS DAVIES,
Master, directly from GAMBIA, by

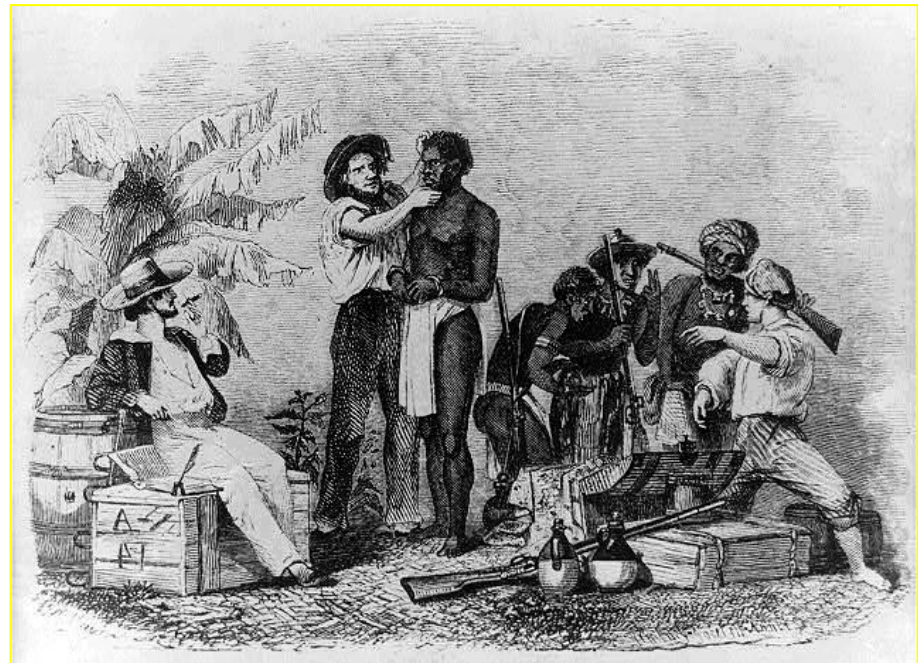
JOHN CHAPMAN, & Co.

* * * *THIS is the Vessel that had the Small-Pox on Board at the Time of her Arrival the 21st of March last: Every necessary Precaution hath since been taken to cleanse both Ship and Cargo thoroughly, so that those who may be inclined to purchase need not be under the least Apprehension of Danger from Infection.*

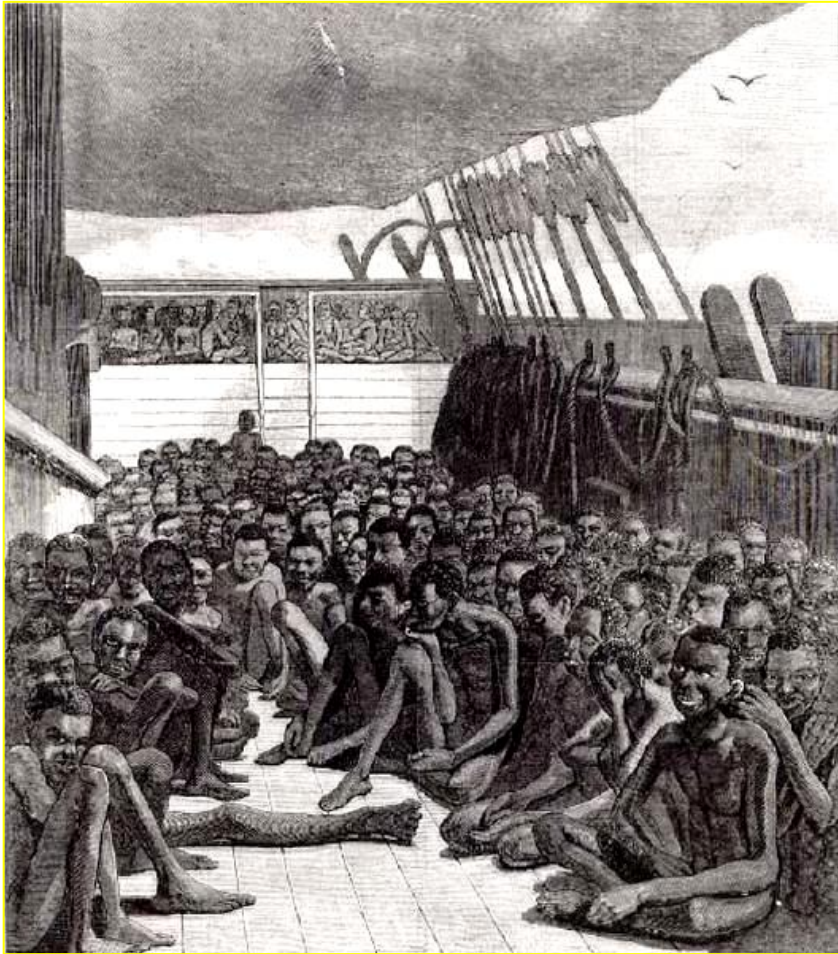
The NEGROES are allowed to be the likeliest Parcel that have been imported this Season.



They were sold or stolen
in their villages.
And they became slaves,



They were inspected by their buyer.



Then there were brought to the USA, mostly in the South.

The trip from Africa to the USA was horrible and a lot of them died on the ship.

When they arrived in the USA, they belonged to their master until they died or were sold again. They were slaves. And the babies who were born there were slaves too.



They were forced to work, often in the south of the country, and often on plantations (sugar or cotton plantations).



The families often lived together, but they could be separated too. Their living conditions were horrible. They were exploited.



And the white owners of the plantations were very rich.

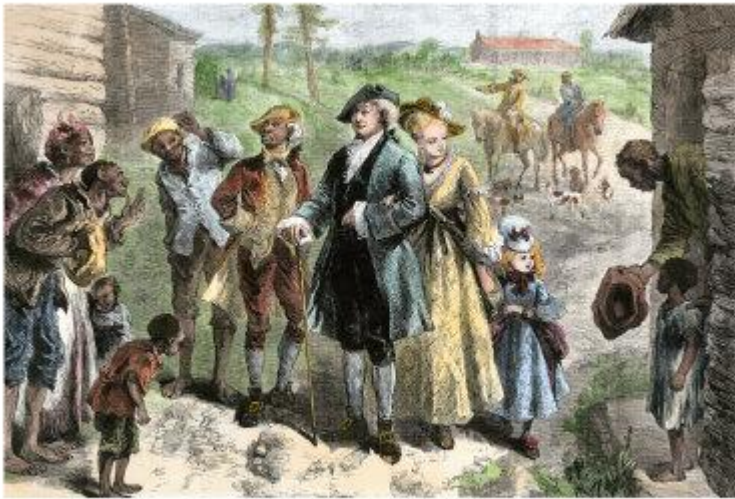
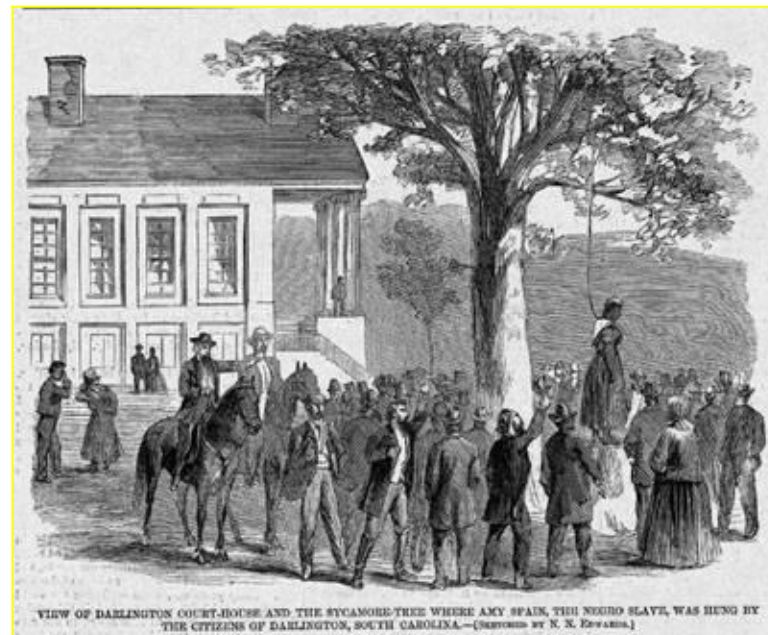


Photo from 'gone with the wind'

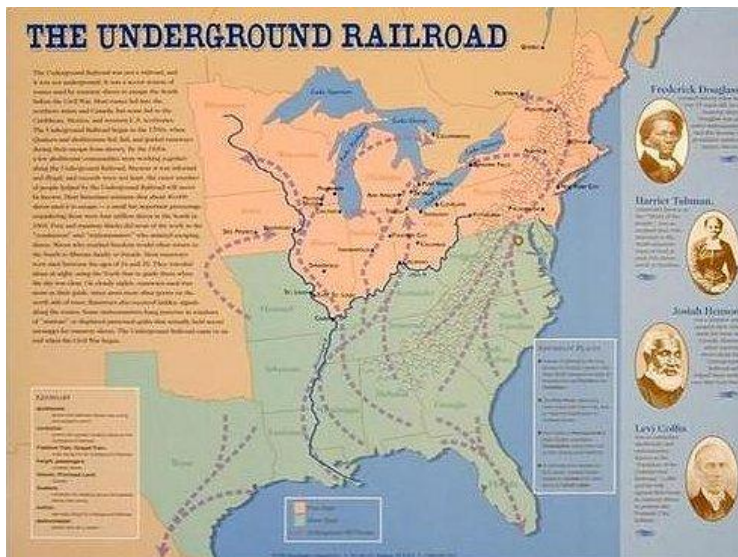
They couldn't escape because if they were caught, they were mutilated or killed.



In the North of the country, there were no slaves.
And a lot of people were against slavery.
Even better, the Blacks who reached the North
became free!



A 'system' was organised: 'the underground railroad'. But it was very dangerous. Many died.

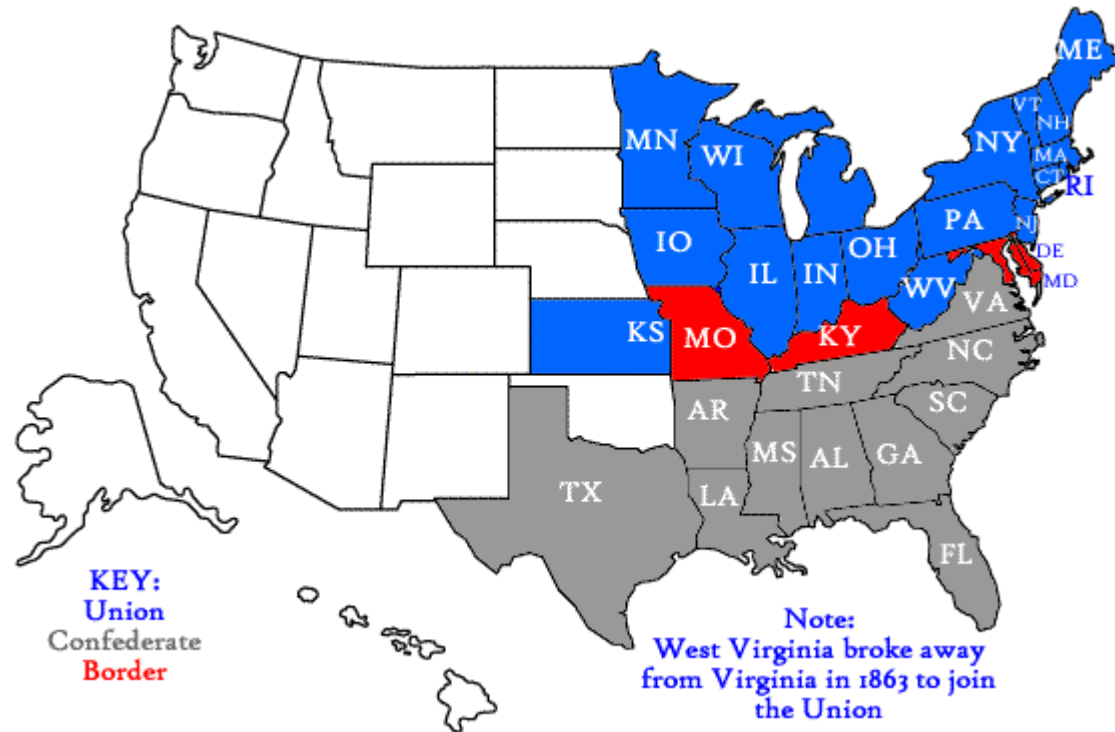


At that time, the South of the country was very rich and had slaves.

The North was against slaves.

The South decided to 'leave' the country.

For this reason and many more, a war started in 1861.





The civil war started
in 1861
and finished in 1865.

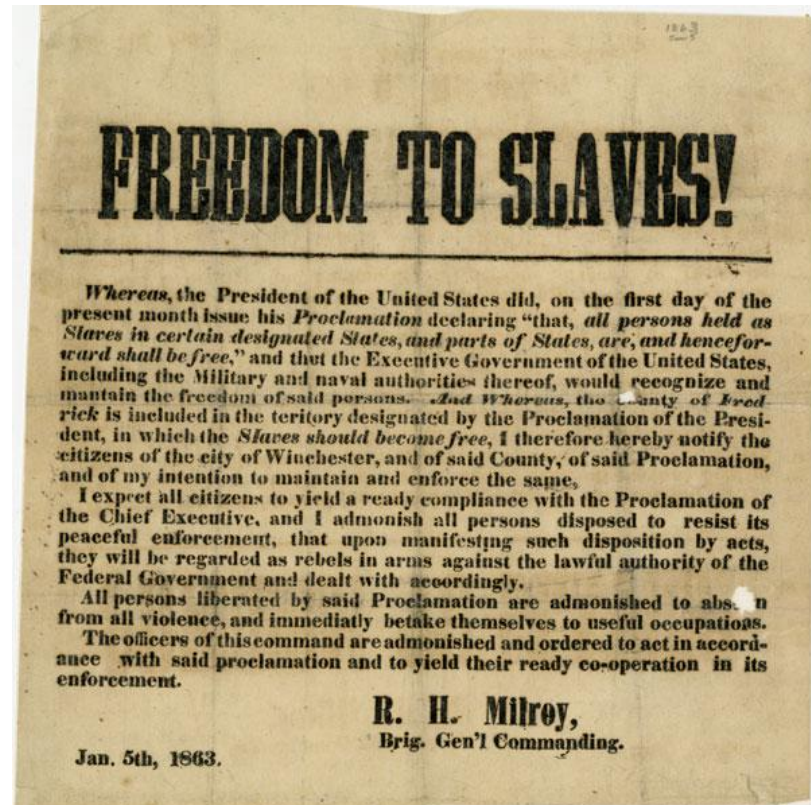


Abraham Lincoln was the president at that time (the 16th president).



http://youtu.be/aA_tf4OW2M8

He was against slavery and passed a VERY IMPORTANT LAW: he abolished slavery in 1863. This law was the 'emancipation proclamation'.



He was assassinated in 1865 in a theatre.



***** SPECIAL MEMORIAL EDITION *****

The National News

VOL. XIV - NO. 4230 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866 PRICE TEN CENTS

LINCOLN SHOT

CONDITION CONSIDERED HOPELESS

Will Not Live Through Night Doctors Declare

1809 1865
Abraham Lincoln

To Our Readers:

The staff of *The National News* is proud to present a SPECIAL MEMORIAL EDITION: A PRESIDENT REMEMBERED. Published on the occasion of the first anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, it is devoted entirely to the story of his tragically brief life.

As you can see, we begin with that dreadful day and its aftermath. To accurately recreate the atmosphere of disbelief, shock, fear, and anger that engulfed our country, we reproduce the headlines and articles we ran at the time.

Faithfully recalling Lincoln's life presented a different challenge. Our staff writers traveled thousands of miles and spent countless hours interviewing those who knew him best. They have crafted a compelling story of his boyhood, youth, family life, emergence onto the national political scene, and years as leader of our nation.

A group of equally dedicated artists contributed visually in styles that range from simple but evocative pencil sketches to the results of the marvelous modern invention, photography.

You have in your hands the fruits of this labor of love. Throughout the year-long process we have tried to heed Abraham Lincoln's wise words of warning:

"Biographies, as generally written, are not only misleading, but false. The author makes a wonderful hero of his subject. He magnifies his perceptions, if he has any, and suppresses his imperfections. History is not history unless it is the truth."

Our president's life was taken at a time of new beginnings for him and for us. It was a time of renewed promise for the nation he had held together with steadfast determination, transcendent vision, and infinite compassion. After four horrific years of civil war it was time for all Americans to rejoice; but the celebration was cut short by an assassin's bullet.

As so often is the case in life and letters, the poets have the last word. And so we include Walt Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain!" as a fitting final tribute.

Working on this SPECIAL MEMORIAL EDITION allowed us to temper our grief with appreciation. We hope it helps you to do the same.

THE PUBLISHER

SO, Blacks were free, but they were not accepted by the white population (especially in the South). They were rejected.



They were even sometimes killed.



A century later, they were still rejected and separated: they had schools (restaurants, cinemas, ...) for Whites and others for Blacks.



It was the beginning of 'segregation': Whites and Colored (not just Blacks) were separated in public places.



They tried to fight for their rights, for equal rights (like voting).

It was the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.



But it became more and more popular and powerful.

They demonstrated in front of public places, but were never violent.



It was not very well accepted of course...



They were often sent to prison, but more and more joined the movement.

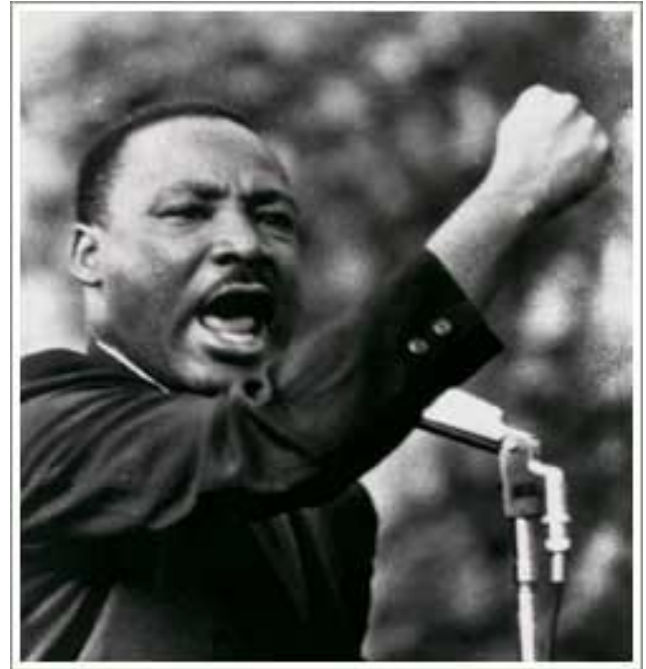


Some people, like Rosa Parks, became very famous:
In 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, after a long day's work,
she took the bus home.
The Black section was full. She was very tired and sat in the
white section.
She was arrested by the police and became a symbol of the
black cause.



The Blacks started the boycott of the buses.

Very convincing leaders appeared, like Martin Luther King.



In 1963, 100 years after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, he organised a march in Washington, where there were more than 250,000 people - Blacks and whites!

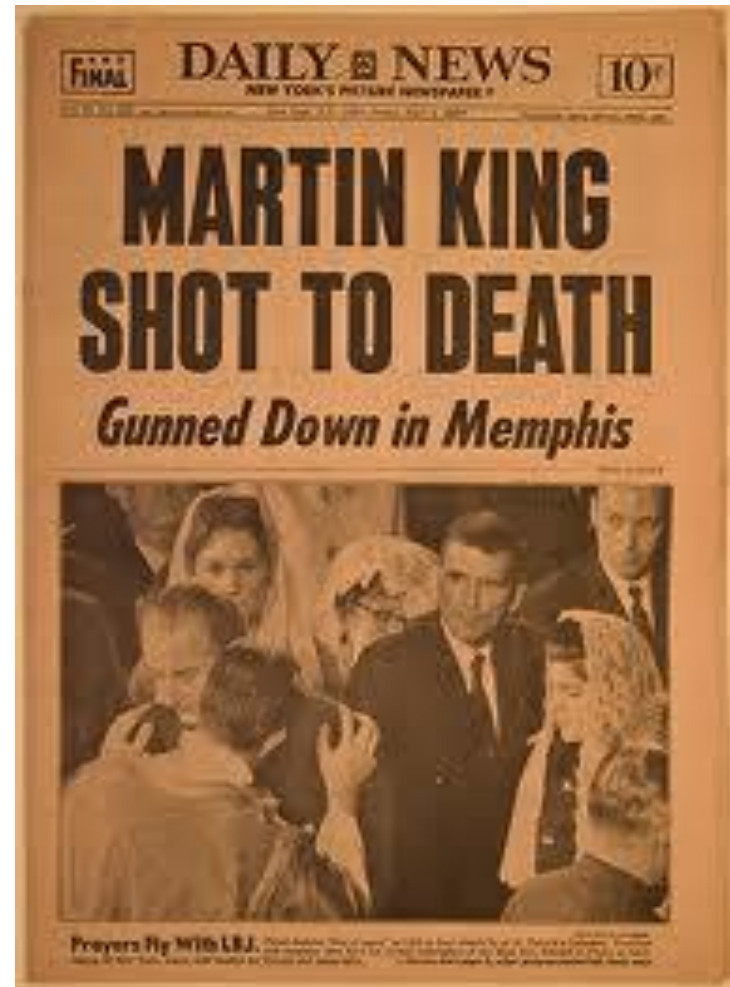


This is where he gave his famous speech:
' I have a dream'



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ryy7eP0kks>

He was assassinated in 1968.
It was a shock for the nation.



In 1964, the Civil Rights Law was passed, but it was still difficult for Blacks (and colored) to be accepted...





Ruby Bridges, the 'first' Black who went to a White school.



Blacks and Whites learnt to live together.

And accept the other's differences.

Today, there is a black president in the White House,
but the situation is far from being perfect and
equal for Blacks and Colored in general..



Let's hope for a better future.

∞ The end ∞