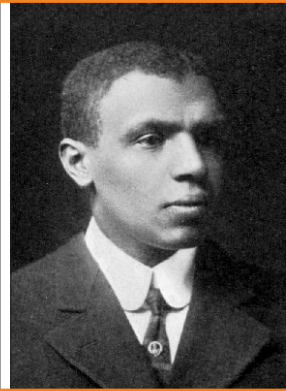
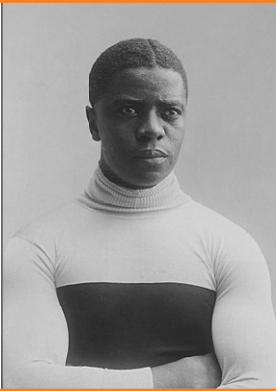
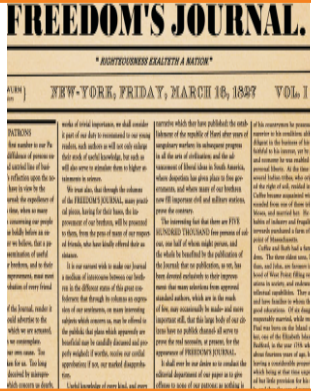


BLACK

HISTORY



MONTH



FAMOUS AFRICAN AMERICANS – – THE FIRSTS...

CARTER G. WOODSON

1875–1950



African-American writer and historian known as the Father of Black History. When he established Negro History week in 1926, he realized the importance of providing a theme to focus the attention of the public. The intention has never been to dictate or limit the exploration of the Black experience, but to bring to the public's attention important developments that merit emphasis. He penned the influential book "The Mis-Education of the Negro" with its focus on the African-American self-empowerment.

CREATOR OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HIRAM RHODES REVELS

1827–1901



Revels was a minister who, in 1870, became the first African-American United States senator, representing the state of Mississippi (Feb 1870 to March 1871)

Despite being born in the South in a time of widespread slavery, Revels was a member of a free family. He participated in the Civil War, organizing two black regiments for the Union Army. As a senator he advocated compromise and moderation. He supported racial equality and worked to reassure his fellow senators about the capability of African Americans.

FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR

ALEXANDER L. TWILIGHT

1795–1857



Alexander Lucius Twilight was an American educator, minister and politician.

He is the first African-American man known to have earned a bachelor's degree from an American college or university, graduating from Middlebury College in 1823. He was licensed as a Congregational preacher and worked in education and ministry all his career.

In 1836 he was the first African-American elected as a state legislator, serving in the Vermont House of Representatives; he was also the only African-American ever elected to a state legislature before the Civil War.

**FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN TO RECEIVE
A DEGREE FROM AN AMERICAN COLLEGE**

FREEDOMS JOURNAL

1827-1929

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"*RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION.*"

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1827 VOL. I

PATRONS

first number to our Patience of persons and untried line of business reflection upon the no have in view by the Journal; the expediency of time, when so many concerning our people be boldly before an error we believe, that a dissemination of useful for brethren, and to their improvement, must meet the approbation of every friend

of the Journal, render it could advertise to the which we are actuated, we contemplate. our own cause. Too lenient for us. Too long deceived by misrepresentation which concern us dearly,

works of trivial importance, we shall consider it part of our duty to recommend to our young readers, such authors as will not only enlarge their stock of useful knowledge, but such as will also serve to stimulate them to higher attainments in science.

We trust also, that through the columns of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, many practical pieces, having for their bases, the improvement of our brethren, will be presented to them, from the pens of many of our respected friends, who have kindly offered their assistance.

It is our earnest wish to make our Journal a medium of intercourse between our brethren in the different states of this great confederacy; that through its columns an expression of our sentiments, on many interesting subjects which concern us, may be offered to the public; that plans which apparently are beneficial may be candidly discussed and properly weighed; if worthy, receive our cordial approbation; if not, our marked disapprobation.

Useful knowledge of every kind, and every

narrative which they have published; the establishment of the republic of Hayti after years of sanguinary warfare; its subsequent progress in all the arts of civilization; and the advancement of liberal ideas in South America, where despotism has given place to free governments, and where many of our brethren now fill important civil and military stations, prove the contrary.

The interesting fact that there are FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND free persons of colour, one half of whom might peruse, and the whole be benefited by the publication of the Journal; that no publication, as yet, has been devoted exclusively to their improvement: that many selections from approved standard authors, which are in the reach of few, may occasionally be made: and more important still, that this large body of our citizens have no public channel: all serve to prove the real necessity, at present, for the appearance of FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

It shall ever be our desire so to conduct the editorial department of our paper as to give offense to none of our patrons; as nothing is

of his countrymen he possesses superior to his condition; altho' diligent in the business of his faithful to his interest, yet by and economy he was enabled personal liberty. At the time several Indian tribes, who occupied the right of soil, resided in Cuffee became acquainted with descended from one of those tribes, Moses, and married her. He habits of industry and frugality afterwards purchased a farm on the point of Massachusetts.

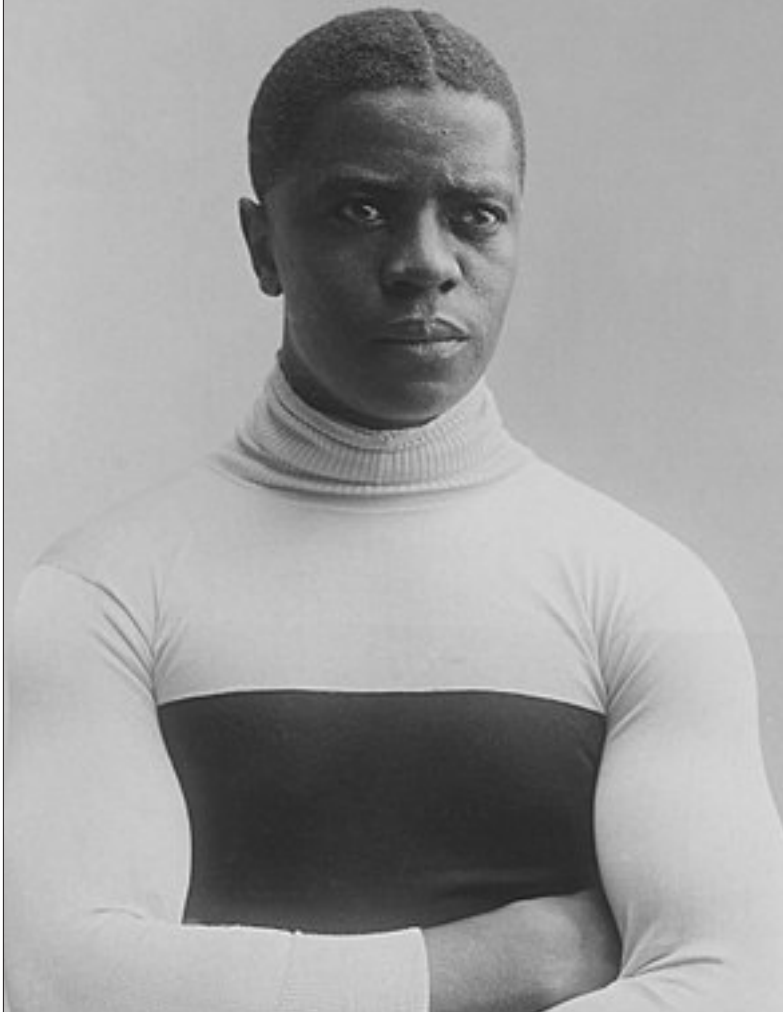
Cuffee and Ruth had a family of seven children. The three eldest sons, John, and John, are farmers in the neighborhood of West Point; filling respectable positions in society, and endowed with intellectual capabilities. They have families to whom they have given good educations. Of six daughters, two are respectively married, while two are single. Paul was born on the Island of St. Paul, one of the Elizabeth Islands, in the year 1759: when he was about fourteen years of age, he left his native land, leaving a considerable property which being at that time unproductive but little provision for his support, and thus the care of supporting

Freedom's Journal was the first African-American owned and operated newspaper published in the United States. [1] Founded by Rev. Peter Williams, Jr. and other free black men in New York City, it was published weekly. During this time, the free black American population in the U.S was about 300,000. From the first issue: "Too long have others spoken for us, too long has the public been deceived by misrepresentations..." They wanted the newspaper to strengthen the autonomy and common identity of African Americans in society.

FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN OWNED AND OPERATED NEWSPAPER

MAYOR TAYLOR

1878–1932



Marshall Walter "Major" Taylor was an American professional cyclist. Taylor won the sprint event at the 1899 world track championships to become the first African American to achieve the level of world champion .

Throughout his career he challenged the racial prejudice he encountered on and off the track and became a pioneering role model for other athletes facing racial discrimination. At the peak of his cycling career, Taylor established seven world records. Several cycling clubs, trails, and events in the U.S. have been named in his honor.

**FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN TO ACHIEVE
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN ANY SPORT**

JOHN B. TAYLOR JR.

1882–1908



John Baxter Taylor Jr. was an American track and field athlete, notable as the first African American to win an Olympic gold medal.

He was born in Washington D. C. to former slaves.

Less than five months after returning from the Olympic Games in London, Taylor died of typhoid fever on 2 December 1908 at the age of 26. In his obituary, The New York Times called him the world's greatest black runner.

FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN OLYMPIC GOLD MEDAL WINNER

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

1924–2005



Shirley Anita Chisholm was an American politician, educator, and author.

In 1968, she became the first black woman elected to the United States Congress. All those Chisholm hired for her office were women; half of these were black. Chisholm said that she had faced much more discrimination during her career because she was a woman than because of her race.

In 1972, she became the first black candidate for a major party's nomination for President of the US, and the first woman to run for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination

In 2015, Chisholm was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom

**FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN ELECTED
TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS**