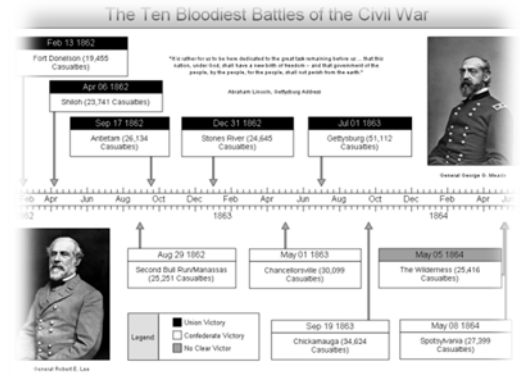


# BLACK HISTORY TIMELINE:

## THE EARLY YEARS OF AMERICA

### OVERVIEW:

You will be working with a team to create a timeline of major events that involved and impacted blacks in America from the early 1600's up until the Civil War. To do this project, you will need to convert improper fractions to mixed numbers, multiply fractions, add fractions, and make equivalent fractions.



### DIRECTIONS

1. Glue the streamer paper across the center of your timeline.
2. For each section, you will need to use a meter stick to mark off the tenths (or the tens),
3. Now, you are ready to label on top of your streamer paper your fractions starting at the 0 space, You will label with tenths (1/10, 2/10, 3/10, and so forth).
4. Next, you will label beneath the streamer paper the equivalent fractions with a denominator of 100.
5. Next, glue a popsicle stick where each 0 and whole number would fall. On the popsicle sticks, you will label the centuries. The first popsicle stick will be labeled 1600, then 1700 for the second, 1800, and then 1900.
6. Afterwards, you will be ready to start converting the fractions on the event papers. You will want to make all of your fractions have a denominator of 100, so that you can easily figure out where it should go on your timeline.
7. When you have finished converting all of your fractions on the event and picture cards, then find where they should go on the timeline.
8. Glue down your events cards and photo cards. Use the pipe-cleaners to point to where the event would fall on the timeline.
9. The next step will be to look up exact dates for each of the events.

### HOW LONG SHOULD THIS TAKE?

You will be given 1 to 2 days to complete this project. Steps 1-6 should definitely be completed on Day 1.

# BLACK HISTORY TIMELINE:

## FALCONS SCORING RUBRIC

Team: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Presentation</b> <i>Timeline had style and was neat</i> 3 points			
<b>Calculations</b> <i>Ten selected events had correct calculations and were in mixed numbers or whole numbers</i> 10 points			
<b>Placement</b> <i>Ten selected events were placed at the correct point on the timeline.</i> 5 points			
<b>Event Dates</b> <i>All events had a correct date associated with them.</i> 2 points			
<b>Greatest Impact</b> <i>Team identified 2 events from the timeline that had the greatest impact on blacks in America and justified their selections</i> 3 points			
<b>Participation / Team Player</b> <i>Individual contributed towards the completion of this project with team members. Student was not idle.</i> 2 points			
<b>BONUS</b> <i>Team found 2 additional events and added them to the timeline in the correct place. They also created a fraction problem and solved this problem correctly. Finally, they added a date.</i> 3 points			
<b>Total</b>	_____ /25	_____ /25	_____ /25

George Washington changes a previous policy and allows free blacks to enlist in the Continental Army. Approximately 5,000 do so. The British governor of Virginia promises freedom to slaves who enlist with the British.

Fraction:

$$1 \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



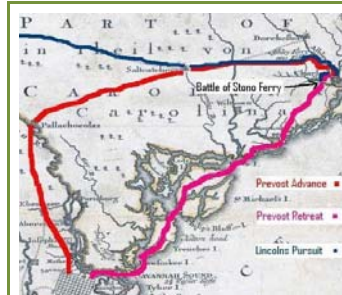
Fraction:

$$\frac{73}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Lucy Terry Prince, an enslaved person in 1746, becomes the earliest known black American poet when she writes about the last American Indian attack on her village of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Her poem, Bar's Fight, is not published until 1855.

Fraction:

$$1 \frac{23}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



Fraction:

$$\frac{14}{10} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

The first African slaves arrive in Virginia.

Fraction:

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



Fraction:

$$\frac{50}{50} + \frac{27}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Crispus Attucks, an escaped slave, becomes the first Colonial soldier to die for American independence when he is killed by the British in the Boston Massacre.

Fraction:

$$1 \frac{14}{20} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

The first book by an African American is published (in England) when Phillis Wheatley, then a slave, publishes "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral."

Fraction:

$$\frac{87}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

One of the earliest slave revolts takes place in Stono, South Carolina. A score of whites and more than twice as many blacks slaves are killed as the armed slaves try to flee to Florida.

Fraction:

$$1 \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



Fraction:

$$4 \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



Fraction:

$$97 \times \frac{1}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



Fraction:

$$\frac{9}{10} + \frac{8}{10} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Gabriel Prosser tries to organize the first large-scale slave revolt in the U.S., gathering more than 1,000 armed slaves in Virginia. The revolt fails, and Prosser and more than 35 other slaves are executed.

Fraction:

$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\quad}$$

Denmark Vesey, a freedman, plans a massive rebellion of thousands of slaves in Charlestown, South Carolina, but his plans are betrayed, and he and 34 others are hanged.

Fraction:

$$2 + \frac{11}{50} = \underline{\frac{\quad}{100}}$$

Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, which makes cotton cultivation on a huge scale possible in the South and thus greatly increases the need for slaves, whose numbers skyrocket.

Fraction:

$$\frac{100}{100} + \frac{93}{100} = \underline{\frac{\quad}{100}}$$

Congress passes the first Fugitive Slave Act, which makes it a crime to harbor an escaped slave.

Fraction:

$$\frac{97}{50} = \underline{\frac{\quad}{100}}$$

The U.S. Constitution is ratified. It provides for the continuation of the slave trade for another 20 years and required states to aid slaveholders in the recovery of fugitive slaves. It also stipulates that a slave counts as three-fifths of a man for purposes of determining representation in the House of Representatives.

Fraction:

$$1 \frac{44}{50} = \underline{\frac{\quad}{100}}$$

A passage condemning the slave trade is removed from the Declaration of Independence due to pressure from the southern colonies.

Fraction:

$$1 \frac{19}{25} = \underline{\frac{\quad}{100}}$$

Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison starts to publish The Liberator, a fiercely anti-slavery newspaper, in Boston.

Fraction:

$$1 \cdot \frac{66}{50} = \underline{\frac{\quad}{100}}$$

Slavery is made illegal in the Northwest Territory.

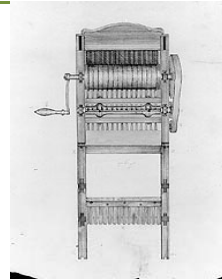
Fraction:

$$\frac{47}{25} = \underline{\frac{\quad}{100}}$$

Nat Turner leads a slave rebellion in Virginia. Fifty-seven whites are killed, but Turner is eventually captured and executed.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{8}{25} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



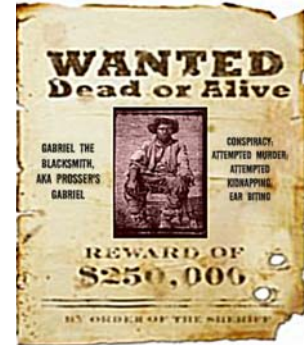
Fraction:

$$\frac{127}{100} + \frac{66}{100} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Douglass escaped from slavery in 1838 by posing as a free black seaman on a train ride to the north and became an infamous speaker on the abolitionist lecture circuit and an important political figure. Later, he served as president of the Freedman's Savings Bank during Reconstruction.

Fraction:

$$\frac{6}{6} + \frac{69}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



Fraction:

$$\frac{6}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Slaves being transported aboard the Spanish ship Amistad take it over and sail it to Long Island. They eventually win their freedom in a Supreme Court case.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{19}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



Fraction:

$$\frac{222}{100} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Frederick Douglass launches an abolitionist newspaper The North Star.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{23}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Congress bans the importation of slaves into the U.S. The law will be

Fraction:

$$2 + \frac{7}{100} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

### End of the Civil War.

Congress passes the Thirteenth Amendment, outlawing slavery, and establishes the Freedmen's Bureau to assist former slaves. This is the beginning of the Reconstruction era.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{13}{20} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Captured African American Union troops are massacred in cold blood after Confederates take the Union-held Fort Pillow in Tennessee.

Fraction:

$$6 \times \frac{11}{25} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Union Gen. William T. Sherman issues a field order setting aside 40-acre plots of land --"40 acres and a mule" --in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida for African Americans to settle.

Fraction:

$$\frac{53}{20} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Eight African American infantry regiments fight on the Union side in the Battle of Port Hudson, attacking heroically despite heavy losses to withering Confederate fire.

Fraction:

$$3 \times \frac{22}{25} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

All-white legislatures in the former Confederate states pass the so-called "Black Codes," sharply curtailing African Americans' freedom and virtually re-enslaving them.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{33}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation legally frees all slaves in the Confederacy.

Fraction:

$$\frac{132}{50} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

John Brown and 21 followers capture the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), in an attempt to launch a slave revolt.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Freedwoman Sojourner Truth, a compelling speaker for abolitionism, gives her famous "Ain't I a Woman" speech in Akron, Ohio.

Fraction:

$$2 + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Frederick Douglass publishes his autobiography, Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, Written by Himself, an international bestseller.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{9}{20} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

In his pamphlet "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World," African American activist David Walker of Boston calls for a national slave

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{3}{10} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

In the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court decides that African Americans are not citizens of the U.S., and that Congress has no power to restrict slavery in any federal territory. This meant that a slave who made it to a free state would still be considered a slave.

Fraction:

$$8 \times \frac{8}{25} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes her anti-slavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin, which is an immediate bestseller and helps turn public opinion against the Fugitive Slave Act and slavery itself.

Fraction:

$$21 \times \frac{3}{25} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Congress passes another Fugitive Slave Act, which mandates government support for the capture of escaped slaves, and spurs widespread protest in the North.

Fraction:

$$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

The American Revolution officially ended with the Treaty of Paris.

Fraction:

$$3 \times \frac{61}{100} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

The Confederacy is founded when the deep South secedes. The Civil War begins when the Confederates attack Fort Sumter, in Charleston, South Carolina. The war, fought over the issue of slavery, will rage for another four years. The Union's victory will mean the end of slavery in the U.S.

Fraction:

$$2 \frac{6}{10} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery. She returns to the South and becomes one of the main "conductors" on the Underground Railroad, helping more than 300 slaves to escape.

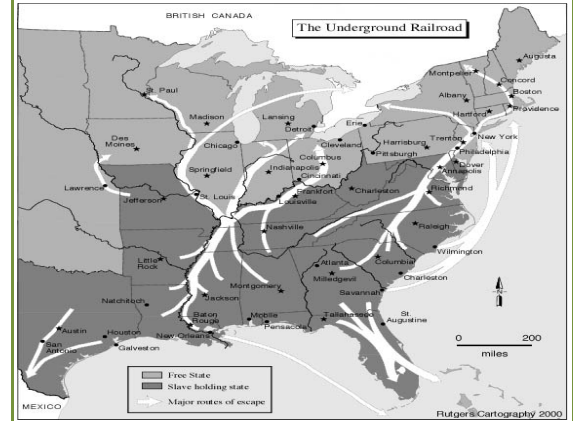
Fraction:

$$5 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$



The Union's 54th Massachusetts Regiment, the first African American regular army regiment, assaults Fort Wagner in Charleston, South Carolina, losing half its men. The event is memorialized in the 1989 movie *Glory*. By the war's end, nearly 180,000 African American men will have served in the Union army. Some also served in the Confederate army - both freedmen and conscripted slaves.

$$\frac{263}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



1831 - 1861



Civil War begins

Approximately 75,000 slaves escape to the North and freedom using the Underground Railroad, a system in which free African American and white "conductors," abolitionists, and sympathizers guide, help, and shelter the escapees.

1831 - 1861

The first African American newspaper in the U.S., *Freedom's Journal*, is published in New York by John Brown Russwurm and Samuel Cornish.

Fraction:

$$6 \times \frac{38}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



54th Massachusetts Regiment



**Death of Capt. Ferrer, the Captain of the Amistad, July, 1839.**

Don Jose Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, of the Island of Cuba, having purchased fifty-three slaves at Havana, recently imported from Africa, put them on board the Amistad. Capt. Ferrer, in order to transport them to Principe, another port on the Island of Cuba. After being out from Havana about four days, the African captives on board, in order to obtain their freedom, and return to Africa, armed themselves with cane knives, and rose upon the Captain and crew of the vessel. Capt. Ferrer and the cook of the vessel were killed; two of the crew escaped; Ruiz and Montez were made prisoners.

Amistad Ship Revolt



Battle of Port Hudson