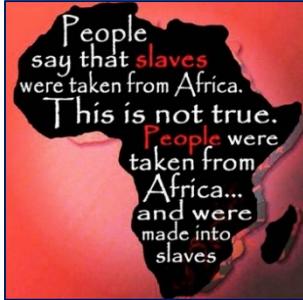


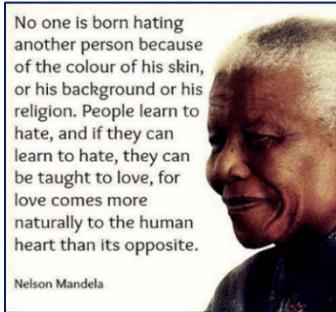
**Amazing Fact about the Negro: How many Africans were taken to the United States during the entire history of the slave trade/**



The most comprehensive analysis of shipping records over the course of the slave trade is the [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#), edited by professors David Eltis and David Richardson. (While the editors are careful to say that all of their figures are estimates, I believe that they are the best estimates that we have, the proverbial "gold standard" in the field of the study of the slave trade.) Between 1525 and 1866, in the entire history of the slave trade to the New World, according to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

Database, 12.5 million Africans were shipped to the New World. 10.7 million survived the dreaded Middle Passage, disembarking in North America, the Caribbean and South America. How many of these 10.7 million Africans were shipped directly to North America? *Only about 388,000.* That's right: a tiny percentage

**Nelson Mandela Former President of South Africa**

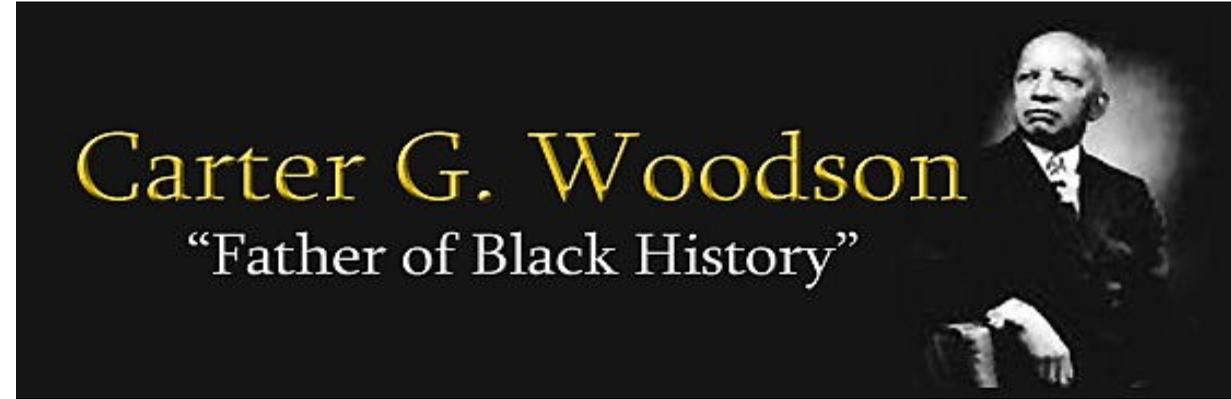
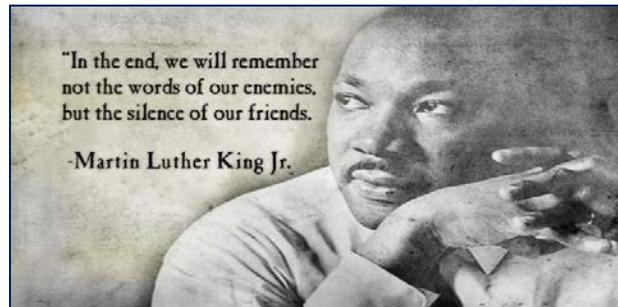


Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician, and philanthropist, who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first Black chief executive, and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid through tackling institutionalized racism and fostering racial reconciliation. Politically an African nationalist and democratic socialist, he served as President of the African National Congress party from

1991 to 1997. Internationally, Mandela was Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1998 to 1999.

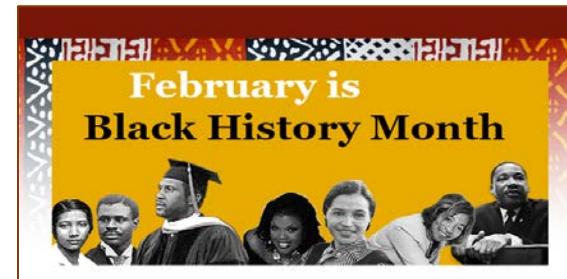
*en.wikipedia.org · Text under CC-BY-SA license*

In the years to follow Mandela received many awards most notably the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize which he shared with FW De Klerk. *wingerjock.com*



**Negro History Week (1926)**

The precursor to Black History Month was created in 1926 in the United States, when historian Carter G. Woodson and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History announced the second week of February to be "Negro History Week." This week was chosen because it coincided with the birthday of Abraham Lincoln on February 12 and of Frederick Douglass on February 14, both of which dates Black communities had celebrated together since the late 19th century.



**Black History Month**, also known as **African-American History Month** in America, is an annual observance in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom for remembrance of important people and events in the history of the African diaspora. It is celebrated annually in the United States and Canada in February, and the United Kingdom in October.

The expansion of Black History Week to Black History Month was first proposed by the leaders of the Black United Students at Kent State University in February 1969. The first celebration of the Black History Month took place at Kent State one year later, in February 1970.

**Gerald Ford 38th President of the United States (1974-1977)**



In 1976 as part of the United States Bicentennial, the informal expansion of Negro History Week to Black History Month was officially recognized by the U.S. government. President Gerald Ford spoke in regards to this, urging Americans to "seize the opportunity to honor the too-often neglected accomplishments of Black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our history."  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black\\_History\\_Month](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_History_Month)

**FEBRUARY IS BLACK HISTORY MONTH**  
 LEARN THE LEGACY  
 SHARE THE PRIDE  
 CELEBRATE OUR HERITAGE

**Founding Director of the National Interests Company, Miro Forestry, Ghana,  
 Secretary-General OAU Special Advisor His Excellency Amara  
 Essy Director Tribute Inspirations Limited  
 United Kingdom (1987) Akyaaba Addai-Sebo**



Akyaaba Addai Sebo

Black History Month was first celebrated in the United Kingdom in London, on October 1, 1987. It was organized through the leadership of Ghanaian analyst Akyaaba Addai-Sebo, who then served as a coordinator of special projects for the Greater London Council (GLC) and created a collaboration to get it underway. Later, the events spread to other parts of the UK because the

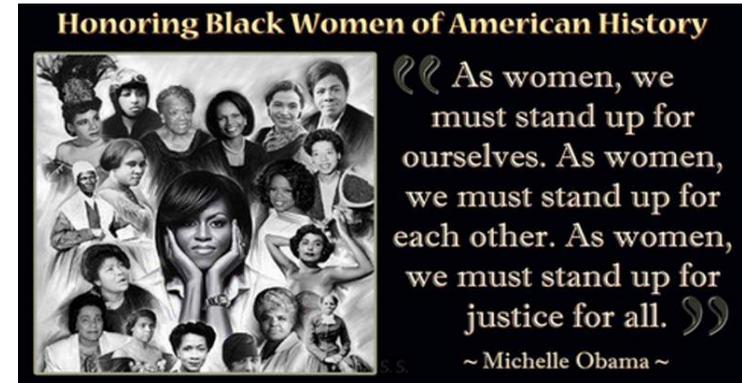
African Jubilee Year Declaration that was launched here in July/August 1987 was also sent across the country but it took some time for the other boroughs outside London to adopt the declaration, which formally instituted the month of October as Black History Month in the UK.



*“In recognizing the humanity of our fellow beings,  
 we pay ourselves the highest tribute.”*



Thurgood Marshall  
*First African American on the U.S. Supreme Court*



**The Honorable Jean Augustine (Office of the Privacy Commissioner)**

**Canada (1995)**

In 1995, after a motion by politician Jean Augustine, representing the riding of Etobicoke—Lakeshore in Ontario, Canada's House of Commons officially recognized February as Black History Month and honored Black Canadians. In 2008, Senator Donald Oliver moved to have the Senate officially recognize Black History Month, which was unanimously approved.

**Teacher, politician, social reformer**



During the 1920s, racial conflicts between whites and African Americans grew causing African Americans to rise up and protest unfair treatment both in the north and the south.

[socialjusticehistory.org](http://socialjusticehistory.org)



These women forever changed opportunities available to Black women authors in America.

[kalishabuckhanon.wordpress.com](http://kalishabuckhanon.wordpress.com)