

Although, tribes and cultures, were kidnapped and

[Countries](#), [United States](#)



Although, people of color make up about 30 percent of the United States' population, they account for 60 percent of those imprisoned. 1 in every 15 African American men are incarcerated. The discrimination among African Americans has been the worst for centuries and this terrible injustice in our country has yet to be completely resolved. Although, there were plenty victories, there were also plenty of barriers to overcome.

Therefore as a student it is fundamental for us to learn more about African culture. In this research paper I will be discussing the following: slavery, Jim Crow laws, black lives matter movement, and racial profiling. Slavery Thousands of Africans from different tribes and cultures, were kidnapped and brought over to the United States as enslaved workers for white people. Before the civil war, there were over 3 million African Americans living as slaves. In 1619, the first slaves arrived to America on a Dutch ship in Jamestown, Virginia. They were traded and sold from one plantation master to another as if they weren't human beings.

Slaves had no basic human rights. In fact, the colonies created laws against slaves called slave codes. These laws would prevent slaves from leaving their owner's plantation, having weapons, and lifting a hand against a white person.

They won't even allowed to be taught because that was illegal. They also detailed the punishment for slaves who tried to escape plantation. These laws were just the beginning terrifying system.

Many slaves would try to escape from the South to the North but would get caught and beaten or even get a limb cut off to prevent them from trying to  
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escape again. With the help of people from the north who were against slavery, there was a system put in place that would help slaves escape successfully. This system was called " The Underground Railroad". The Underground Railroad wasn't an actual railroad, it was a network of homes, people, and hideouts. Around 100, 000 slaves were able to escape this way between 1810 and 1865. The people who guided the slaves were called conductors. The conductors were former slaves themselves or people who disagree with slavery. Slavery would continue for over 200 years.

The south wanted it to continue but the north wanted it to come to an end and create equality for everyone. In 1861, the Civil War between the North and South began. The Civil War would be the deadliest war in American history with over 600, 000 deaths. Finally, in 1865, the North won because the south surrendered and the slaves became free. Jim Crow Even though the war was over, there still wasn't any equality in America for African Americans. There were laws put in place to make sure of it, they're called Jim Crow laws. Jim Crow laws enforced racial segregation in the South. Signs were posted at (water fountains, bathrooms, theaters, etc.

.. ) public places saying " Colored" and " Whites Only". Blacks weren't allowed to show their partners affection in public, they weren't even allowed to hold hands. Black adult men weren't even giving the right to vote. When on public transportation, blacks had to sit in the back of the bus and whites sat in the front seats. When blacks boarded the bus, they had to get on at the front to pay their fare and then get off and re-board the bus at the back

door. A civil rights activist, Rosa Parks, after a long day of work, was riding on a segregated Montgomery, Alabama bus.

She was asked to move back because the seat for the whites were getting full. She refused to give up her seat to a white person. She then, was breaking the law. The bus driver was called the police to get her removed. Parks was arrested and charged her with violation of Chapter 6, Section 11, of the Montgomery City Code.

Later that night, she was released on bail. This caused the Montgomery Bus Boycott that helped launch nationwide efforts to end segregation of public facilities. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a civil-rights movement during which African Americans walked instead of riding city buses in Montgomery, Alabama.

The boycott took lasted from December 5, 1955 to December 20, 1956. The U. S.

Supreme Court ruled in favor of African Americans in Montgomery to integrate its bus system. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

, emerged as a leader of the American civil rights movement. Also, in 1896, the Plessy v. Ferguson decision, paved the way for integration and was a major victory of the Civil Rights Movement. The court decided that separate educational facilities are unconstitutional. Racial segregation was a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. However, the decision's didn't spell out any sort of

method for ending racial segregation in schools. When the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka case came around and changed the way of the U.

S. school system. In 1965, the Voting Rights Act was supported by Martin Luther King, Jr. It was connected to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In 1870, the 15th Amendment, which says everybody has a right to vote, was created.

However, there were three rules: poll taxes, literacy tests, and the grandfather clause. These rules made it so that black people could not vote. Thus, the voting law was remade to make sure that everybody could vote. Finally, African Americans gained the right to vote. Black Lives Matter