

Chapter 1 : African-American History/Timeline – | Black On Black Cleveland

African Americans in Cleveland Curated by The Cleveland Historical Team This tour offers a sampling of stories that collectively tell a broader story about African American life in Cleveland in the twentieth century.

But black and white families were usually interspersed; until the beginning of the 20th century, nothing resembling a black ghetto existed in the city. Throughout most of the 19th century, the social and economic status of African Americans in Cleveland was superior to that in other northern communities. By the late s, the public schools were integrated and segregation in theaters, restaurants, and hotels was infrequent. Interracial violence seldom occurred. Black Clevelanders suffered less occupational discrimination than elsewhere. Although many were forced to work as unskilled laborers or domestic servants, almost one third were skilled workers, and a significant number accumulated substantial wealth. Black leaders were not complacent, however. African American leaders fought for integration rather than the development of separate black institutions in the 19th century. Even local black churches developed more slowly than elsewhere. By World War I, about 10, blacks lived in the city. Most of these newcomers settled in the Central Ave. Nevertheless, the African American population became much more concentrated. In other ways, too, conditions deteriorated for black Clevelanders. The most serious discrimination occurred in the economic arena. Increasing discrimination forced black Clevelanders upon their own resources. Three new churches were founded between , a dozen more during the next 25 years. Blacks gained the right to vote in Ohio in , and until the s they usually voted Republican. He served in the state legislature in the s and in became the first African American in the North to be elected to the state senate. After increasing racial prejudice made it difficult for blacks to win election to the state legislature, and a new group of black politicians began to build a political base in the Central Ave. The period from was one of both adversity and progress for black Clevelanders. Industrial demands and a decline in immigration from abroad during World War I created an opportunity for black labor, and hundreds of thousands of black migrants came north after By there were 72, African Americans in Cleveland. Increasing discrimination and violence against blacks kept even middle-class African Americans within the Central-Woodland area. At the same time, discrimination in public accommodations increased. Discrimination even began to affect the public schools. The growth of the ghetto had created some segregated schools, but a new policy of allowing white students to transfer out of predominantly black schools increased segregation. In the s and s, school administrators often altered the curriculums of ghetto schools from liberal arts to manual training. Nevertheless, migrants continued to pour into the city in the s to obtain newly available industrial jobs. Most of these jobs were in unskilled factory labor, but some blacks also moved into semi-skilled and skilled positions. Most black businesses, however, remained small: Although the employment picture for blacks had improved, serious discrimination still existed in the s, especially in clerical work and the unionized skilled trades. Black leadership underwent a fundamental shift after World War I. This group did not favor agitation for civil rights; they accepted the necessity of separate black institutions and favored the development of a "group economy" based on the existence of the ghetto. By the mids, however, a younger African American group was beginning to emerge. They believed in race pride and racial solidarity, but not at the expense of equal rights for black Clevelanders. The postwar era also brought changes to local institutions. The influx of migrants caused problems that black churches were only partly able to deal with. The Negro Welfare Assn. The Phillis Wheatley Assn. The NAACP fought the rising tide of racism in the city by bringing suits against restaurants and theaters that excluded blacks, or intervening behind the scenes to get white businessmen to end discriminatory practices. HOLLY in , became the first local black organization to successfully utilize the boycott. The Depression temporarily reversed much of this progress. Although both races were devastated by the economic collapse, African Americans suffered much higher rates of unemployment at an earlier stage; many black businesses went bankrupt. After , New Deal relief programs helped reduce black unemployment substantially, but segregated public housing contributed to overcrowding, often demolishing more units than were built. Housing conditions in the Central area deteriorated during the s, and African Americans continued to suffer discrimination in many public accommodations. The period from

the late s to the mids was one of political change for black Clevelanders. Although migration from the South slowed to a trickle during the s, the black population had already increased to the point where it was able to augment its political influence. In 3 blacks were elected to city council, and for the next 8 years they represented a balance of power on a council almost equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. They also ended discrimination and segregation at City Hospital. At the local level in the s, black Clevelanders continued to vote Republican; they did not support a Democrat for mayor until . In national politics, however, New Deal relief policies convinced blacks to shift dramatically after from the Republican to the Democratic party. World War II was a turning point in other ways. The war revived industry and led to a new demand for black labor. This demand, and the more egalitarian labor-union practices of the newly formed Congress of Industrial Organizations CIO , created new job opportunities for black Clevelanders and led to a revival of mass migration from the South. One effect of this population growth was increased political representation. In Harry E. Davis was elected to the state senate, and 2 years later lawyer Jean M. Capers became the first black woman to be elected to city council. By the mids, the number of blacks serving on the council had increased to 10; in Louis Stokes was elected to the U. House of Representatives; and in Capers became a municipal judge for Cleveland. The postwar era was also marked by progress in civil rights. The following year, the city enacted a municipal civil-rights law that revoked the license of any business convicted of discriminating against African Americans. The liberal atmosphere of the postwar period led to a gradual decline in discrimination against blacks in public accommodations during the late s and s. By the s, both hospital wards and downtown hotels and restaurants served African Americans. Despite these improvements, however, serious problems continued to plague the African American community. The most important of these was housing. Expansion, however, did not lead to more integrated neighborhoods or provide better housing for blacks. The result, by , was a crowded ghetto of deteriorating housing stock. At the same time, segregation in public schools continued, school officials routinely assigned black children to predominantly black schools. In interracial violence broke out when blacks protested the construction of 3 new schools, as perpetuating segregation patterns. Frustration over inability to effect changes in housing and education, coupled with a rise in black unemployment that began in the late s, finally ignited the HOUGH RIOTS for 4 days in . The resulting tension and hostility did not entirely destroy the spirit of racial toleration in Cleveland, however, as evidenced by the election of lifelong resident Carl B. Since then, blacks have continued to be the most influential group in city council. The city again elected an African American mayor, Michael White, in . In addition, some of the more blatant causes of the riotsâ€™ such as the small number of black police officersâ€™ were partially resolved. But fundamental problems remained. The movement of black women into white-collar jobs after was more than counterbalanced by the growing unemployment or underemployment of black men, as good-paying industrial jobs declined or shifted to the suburbs. At the same time, the declining city tax base undercut funding for the public schools, making it more difficult for African American children to obtain the necessary skills demanded in the emerging post-industrial society. For many black Clevelanders in the late 20th century, economic progress had not kept pace with improvements in the political realm.

Chapter 2 : Cleveland | Soul Of America | US Cities Black Travel Guide

AFRICAN AMERICANS. Cleveland's African American community is almost as old as the city itself. GEORGE PEAKE, the first black settler, arrived in and by there were blacks living in a growing community of over 43, As early as the s, most of Cleveland's African American population.

The population density was 5, There were , housing units at an average density of 2, A total of The average household size was 2. The median age was Out of the total population, During the s that number grew to The segregation of African Americans from whites and of African-Americans from Hispanics exceeds the averages for many large cities. At the neighborhood level, increases and decreases in net migration by race varied widely between and Some areas, like the Broadway and Collinwood neighborhoods, have seen a significant change in their racial makeup since Cleveland also has one of the lowest foreign-born populations in the nation. Even within the Cleveland area, many neighboring communities boast of higher foreign-born population than the city of Cleveland. Many new immigrants, when they enter the country, bypass the central city and move directly to the suburbs. For example; as of estimate, Cleveland has a foreign born population of 4. While the White including Non-Hispanic Whites has gradually begun to increase in the city of Cleveland again, from , , Non-Hispanic , in to , , A percentage increase of from Most live in areas in the West side of Cleveland, with areas further away from downtown and close to Lakewood and Parma being near exclusively white. Downtown Cleveland and Little Italy on the East side also have large white populations. There is a large ethnic European population in Cleveland, most of which assimilated into mainstream white America. African Americans[edit] Blacks are about 52 percent of Cleveland. Most live in areas in the Eastside of Cleveland. Areas immediately south and west of downtown also have notable black populations. There is also a small West Indian population. The Clark-Fulton neighborhood has the highest concentration of Hispanics in the city. Though, other neighborhoods immediately west and south of downtown, such as Tremont, Ohio City, and Broadway, also have significant Hispanic populations. The vast majority of Hispanics in Cleveland are of Puerto Rican descent.

Chapter 3 : Philanthropy Front and Center-Cleveland : African Americans/Blacks

The break down of how many Black Or African American people live in Cleveland, Ohio in , by gender, age and family size. Suburban Stats Current Black Or African American Population in Cleveland, Ohio, with Demographics and Stats by age and gender.

But black and white families were usually interspersed; until the beginning of the 20th century, nothing resembling a black ghetto existed in the city. Throughout most of the 19th century, the social and economic status of African Americans in Cleveland was superior to that in other northern communities. By the late s, the public schools were integrated and segregation in theaters, restaurants, and hotels was infrequent. Interracial violence seldom occurred. Black Clevelanders suffered less occupational discrimination than elsewhere. Although many were forced to work as unskilled laborers or domestic servants, almost one third were skilled workers, and a significant number accumulated substantial wealth. Black leaders were not complacent, however. African American leaders fought for integration rather than the development of separate black institutions in the 19th century. Even local black churches developed more slowly than elsewhere. By World War I, about 10, blacks lived in the city. Most of these newcomers settled in the Central Ave. Nevertheless, the African American population became much, more concentrated. In other ways, too, conditions deteriorated for black Clevelanders. The most serious discrimination occurred in the economic arena. Increasing discrimination forced black Clevelanders upon their own resources. Three new churches were founded between , a dozen more during the next 25 years. Blacks gained the right to vote in Ohio in , and until the s they usually voted Republican. He served in the state legislature in the s and in became the first African American in the North to be elected to the state senate. After increasing racial prejudice made it difficult for blacks to win election to the state legislature, and a new group of black politicians began to build a political base in the Central Ave. The period from was one of both adversity and progress for black Clevelanders. Industrial demands and a decline in immigration from abroad during World War I created an opportunity for black labor, and hundreds of thousands of black migrants came north after By there were 72,, African Americans in Cleveland. Increasing discrimination and violence against blacks kept even middle-class African Americans within the Central-Woodland area. At the same time, discrimination in public accommodations increased. Discrimination even began to affect the public schools. The growth of the ghetto had created some segregated schools, but a new policy of allowing white students to transfer out of predominantly black schools increased segregation. In the s and s, school administrators often altered the curriculums of ghetto schools from liberal arts to manual training. Nevertheless, migrants continued to pour into the city in the s to obtain newly available industrial jobs. Most of these jobs were in unskilled factory labor, but some blacks also moved into semi-skilled and skilled positions. Most black businesses, however, remained small: Although the employment picture for blacks had improved, serious discrimination still existed in the s, especially in clerical work and the unionized skilled trades. Black leadership underwent a fundamental shift after World War I. By the mids, however, a younger African American group was beginning to emerge. They believed in race pride and racial solidarity, but not at the expense of equal rights for black Clevelanders. The postwar era also brought changes to local institutions. The influx of migrants caused problems that black, churches were only partly able to deal with. The Negro Welfare Assn. The Phillis Wheatley Assn. The NAACP fought the rising tide of racism in the city by bringing suits against restaurants and theaters that excluded blacks, or intervening behind the scenes to get white businessmen to end discriminatory practices. The Depression temporarily reversed much of this progress. Although both races were devastated by the economic collapse, African Americans suffered much higher rates of unemployment at an earlier stage; many black businesses went bankrupt. After , New Deal relief programs helped reduce black unemployment substantially, but segregated public housing contributed to overcrowding, often demolishing more units than were built. Housing conditions in the Central area deteriorated during the s, and African Americans continued to suffer discrimination in many public accommodations. The period from the late s to the mids was one of political change for black Clevelanders. Although migration from the South slowed to a trickle during the s, the black population had

already increased to the point where it was able to augment its political influence. In 1913, three blacks were elected to city council, and for the next 8 years they represented a balance of power on a council almost equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. They also ended discrimination and segregation at City Hospital. At the local level in the 1920s, black Clevelanders continued to vote Republican; they did not support a Democrat for mayor until 1935. In national politics, however, New Deal relief policies convinced blacks to shift dramatically after World War II from the Republican to the Democratic party. World War II was a turning point in other ways. The war revived industry and led to a new demand for black labor. This demand, and the more egalitarian labor-union practices of the newly formed Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), created new job opportunities for black Clevelanders and led to a revival of mass migration from the South. One effect of this population growth was increased political representation. In 1945, Harry E. Davis was elected to the state senate, and 2 years later lawyer Jean M. Capers became the first black woman to be elected to city council. By the mid-1950s, the number of blacks serving on the council had increased to 10; in 1956, Louis Stokes was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives; and in 1958, Capers became a municipal judge for Cleveland. The postwar era was also marked by progress in civil rights. The following year, the city enacted a municipal civil-rights law that revoked the license of any business convicted of discriminating against African Americans. The liberal atmosphere of the postwar period led to a gradual decline in discrimination against blacks in public accommodations during the late 1940s and 1950s. By the 1960s, both hospital wards and downtown hotels and restaurants served African Americans. Despite these improvements, however, serious problems continued to plague the African American community. The most important of these was housing. Expansion, however, did not lead to more integrated neighborhoods or provide better housing for blacks. The result, by the 1960s, was a crowded ghetto of deteriorating housing stock. At the same time, segregation in public schools continued, school officials routinely assigned black children to predominantly black schools. In 1968, interracial violence broke out when blacks protested the construction of 3 new schools, as perpetuating segregation patterns. The resulting tension and hostility did not entirely destroy the spirit of racial toleration in Cleveland, however, as evidenced by the election of lifelong resident Carl B. Stokes as mayor. Since then, blacks have continued to be the most influential group in city council. The city again elected an African American mayor, Michael White, in 1981. In addition, some of the more blatant causes of the riots—such as the small number of black police officers—were partially resolved. But fundamental problems remained. The movement of black women into white-collar jobs after World War II was more than counterbalanced by the growing unemployment or underemployment of black men, as good-paying industrial jobs declined or shifted to the suburbs. At the same time, the declining city tax base undercut funding for the public schools, making it more difficult for African American children to obtain the necessary skills demanded in the emerging post-industrial society. For many black Clevelanders in the late 20th century, economic progress had not kept pace with improvements in the political realm.

Notable Blacks of Cleveland contains approximately images of individuals selected from the photographs in the Cleveland Press calendrierdelascience.com collection was donated to the Cleveland State University Library when that newspaper ceased publication in

Most African Americans are the descendants of captive Africans held in the United States or British controlled territories that would become the United States from to Blacks from the Caribbean whose ancestors immigrated, or who immigrated to the U. African Americans have been known by various names throughout American history, including colored and Negro, which are no longer generally accepted in English. Instead the most usual and accepted terms nowadays are African American and Black, which however may have different connotations see African American Terminology. Color usually refers not only to African Americans, but also to other non-white ethnic groups. Others who sometimes are referred to as African Americans, and who may identify themselves as such in US government censuses, include relatively recent Black immigrants from Africa, South America and elsewhere. African-American history is celebrated and highlighted annually in the United States during February, designated as Black History Month. Although previously marginalized, African-American history has gained ground in school and university curricula in recent years. African origins The great majority of African Americans descend from peoples brought directly from Africa, or, more often, from the Caribbean. It is believed by some scholars that these slaves more often than not were prisoners of war captured by African states during warfare, and sold to Arab, European or American slave traders. Slavery within Africa had already existed in varied forms prior to the arrival of the Europeans. However, the existing market for slaves in Africa was exploited and expanded by European powers in search of low-cost labor for New World plantations. In most cases, the people who would become slaves had been kidnapped or falsely charged with crimes. Although these different groups varied in customs, religious theology and language, what they had in common was a way a life that was different from the Europeans. However, since a majority of the slaves came from these villages and societies, once sent to the Americas these different peoples did away with tribal differences and forged a new history and culture that was a creolization of their common pasts and present. The Bakongo people were part of a large civilization that consisted of around two million people by the s. African political organizations were also in a monarchical system similar to the Europeans. Regions of Africa Studies of contemporary documents reveal seven regions from which Africans were sold or taken during the Atlantic slave trade. West Africans were skilled iron workers and were therefore able to make tools that aided in their agricultural labor. While there were many unique tribes with their own customs and religions, by the tenth century, Islam had been soaked up by many of the residents and became a common religion. Those villages in West Africa there were lucky enough to good conditions for growth and success, prospered. They also contributed their success to the slave trade. The people of Mali and Benin are known for partaking in the event of selling their prisoners of war and other unwanted people off as slaves. Transport In the account of Olaudah Equiano, he described the process of being transported to the colonies and being on the slave ships as a horrific experience. On the ships, the slaves were separated from their family long before they boarded the ships. Once aboard the ships the captives were then segregated by gender. Under the deck, the slaves were cramped and did not have enough space to walk around freely. The captives stationed on the floor beneath low-lying bunks could barely move and spent much of the voyage pinned to the floorboards, which could, over time, wear the skin on their elbows down to the bone. Due to the lack of basic hygiene, malnourishment, and dehydration diseases spread wildly and death was common. The women on the ships often endured rape by the crewmen. Women and children were often kept in rooms set apart from the main hold. This gave crewmen easy access to the women which was often regarded as one of the perks of the trade system. In the midst of these terrible conditions, African slaves plotted mutiny. Male slaves were the most likely candidates to mutiny and only at times when they were on deck. While rebellions did not happen often, they were usually unsuccessful. In order for the crew members to keep the slaves under control and prevent future rebellions, the crews were often twice as large and members would instill fear into the slaves through

brutality and harsh punishments. From the time of being captured in Africa to the arrival to the plantations of the European masters, took an average of six months. Africans were completely cut off from their families, home, and community life. They were forced to adjust to a new way of life.

Chapter 5 : African-American Genealogical Society of Cleveland, Ohio (AAGS)

African-American history is the portion of American history that specifically discusses the African-American or Black American ethnic groups in the United States. Most African Americans are the descendants of captive Africans held in the United States (or British controlled territories that would become the United States) from to

Many settlers came to Ohio by invitation or as land grants for military service to occupy and assist in the protection of the land from the Indians. The few African Americans that did settle were recorded at a population of in , where the total Ohio Population was 45, The US African American total population in was 1,, Many of the African Americans that were early settlers of Ohio came with former masters, runaway slaves of the south and those that had never been enslaved, freed men and women. He was later noted as moving to Dayton, OH and becoming a successful Barber, accomplished violinist, and founder of American Sons of Protection, the oldest African American self-help society. His son was one of the first teachers in the area. He is known to have been a servant to George Washington, a courier for Thomas Jefferson and volunteer Sailor during the Revolutionary War. There is no record of his freedom, but to be a volunteer in war is a status of a freed man. In , he owned a hotel and bread making business that he continued when he moved to Ohio. He lived well with a wagon cart of bread being sold daily known as Dailey Bread. The first African American church in Ohio was founded in Burlington in In , Templeton entered Ohio University. There was Fanny Demint lived until , a former slave and married to another servant of Thomas Worthington. She made her way to a freed woman by being a caterer. Sarah Woodson Early, an educator and Temperance advocate. Her father was the son of Thomas Jefferson and his slave Sally Hemings. She was a teacher in many Ohio communities and in went on to teach English at Wilberforce University. The Ohio Black Laws and the Abolitionist Movement In , the Black Laws were enacted by the Ohio Legislature which affected the settlements of African Americans because of the restrictions of employment and punishment for harboring slaves. The court system further prevented African Americans to testify in the court system. Even with these restrictions, the population continued to grow with 1, African American Residents in Ohio by Approximately , Bazeal, Norman Sr. In doing so, he became the first African American to vote in Ohio. The Delegates then voted to remove the right for African Americans to vote. The abolitionist movement beginning in was boosted by the Anti-Slavery Society, which began as various church and missionary campaigns and even newspapers. Benjamin Lundy was another abolitionist who came on as a writer and assistant to Charles. He was also a Lecturer who traveled as far as Haiti. This was an encouragement for those in the Underground Railroad. This encouraged the missionaries. Even the Presbyterian church declared that no slaveholder would be able to take communion. In , the First African American school opened. The total Ohio African American population was 4, of the , total Ohio population. The US African American population was 1,, This is the period of Reform and building of Railroads throughout Ohio. The migration also sparked white mob riots. In , the Cincinnati race riots lasted 3-days destroying homes and driving 1, African-Americans to Canada while also receiving an invitation by the Governor of Upper Canada. This mobbing went on for years, eventually driving hundreds of African Americans out of Ohio. By , no Native Americans had claims to any land in Ohio. However, the census recorded a growth from the last ten years of African Americans at 9, in total population in The total African American population in the US was 2,, of which , are freed. In , there were 25, and 3,, African Americans in the US. The Underground Railroad had a major impact in the growth of migration from the south into Ohio with nearly 3, miles or routes in the state. Even with the Ohio Fugitive Slave laws, it is estimated that 40, slaves escaped through the Ohio Underground Railroad. A woman named Lucy Sessions, in , becomes the first African American woman to graduate from Oberlin College and to be awarded a college degree from an American College. By , there were 36, African Americans in Ohio. Because of the Black Laws, African Americans were not considered citizens of the state. Therefore, they funded their own schools. In , the School Fund Society was founding and establishing schools throughout Ohio. The Colored Education Society opened schools also. John Malvin, the son of a slave man and free African American woman, and therefore also free, lived as a carpenter and transporting goods as the Captain of the ship Auburn. In and , he served as a Delegate

at Colored Conventions. He worked with the paper Palladium of Liberty and in , he helped file the Declaration of Sentiments, in repeal of the Black Laws. He became an advocate and organizer in developing a committee sent to the Dominion of Canada which in turn the citizens bought 3-acres of land in Ohio, which became the colony of Wilberforce. In , Central State University is founded in Wilberforce. In , he organized St. Marks Masonic Lodge where he became the deputy Grand Master by the next year. In , he was arrested for breaking the Fugitive Slave Law. In , he moved to Kansas with his family. He is also admitted to the Ohio Bar and began practicing law. Robert Gordon, a former slave, starts a coal business in Peter Clark, free man, edits the Herald of Freedom Newspaper in Robert S Duncanson, a self taught painter was internationally known for his murals and landscapes, having had the opportunity to travel throughout Europe. He donated many works for the benefit of Abolitionist causes. At the start of the civil war, he painted a depiction of Blacks attending to the needs of White soldiers called Land of the Lotus Eaters. From this work, he gained the praise from the duchess of Sutherland in and the painting was eventually owned by the King of Sweden. However, the Confiscation Act was enacted allowing for the Union Army to free slaves that are under their control. By , African American men in Cincinnati were impressed to build fortifications to defend the city from Confederate attack. They were designated the Black Brigade. The war ended in Reconstruction By , the African American population in Ohio was at 63, growing to 80, by Populations of at least 2, or more residents were found in each of the counties and cities of Hamilton, Ross, Greene, Gallia, Franklin, Brown, and Clark. During this Reconstruction Period, African Americans continued to bring on great accomplishments. Then in Woods creates a telegraph system to be used between trains and rail stations and eventually forms Woods Electrical Company and then goes on to continue creating inventions like bulky mechanical resistors used to dim lights in theaters. John Parker, also an inventor and a former slave, invents a screw for tobacco presses and later establishes the Ripley Foundry and Machine Company in By , Ohio has grown to 87, African Americans in residence. Edwin Berry erects a 22 room hotel called the Hotel Berry in Athens, OH as the state boasts of the ease of travel throughout having access in water, path-roads, railroads and interurban transportation systems. The largest employment was the railroads. The s allowed for the discovery of oil in Ohio which opened up many oil companies. The labor force grew as more jobs became available in throughout the rural cities. Employment was benefitting from Industrial, Manufacturing, Coal Mining, and major natural resource distribution. In the US, there were 8,, African Americans. By this time, seven Ohio citizens had been Presidents and from , they largely won due to the Black vote of 22, African Americans. The first baseball teams formed and toured different states. Moses Fleetwood Walker attended Oberlin College in where he began his career in baseball. Simpson Younger was the first African American to play on the team, but Fleetwood went on to play at the University of Michigan where he joined minor leagues in A year later, he was in Toledo, OH playing his first season in professional league for the Northwestern League. The Toledo Club was allowed to be a member of the American Association in and the commencement of the season made him the first African American to play in the Major Leagues. He went on to invent and gain a patent for an explosive artillery shell and a patent for a device that allows for film operators to change reels easily during screening. In , Walker experienced legal issues and time in jail until After his release, he worked for a paper and in , he purchased an Opera House, having live entertainment and showing movies. Paul Lawrence Dunbar was well known for his 12 books of poetry, short stories, a play and five novels. This period is also called the Great Migration through to , where the African American population grew to , in Ohio. Moving from the South to the North was encouraging for the jobs and opportunities provided by the North. Industries started to close and business was no longer as profitable. By , there were , African Americans in Ohio 4. The Ohio legislature required public boards of education to provide medicines and clothing to the needy, allowing them to borrow money and issue bonds to fund the operation. New Programs such as Social Security Act of issued unemployment and aid. Sports continued to be an outlet. Jesse Owens wins 4-gold medals in the Olympic games in Germany. Pollard went on to play for several teams and returned to the Akron Indians in , retiring in

Chapter 6 : African Americans in Cleveland – Teaching Cleveland Digital

Percentage of Blacks (African Americans) in Cleveland, OH with a color coded Zip Code Heat Map.

Wednesday, repeated at midnight. Part Two, "The Black Man," 9 p. Thursday, repeated at midnight. Compare blacks and whites locally on economic and social indicators. Follow the changes in economic class over decades for black and white families, here and across the country PDF. Fill out its online survey. The number of affluent black families has surged in Northeast Ohio over the last 35 years. But as a black upper class blossomed in the Cleveland suburbs, the black middle class eroded, in sharp contrast to the national trend. The result is a community of greater extremes, one characterized by a thriving professional class, a struggling middle class and a large and increasingly isolated underclass. The newspaper found a minority group that has made great strides over the past three decades but one still struggling to reach the income levels of the white majority and, in some cases, to keep up with the rest of black America. Overall, the American black family stands more than 30 years behind the American white family in a key indicator of quality of life. Black residents in Northeast Ohio are a little worse off financially than black America as a whole, partly because of a shrinking black middle class. A Plain Dealer analysis of census data found that, over the last 35 years, a black upper class has mushroomed here to embrace 12 percent of black families. For members of the new black elite, the future shines bright. Miesha and Raymond Headen, who live in Richmond Heights with their two young sons, made it into the highest income bracket using two Ivy League degrees. Raymond is a corporate lawyer. Miesha was a bank analyst before becoming a stay-at-home mom. Their college-educated parents stressed education, and so do they. Terrio Norris knows their struggle. That income group ballooned nationally but eroded here. Experts see several causes, including the collapse of the black nuclear family and the de-industrialization of Northeast Ohio. With a lower percentage of college graduates than whites, black workers depended more on blue-collar jobs to make middle-income salaries. Heavy losses in manufacturing left them more vulnerable to job losses here than blacks elsewhere, said Roderick J. Harrison, a demographer for the Washington, D. Meanwhile, high rates of single parenthood bar many black families from middle-income status, according to a study by the Brookings Institution. Beginning in the s, both parents working became almost essential to becoming a middle-income family, said Julia B. Issacs, who authored the study comparing economic mobility among white and black families. Black women had been in the workforce for years but now found themselves supporting the family alone. Issacs believes the loss of jobs for black men triggered the erosion of the black family. If the dream is not working as well for some families, it is important to know that as well. As president of a local chapter of Mocha Moms Inc. Jonathan Holifield, who arrived in November to lead the Urban League of Greater Cleveland, sees room for other and bigger ideas. Bright people will come up with bright ideas.

Chapter 7 : calendrieldelascience.com | Cleveland

Cleveland's first permanent African-American settler was said to be a crafty inventor - the first in a long line of black innovators to come from the area. Northeast Ohio has played home and.

Chapter 8 : Cleveland Events | SoulOfAmerica

World-famous Karamu House, the African American Cultural Center at CSU, and the African American Archive Collection are notable Black Heritage sites in Cleveland, with an assist from the Rock 'n Roll Museum .

Chapter 9 : Tour | African Americans in Cleveland | Cleveland Historical

– African-American newspapers such as the California Eagle began campaigns to protest the portrayal of African-Americans in D.W. Griffith's Birth of a Nation. As a result of editorials and articles published in African-American

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newspapers, the film was banned in many communities throughout the United States.