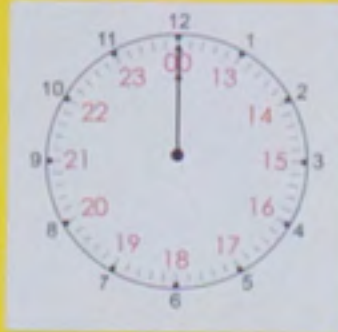


#BlackLivesMatter...

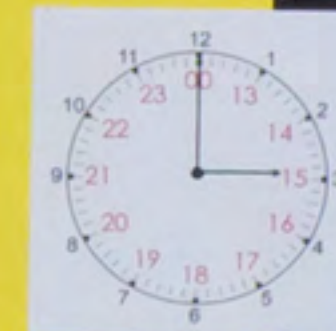
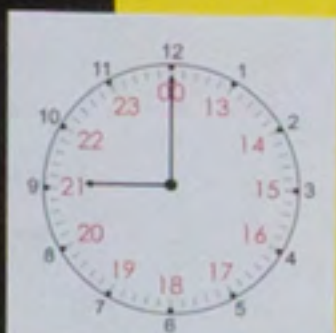


"I would say its more than a movement...it's a revolution. I think from here it can only progress...I don't see it dissolving any time soon...it will only be getting stronger and stronger I would say as years go by...Since it has already. I guess as a micro-movement, enlightened so many people...There is no going back!"

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"For Black people time is cyclical, and not linear...we're basically going through the same things...just a different time period...not really fighting different movements, they've evolved...It's just a repeated cycle."

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Breaking the cycle of
Restorative (in)Justice

Richard K. Yoder
#BlackLivesMatter...

Breaking the cycle of Restorative (in)Justice

(Aesthetic Option)

C&I 6973

#BlackLivesMatter.

Critical Perspectives

1793-1800
Afro-Pessimism
Congress passes the first Fugitive Slave Law
El Whitney invents the cotton gin
Massive expansion of slavery in the South

1777
Afro-Futurism
Vermont is the first colony to abolish slavery
The African Free School of New York City opens
Washington allows recruitment of Blacks to fight in the Revolutionary War

Colonial America
Clock face showing time around 10:10

1819-1863
Afro-Pessimism
First slaves arrive in Jamestown, Virginia (1619)
Massachusetts is first colony to legislate slavery (1841)
First documented slave rebellion in Gloucester County, Virginia (1863)

1868
Afro-Futurism
Pennsylvania Quakers pass first formal anti-slavery resolution

1775
Afro-Futurism
Free Blacks fight with the Minutemen at Lexington and Concord

1850-1865
Afro-Pessimism & Futurism
Second Fugitive Slave Act passed (1850)
Dred Scott v. Sandford—Congress cannot ban slavery; slaves not citizens (1857)
John Brown's Raid (1859)
Lincoln elected President (1860)

Pre-Civil War America
Clock face showing time around 10:10

1860-1910
Afro-Pessimism
Ohio "Black Laws" enacted to further restrict all Blacks (1854)
Congress bans further importation of slaves, largely unsuccessful (1807)

1831-1850
Afro-Futurism
75,000 slaves escape using the Underground Railroad
Armed slave revolt and freedom (1835)
Harriet Tubman's leadership on the Underground Railroad begins (1844)

1831
Afro-Pessimism and Futurism
Nat Turner slave revolt
William Lloyd Garrison publishes abolitionist newspaper The Liberator

1810-1830
Afro-Futurism
African Methodist Episcopal Church founded (1816)
Walker's Appeal to Colored People of the World circulated in the South (1825)

1865-1900
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism
Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Compromise speech (1895)
Plessy v. Ferguson "Separate but Equal" ruling (1896)

Civil War and Reconstruction
Clock face showing time around 10:10

1870-1890
Afro-Pessimism
Great Northern Migration (1879)
"Jim Crow Segregation Laws" start in Tennessee and are passed throughout the South (1881-1890)

1865-1877
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism
Blacks receive citizenship (1865)
14th & 15th Amendment defines citizenship and grants Black men a vote (1868-70)
Reconstruction ends (1877)

1905
Afro-Futurism
Reconstruction begins

1950-1965
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism
Brown v. Board of Education ruling overrules Plessy (1954)
Rosa Parks/Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955)
Eugene T. Smith's murder (1955)
SCLC founded (1957)
Sit-in movements and SNCC founded (1960)
MLK's "I Have a Dream" speech (1963)
Civil Rights Act passed (1964)

The Toil Continues for Civil Rights
Clock face showing time around 10:10

1965-1970
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism
Booker T. Washington supports vocational training programs for Blacks in the South (1900)
W.E.B. DuBois stresses need for higher education versus vocational (1903)
Carter's work in agricultural science at Tuskegee University revitalizes southern farming (1900)
NAACP founded by W.E.B. Du Bois (1909)

1940-1945
Afro-Pessimism & Futurism
U.S. enters WW II; Black troops fight in combat units separate from Whites (1941-1945)
Blacks decorated as war heroes: Dorie Miller (Pearl Harbor) and Tuskegee Army (1941, 1942-1945)

1920-1940
Afro-Futurism
The Harlem Renaissance (1922 - 1929)
Jesse Owens wins Olympic gold medals (1936)

1965-2000
Afro-Futurism
Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated in Washington D.C. (1968)
Kwame Ninsin elected President of NAACP (1968)
Million Women March in Philadelphia (1967)
James Farmer, former director of CORE, honored with Medal of Freedom (1968)

Civil Rights: The Fight Continues
Clock face showing time around 10:10

1965-1980
Afro-Pessimism & Futurism
Watts Riots (1965)
"Black Power" movement and Black Panther Party founded (1966)
Loving v. Virginia (1967)
MLK assassination (1968)
Brown II ruling (1969)
First Black mayors of major cities elected (1970-1973)

1980-1985
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism
Harold Washington becomes first Black mayor of Chicago (1982)
MLK Federal Holiday signed into law (1983)
South Central Riots (1992)

1980-1985
Afro-Pessimism
Ronald Reagan elected President twice
War on Drugs begins, increases in Black incarceration rates; the beginning of the "New Jim Crow"

1990
Afro-Pessimism
Miami race riots result in 15 deaths

Civil Rights in The New Millennium
Clock face showing time around 10:10

2000-2016 Afro-Pessimism & Futurism
Increased awareness of Black on Black crime (2000-present)
Police shootings of Black men increase in media coverage; Incarcerations of Black men continue rising; Drug use in Black communities an issue (2000-present)
Barack Obama elected President... twice (2008, 2012)
#BlackLivesMatter is founded to fight police violence against Black community (2013)

#BlackLivesMatter...

1793-1800

Afro-Pessimism

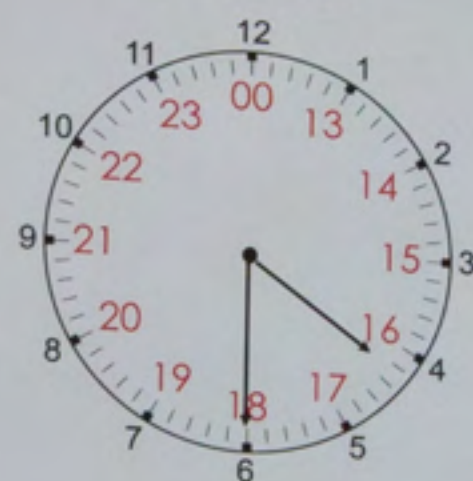
Congress passes the first Fugitive Slave Law
Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin
Massive expansion of slavery in the South

1777

Afro-Futurism

Vermont is the first colony to abolish slavery
The African Free School of New York City opens
Washington allows recruitment of Blacks to fight in the Revolutionary War

Colonial America



1619-1663

Afro-Pessimism

First slaves arrive in Jamestown, Virginia (1619)
Massachusetts is first colony to legalize slavery (1641)
First documented slave rebellion in Gloucester County, Virginia (1663)

1688

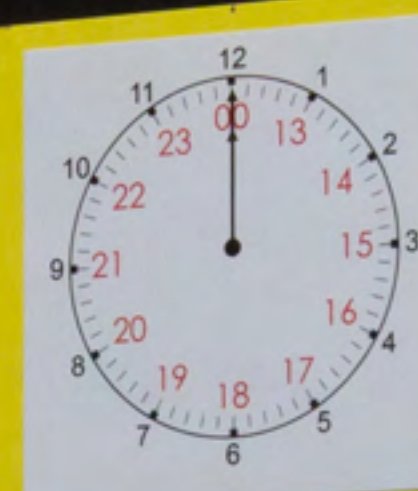
Afro-Futurism

Pennsylvania Quakers pass first formal anti-slavery resolution

1775

Afro-Futurism

Free Blacks fight with the Minutemen at Lexington and Concord



"I would say its more than a movement...it's a revolution. I think from here it can only progress...I don't see it dissolving any time soon...It will only be getting stronger and stronger I would say as years go by...Since it has already, I guess as a micro-movement, enlightened so many people...There is no going back!"

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1850-1865

Afro-Pessimism & Futurism

Second Fugitive Slave Act passed (1850)
Dred Scot v. Sanford—Congress cannot ban slavery; slaves not citizens (1857)
John Brown's Raid (1859)
Lincoln elected President (1860)

Pre-Civil War America



1800-1810

Afro-Pessimism

Ohio "Black Laws" enacted to further restrict all Blacks (1804)
Congress bans further importation of slaves; largely unsuccessful (1808)

1810-1830

Afro-Futurism

African Methodist Episcopal Church founded (1816)
Walker's *An Appeal to Colored People of the World* circulated in the South (1829)

1831-1850

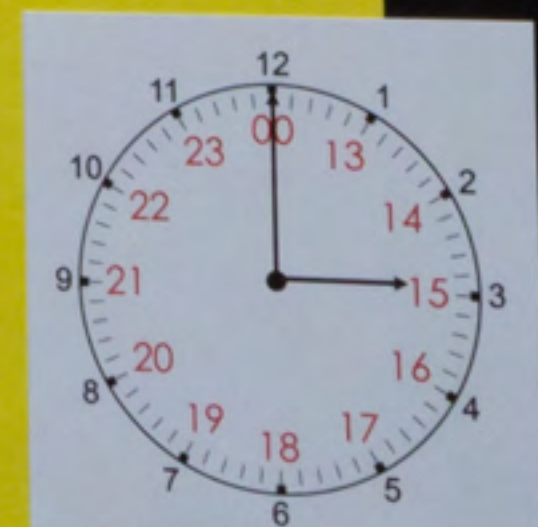
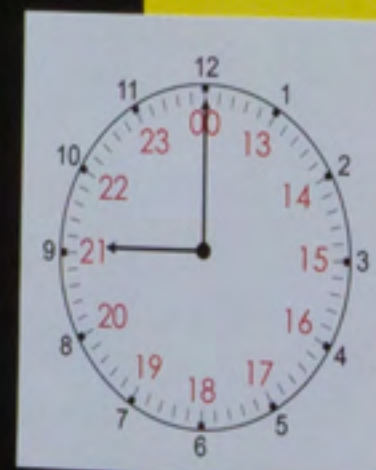
Afro-Futurism

75,000 slaves escape using the Underground Railroad
Amistad slave revolt and freedom (1839)
Harriet Tubman's leadership on the Underground Railroad begins (1849)

1831

Afro-Pessimism and Futurism

Nat Turner slave revolt
William Lloyd Garrison publishes abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*



1850-1865
Afro-Pessimism & Futurism

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Afro-Futurism & Pessimism

Booker T. Washington's *Atlanta Compromise* speech (1895)

Plessy v. Ferguson "Separate but Equal" ruling (1896)

1879-1896
Afro-Pessimism

Great Northern Migration (1879)

"Jim Crow Segregation Laws" start in Tennessee and are passed throughout the South (1881-1896)

Civil War and Reconstruction

1861-1865
Afro-Pessimism & Futurism

Civil War begins (1861)

Blacks conscripted into Union Army (1862)

Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

Civil War ends (1865)

Lincoln assassinated (1865)

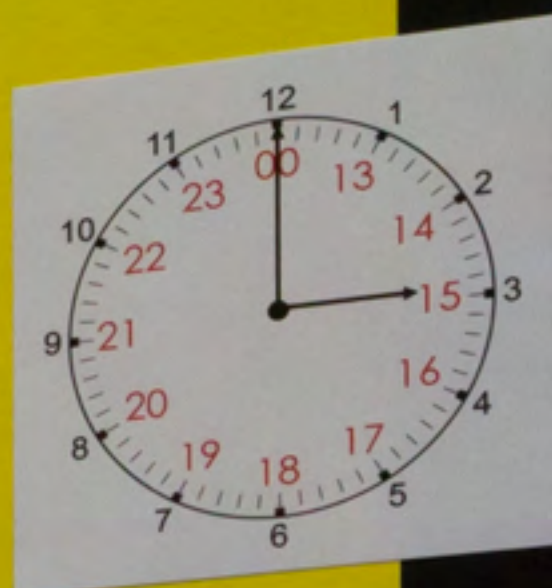
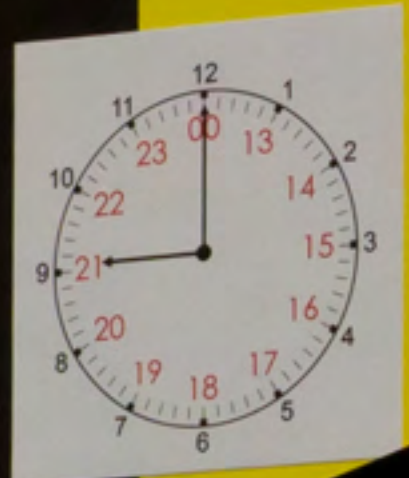
Thirteenth Amendment passed outlawing slavery (1865)

1865-1877
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism

Blacks receive citizenship (1868)

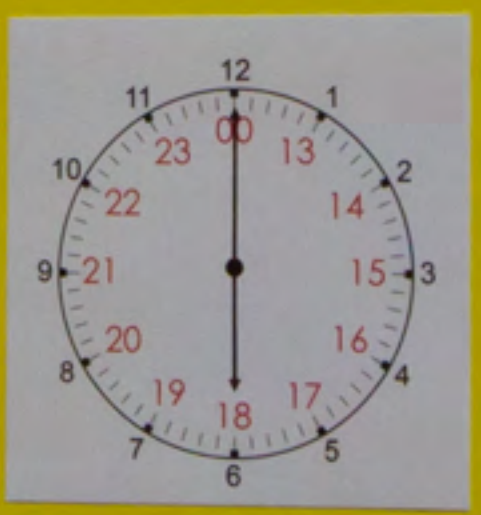
14th & 15th Amendment defines citizenship and grants Black men a vote (1868-70)

Reconstruction ends (1877)



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"I think we're working in the right direction...but, we have to carry on the legacy...#BlackLivesMatter is setting up their legacy and they are training our younger generation to be ready to take the torch and to continue to fight and demand respect..."

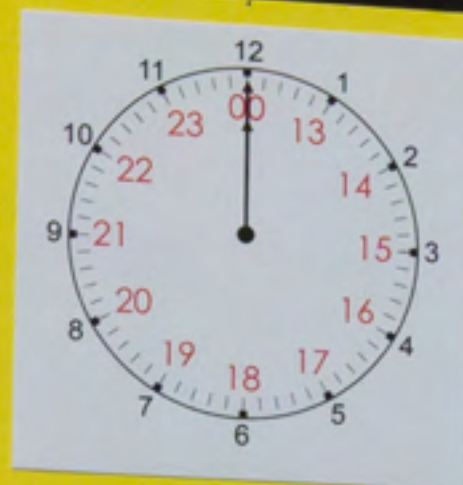
#GraduateStudentCriticalPerspective

Breaking the cycle of Restorative (in)Justice

#BlackLivesMatter...

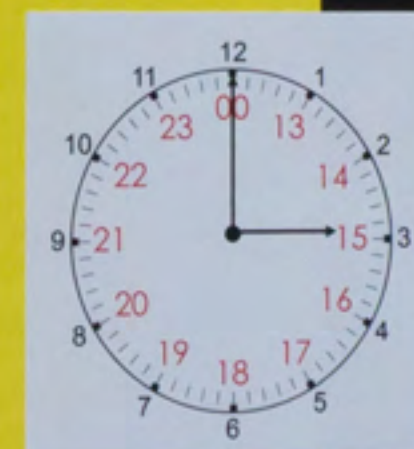
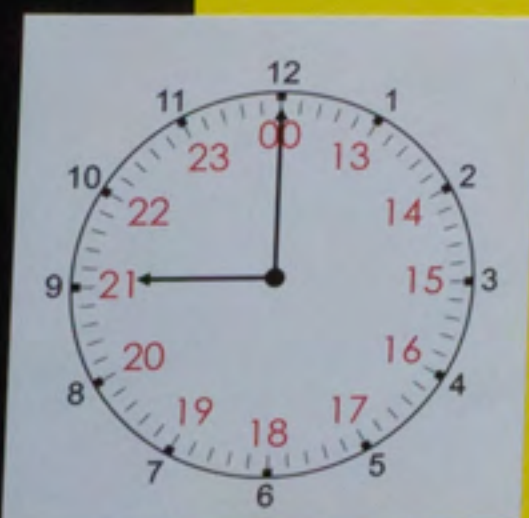
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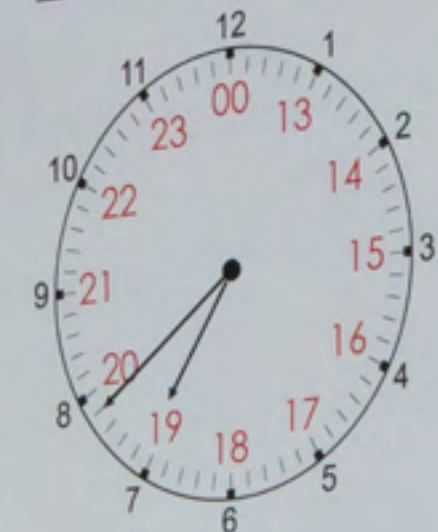
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1950-1965
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism
Brown v. Board of Education ruling overturns Plessy (1954)
Rosa Parks/Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955)
Emmitt Till's murder (1955)
SCLC founded (1957)
Sit-in movements and SNCC founded (1960)
MLK "I have a Dream" speech (1963)
Civil Rights Act passed (1964)

The Toil Continues for Civil Rights



1900-1920
Afro-Futurism & Pessimism
Booker T. Washington supports vocational training programs for Blacks in the South (1900)
W.E.B DuBois stresses need for higher education versus vocational (1903)
Carver's work in agricultural science at Tuskegee University revitalizes southern farming (1900)
NAACP founded by W.E.B. Du Bois (1909)

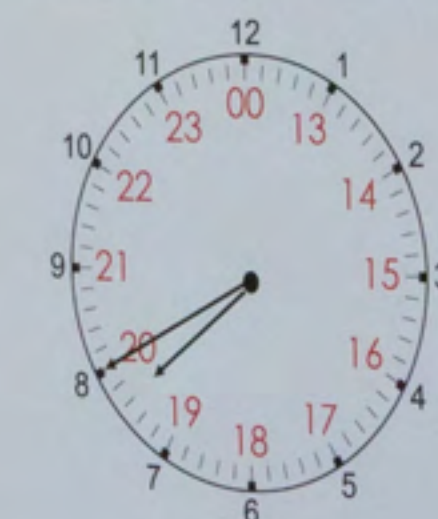
1945-1950
Afro-Futurism
Jackie Robinson enters major league baseball (1947)
Ralph J. Bunche wins the Nobel Peace Prize (1950)

1940-1945
Afro-Pessimism & Futurism
U.S. enters WW II; Black troops fight in combat units separate from Whites (1941-1945)
Blacks decorated as war heroes: Dorie Miller (Pearl Harbor) and Tuskegee Army Airmen (1941, 1942-1945)

1920-1940
Afro-Futurism
The Harlem Renaissance (1922 - 1929)
Jesse Owens wins Olympic gold medals (1936)

1995-2000
Afro-Futurism
Million Man March in Washington D.C. 9/1995
Kweisi Mfume elected President of NAACP (1995)
Million Women March in Philadelphia (1997)
James Farmer, former director of CORE, honored with Medal of Freedom (1998)

Civil Rights: The Fight Continues

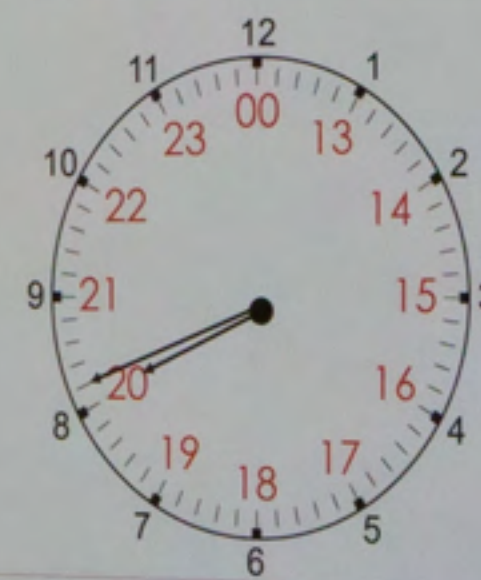
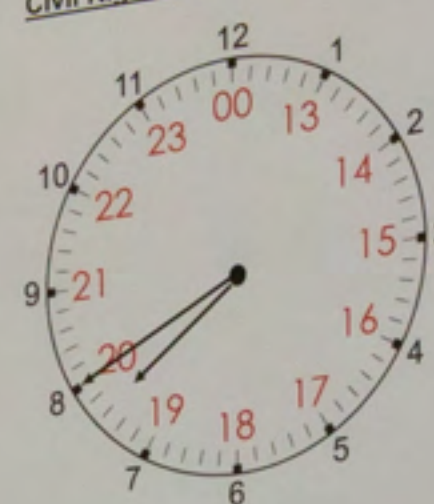
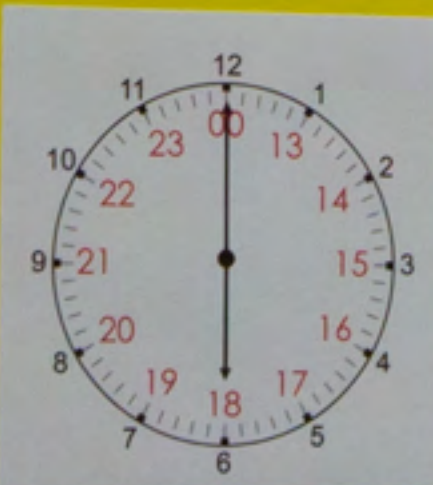
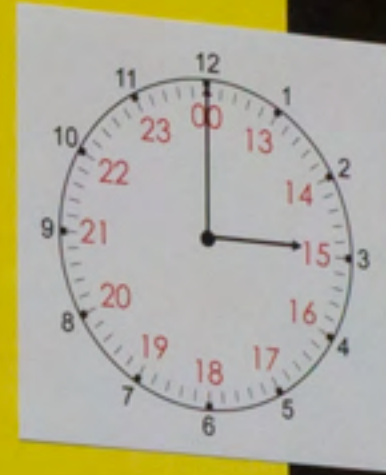
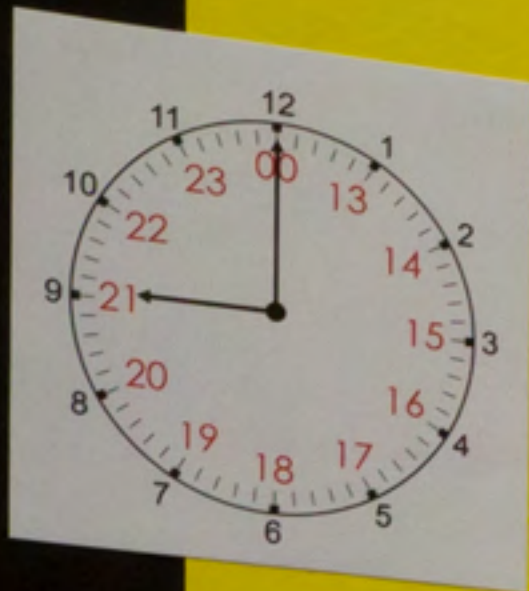


1965-1980
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Loving v. Virginia (1967)
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1980-1995
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Harold Washington becomes first Black mayor of Chicago (1983)
MLK Federal Holiday signed into law (1983)
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1980-1988
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Ronald Reagan elected President twice
War on Drugs begins...increases in Black incarceration rates; the beginning of the "New Jim Crow"

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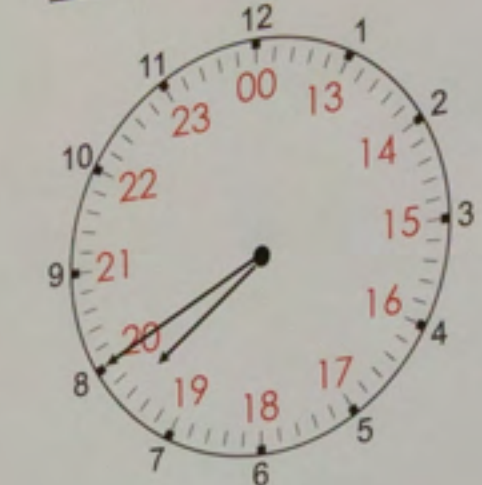
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Breaking the cycle of Restorative (in)Justice

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Civil Rights: The Fight Continues



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