

28 Days of Black History

February 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Feb. 1, 1865 The 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which abolished slavery, was adopted by the 38th Congress.	2 Feb. 2, 1948 President Truman sent Congress a special message urging the adoption of a Civil Rights program, including the creation of a fair employment practices commission.	3 Feb. 3, 1920 The Negro Baseball League is founded.	4 Feb. 4, 1913 Rosa Parks (born Rosa Louise McCauley) was born on this day.	5 Feb. 5, 1962 Suit seeking to bar Englewood, N.J., from maintaining "racial segregated" elementary schools filed in U.S. District Court.
6 Feb. 6, 1820 "Mayflower of Liberia" sailed from New York City with 86 Blacks. Black population: 1,771,656 (18.4%)	7 Feb. 7, 1926 Negro History Week originated by Carter G. Woodson is observed for the first time.	8 Feb. 8, 1944 Harry S. McAlphin, first African American to be accredited to attend the White House press conference.	9 Feb. 9, 1995 Bernard Harris, African American astronaut, takes space walk.	10 Feb. 10, 1964 After 12 days of debate and voting on 125 amendments, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by a vote of 290-130.	11 Feb. 11, 1990 Nelson Mandela is released from a South African prison after being detained for 27 years as political prisoner.	12 Feb. 12, 1909 The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded.
13 Feb. 13, 1970 The New York Stock Exchange admits its first Black member, Joseph Searles.	14 Feb. 14, 1867 Morehouse College organized in Augusta, Ga. The institution was later moved to Atlanta. New registration law in Tennessee abolished racial distinctions in voting.	15 Feb. 15, 1968 Henry Lewis becomes the first Black to lead a symphony orchestra in the United States.	16 Feb. 16, 1951 New York City Council passes a bill prohibiting racial discrimination in city-assisted housing developments.	17 Feb. 17, 1870 Congress passed resolution readmitting Mississippi on condition that it would never change its constitution to disenfranchise Blacks.	18 Feb. 18, 1688 First formal protest against slavery by organized white body in English America made by Germantown Quakers at monthly meeting.	19 Feb. 19, 1919 Pan-African Congress, organized by W.E.B. DuBois, met at the Grand Hotel, Paris.
20 Feb. 20, 1895 Death of Frederick Douglass. Douglass was the leading Black spokesman for almost 50 years. He was a major abolitionist, lecturer, and editor.	21 Feb. 21, 1895 North Carolina Legislature, dominated by black Republicans and white Populists, adjourned for the day to mark the death of Frederick Douglass.	22 Feb. 22, 1979 Frank E. Peterson Jr. named the first Black general in the Marine Corps.	23 Feb. 23, 1965 Constance Baker Motley elected Manhattan Borough president, the highest elective office held by a Black woman in a major American city.	24 Feb. 24, 1864 Rebecca Lee became the first Black woman to receive an M.D. degree.	25 Feb. 25, 1948 Martin Luther King was ordained as a Baptist minister.	26 Feb. 26, 1869 Fifteenth Amendment guaranteeing the right to vote sent to the states for ratification.
27 Feb. 27, 1988 Figure skater Debi Thomas becomes the first African American to win a medal (bronze) at the winter Olympic Games.	28 Feb. 28, 1859 Arkansas legislature required free Blacks to choose between exile and enslavement.	<h2>Never be limited by other people's limited imaginations.</h2> <p>—Dr. Mae Jemison, first African-American female astronaut</p>				