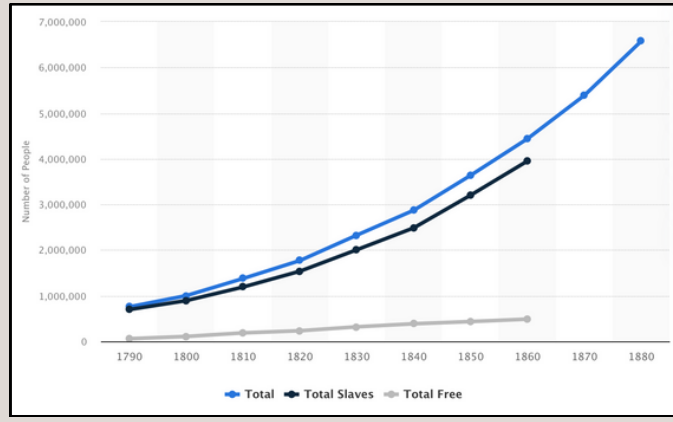
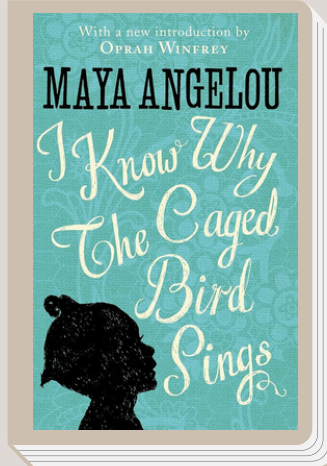


# The issue of race in the United States



## I. Introduction

- **12 to 13 million** Africans were transported to the Americas as slaves



- **1619** : the privateer The White Lion arrived in Jamestown, Virginia, carrying 20 enslaved Africans seized from the Portuguese slave ship Sao Jao Bautista
- **Slave codes** : laws that governed the behavior and treatment of enslaved individuals
- Key clauses in the Constitution : **The Three-Fifths Clause, The Fugitive Slave Clause, the Slave Trade Clause**

## II. Origins of slavery in the US



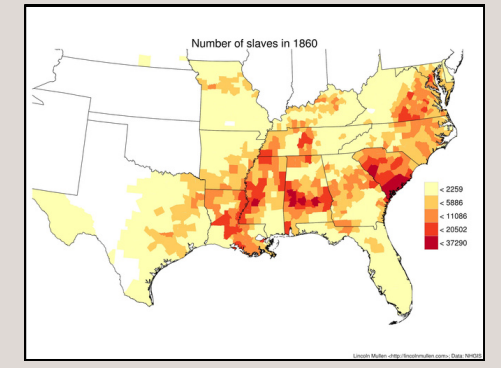
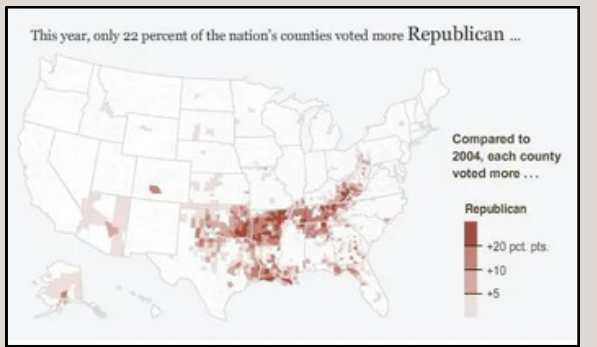
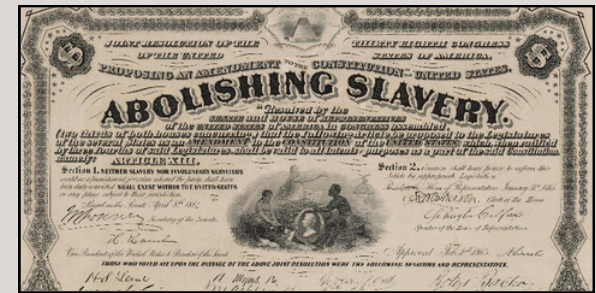
"The Slave Ship" by J.M.W. Turner

## III. Impact of slavery on American society

- **Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)** : denied African Americans citizenship and upheld the legality of slavery in the territories, intensifying tensions between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions and contributing to the outbreak of the Civil War.

- Activists : **Prince Hall** and **Benjamin Franklin**
- The American Civil War (**1861-1865**) : turning point in the fight against slavery
- **Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation** and the passage of the **13th Amendment** to the Constitution marked the end of the legal institution of slavery

## IV. Responses to slavery and abolitionist movements



## V. Consequences of the abolition of slavery

- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)** & **Jim Crow Laws** : "separate but equal"
- **Fugitive Slave Act (1850)** : empowered slaveholders to capture escaped slaves in free states and return them to bondage
- **Black Codes** : restricted the civil liberties of African Americans, imposing harsh penalties for minor offenses and reinforcing white supremacy
- **Martin Luther King Jr** :
  - Montgomery Bus Boycott ; the March on Washington
  - **Civil Rights Act (1964)** : outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin
  - **Voting Rights Act (1965)**

