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Black afro american

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United States of America and African Immigration in the United States Africa Proportion of African Americans in every state of the United States, Columbia District, and Puerto Rico starting from 2020 United States, especially in southern areas and in urbanebreaksengesenglish areas (English American English), Louisiana Creole EnglishAfrican LanguagesReligionPredominantly Protestant (71%) including historically Black Protestant (53%), evangelical Protestant (14%), and Protestant (4%); Significant [N65 1] Others include the Catholic (5%), Geovalli), was Jim Crow (1896-1954) Movement of the Agriculture The Black Belt In South American History Military History Treatment Migration Slaves The Great Migration Second Large Migration Newson Large Migration Culture The Vii Di Life The Family Structure Film Folktales Music The Musical Theater Daily Names of the Soul The Black Schools Colleges and historically black universities Neri conductors National Association for the progress of colored people (NAACP) National Black Chamber Stage (NBCC) National Women's National Council (NCNW) Panielian National Council (NHC) National Urban League (nul) Transafrica Forum United Negro College Fund (UNCF) Sport Negro League Athletic Associations and Conferences Central (CIAA) Mid-Eastern (MeAC) Southern (SIAC) Southern (SI Afro-Puerto Ricana Black Indians Black Semieds Mascogos Blaxicans Brass Creoles Colored ads Dominicker Melunge Carmel Indians Redbone Specification Elderly Americans Sierra Leone Creole Sexual Orientation LGBT Community Dialects and Languages Italian Dialects Afro-American English Afro-American English Afro-American Vernacular English Samaná Italian Languages and other dialects Gullah Afro-Seminole Creole Black Population Dutch United States Alabama California Florida Georgia Kansas Louisiana Maryland Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Texas Utah Utah City USA Black Mecca District List Atlanta Baltimora Boston Chicago Dallas-Fort Davenport Detroit Houston Jacksonville Kentucky Los Angeles New York City Omaha, Nebraska North Carolina South Carolina Texas Virginia Population United States and Territories United States Metropolitan Areas in the United States Cities American Communities Places of Plurality of the Population Diaspora Africa France Ghana Israel Liberia Nova Scotia Sierra Leone Prejudice Razzism Black Genocide Race and Ethnicity in the United States Casussus Racism against Blacks Americans Reparations for the segregation of the Slave School in the United States Stereotypes and Media Decision Blackface Stereotypes BlackFace Criminal Stereotypes and Media Decision Blackface Stereotypes BlackFace Criminal partial or total ancestors from any of the black racial groups in African American term generally denotes descendants of African American term generally denotes descendant term generally denotes denotes denotes descendant term generally denotes largest racial group in the United States, after white Americans and the third largest ethnic group after Hispanic and Latin Americans are descendants of enslaved people within the borders of the present United States. [11] [12] On average, African Americans are of West/Central African and European descent, and some also have Native American origins. [13] According to U.S. Census Bureau data, African immigrants generally do not self-identify as African immigrants from some Caribbean, Central and South American nations and their can or may not even self-identify with the term. [8] African-American history began in the Atlantic for the European slaveand transported through the European slaveand transported thro were able to reach freedom through maneuverability or escape and founded independent communities before and during the American revolution. After the United States was founded in 1783, most blacks continued to be enslaved, being more concentrated in South America, with four million slaves only released during and at the end of the civil war in 1865. [15] During the reconstruction, they acquired citizenship and the right to vote, but because of white supremacy, they were largely treated as second-class citizens and were soon deserted in the south. These circumstances have changed due to the further development of the black community, participation in the US military conflicts, substantial migration outside the south, the elimination of legal racial segregation and the movement of civil rights that sought political and social freedom. In 2008, Barack Obama became the first African-American to be elected president of the United States. [16] Main article of the story: History of African-American History Colonial Era Main articles: slavery in the colonial United States of America and Atlantic Slave Trade The vast majority of those who were people from central and western Africa, who had been captured Directly by slave traders in coastal raids, [17] or sold by other Western Africans, or by half-European "Princes Merchant Princes" [18] to European slave traders, who brought them to the Americas. [19] The first African slaves arrived via Santo Domingo to the colony of San Miguel de Gualdape (most likely located in the area of Winyah Bay of Present-Day South Carolina), founded by Spanish Explorer Lucas VÃ; zquez de Ayllón in 1526. [20] The undisputed colony was almost immediately interrupted by a struggle on leadership, during which the slaves rebelled and fled the colony was abandoned. The settlers and slaves who had not escaped returned to Haiti, from where they arrived. [20] The marriage between Luisa de Abrego, a free black domestic servant from Seville, and Miguel RodrÃguez, a white Segovian Conquistador in 1565 in St. Augustine (Spanish in Florida), is the first Christian marriage known and recorded everywhere in what is now the Continental United States. [21] The first Africans registered in English America (including most of the future United States) were "20 strange niggers" who came to Jamestown, Via Capo Comfort in 16 August 1719 [22]. As many Virginian settlers began to die from hard, more and more African conditions they were brought to work as workers. [23] SLAVES tobacco processing in Virginia of the 17th century, illustration from 1670 AN AN Servants (who could be black or white) would have worked for several years (usually four to seven) without pay. The status of contract servants in the early years of Virginia and Maryland was similar to slavery. Servants could be bought, sold or rented and could be physically beaten for disobedience or flight. Unlike the slaves, they were released after their service expired or after they were bought, their children did not inherit their status, and upon their release from the contract they received "an annual supply of corn, double garments, necessary tools", and a small cash reward called "freedom rights." [24]. Africans could legally cultivate crops and livestock to buy their freedom.[25] They created families, married other Africans, and sometimes married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] The first slave auction was held in New Amsterdam. Fifty different African families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married other Africans, and sometimes married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families, married Native Americans or European settlers.[26] They created families are the European settlers.[26] They created familie owned farms around Jamestown and some became wealthy by colonial standards and bought their own servants under contract. In 1640, the Virginia General Court recorded the first record of life slavery, when it sentenced John Punch, a Negro, to life servitude under his master Hugh Gwyn for having escaped. [28][29] In Spanish Florida some Spaniards married or united with Pensacola, Creek or African women, whether slave or free, and their descendants created a mixed mixed population of mixed race. Mixed and mulatto. The Spaniards encouraged the slaves of the Georgian colony to come to Florida as a refuge, promising freedom in exchange for conversion to Catholicism. King Charles II issued a royal proclamation freeing all slaves who had escaped to Spanish Florida and accepting conversion and baptism. Most went to the area around St. Augustine, but the escaped slaves also reached Pensacola St. Augustine had assembled a unit of all-black militia to defend Spanish Florida as early as 1683.[30] One of the first black "slaves", Anthony Johnson, became the owner of a of the first Black "slaves", John Casor, following the judgment of a civil court.[31][32] The popular conception of a race-based slave system did not fully develop until the 18th century. The Dutch West India Company introduced slavery in 1625 with the importation of eleven black slaves to New Amsterdam (now New York City). All of the colony's slaves, however, were freed at the time of its surrender to the English.[33] Reproduction of a leaflet advertising a pile of slaves in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1769 Massachusetts was the first English colony to legally recognize slavery in 1641. In 1662, Virginia passed a law under which Slave women assumed the status of
mother, rather than father, as provided for by ordinary law. This legal principle was called partus sequitur ventrum. [34][35] By an act of 1699, the colony slaves. [36] In 1670, the colonialist colonialist He passed a law prohibiting free and baptized blacks (and Indians) from buying Christians (in this act means White Europeans), but which allowed them to buy people "of their nation". [37] In the Spanish government introduced a new law called coartacion, which allowed slaves to buy their freedom and others.[38] Although some did not have money to buy their freedom, government measures on slavery allowed many free blacks. This brought problems to the Spanish with the French creoles that also populated the Spanish Louisiana, and the French creoles cited this measure as one of the worst elements of the system.[39] Founded for the first time in South Carolina in 1704, white men armed with slave patrols were formed to monitor slave blacks. [40] Their function was slave police, especially fugitive. The slave masters feared that slaves could organize revolts or slave rebels, so state militias were formed to provide a military command structure and a discipline within the slave patrols, so that they could use them to locate, meet and crush any organized slave meeting that could lead to revolts or rebellion. [40] The first African-American congregations and churches were organized before the 1800s in both northern and south cities after the Great Resveglio. In 1775 Africans formed 20% of the population of American Revolution to the Civil War Main article: Slavery in the United States Crispus Attucks, the first "martyr" of the American Revolution. It was native American and African American. During 1770 Africans, both slaves and free, helped rebel American settlers to secure their independence by defeating the British in the American settlers to secure their independence. African American settlers to secure their independence by defeating the British in the American settlers to secure their independence and the American settlers to secure their independence. Whipple and Oliver Cromwell.[44][45] In the Spanish Louisiana, Governor Bernardo de GÃ; lvez organized Spanish free black men in two militia companies to defend New Orleans during the American Revolution. They fought in the battle of 1779 in which Spain conquered Baton Rouge from the British. GÃ; lvez also commanded them in the campaigns against the British outposts of Mobile, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida, recruits slaves for militia promising the liberation of all serious injuries and promises to ensure a low price for militia promising the liberation of all serious injuries and promises to ensure a low price for militia promises to ensure a low price for militia (buy their freedom and that of others) to those who have received minor injuries. During the 1790, the governor Francisco Luis Héctor, baron of Carondelet strengthened the local fortifications and recruit even more free black men for the militia. Carondelet doubled the number of free black men who served, creating two more. SOCIETA 'A formed by black members and the other from Pardo (mixed race). Serving in the militia brought blacks free a step closer to equality with whites, giving them, for example, the right to bring weapons and increase their gain power. However, in reality these privileges removed black men free from slaved blacks and encouraged them to identify themselves with whites. [39] The slavery had been tacitly sanctioned in the United States Constitution through provisions such as Article I, Section 2, clause 3, commonly known as compromise 3/5. Due to section 9, clause 1, the Congress cannot approve a law that prohibited the importation of slaves up to 1807. [46] The slavery, which at that time meant almost exclusively color people, was the most important political issue in the United States Antebelum, leading to a crisis after another. Among these the compromise of Missouri, the compromise of 1850, the Slave Act fugitive and the Dred Scott decision. Frederick Douglass, 1850 approx. Before the civil war, eight presidents in office possessed slaves, a practice protected from the United States due to the slave trafficking in the Atlantic, and other 488,000 500,000 blacks lived free (with limits established by law) [48] throughout the country. [49] With limits imposed by the law, in addition to the "invincible prejudice" of whites according to Henry Clay, [50] some blacks who were not slaved left the United States to go to Liberia in West Africa. [48] Liberia began as a settlement of the American Colonization Society (ACS) in 1821, with the members abolitionists of the ACS who believed that blacks would have had better opportunities for freedom and equality in Africa. [48] The slaves not only constituted a great investment, but also produced the most valuable product of the America: cotton. Not only have they helped build the Capitol, they built the White House and other buildings in the Columbia district. (Washington was a slave trade center.) [51] Similar building projects existed in the slaves. The emigration of blacks free towards their continent of origin had been proposed since the revolutionary war. After Haiti became independent, he tried to recruit became independent, he tried to recruit became independent in the slaves. African Americans to migrate there after restoring trade relations with the United States. The Haitian Union was a group established to promote relations between countries [52]. After the revolts against blacks in Cincinnati, his black community sponsored the foundation of the Wilberforce colony, an initially successful settlement of African American immigrants in Canada. The colony was one of the first independent political entities. He lasted for several decades and provided a destination to about 200 black families who emigrated from different locations of the United. [52] In 1863, during the American civil war, President Abraham Lincoln firmed the proclamation of emancipation. The proclamation declared that all slaves in the confederate territory were free. [53] Advance union union He enforced the proclamation, with Texas the last state to be emancipated, in 1865. [54] Harriet Tubman, circa 1869 Slavery in Confederate Union territory continued, at least on paper, until the Thirteenth Amendment was passed in 1865. While the Naturalization Act of 1790 limited U.S. citizenship to whites only, the 14th Amendment (1868) conferred citizenship to white to all women until 1920). Age of Reconstruction and Jim Crow Main Articles: Age of Reconstruction and Jim Crow Laws African Americans quickly created congregations for themselves, as well as schools and community/civic associations, to have space away from the control or supervision of whites. While the post-war reconstruction era was initially a period of progress for African Americans, that period ended in 1876. In the late 1890s, the southern states enacted Jim Crow laws to enforce racial segregation and disenfranchisement. [59] Segregation, which began with slavery, continued with Jim Crow's laws, with signs used to indicate to blacks where they could legally walk, speak, drink, rest or eat. [60] Most African Americans obeyed Jim Crow's laws to avoid racial violence. To maintain self-esteem and dignity, African Americans such as Anthony Overton and Mary McLeod Bethune continued to build their own schools, churches, banks, social clubs, and other business ventures.[61] In the last decade of the 19th century, racially discriminatory laws and racially targeted violence against Afro-Americans Americans Afro-Americans Americans Americans Americans acts included racial segregation, supported by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896 which was legally imposed by the southern states and nationally at the local government level, suppression or deprivation of electoral rights in the southern states, denial of economic opportunities or resources at the national level, and private acts of violence and mass racial violence and mass racial violence against African Americans without hindrance or encouragement government authorities[62]. Great Migration and Civil Rights Movement Main articles: Great Migration and Civil Rights Movement A group of white men pose for a 1919 photograph as they stand above the black victim Will Brown, lynched and mutilated and burned during the 1919 Omaha Race Uprising in Omaha, Nebraska. Postcards and photos of lynchings were popular souvenirs in the United States[63] Desperate conditions of African-Americans in the South triggered the Great Migration in the first half of the 20th century, which led to a growing African-American community in the North and West United States.[64] The rapid influx of blacks disturbed the racial balance within northern and western cities. esacerb between blacks and whites in the two regions. [65] The Red Summer of 1919 was marred by hundreds of deaths and more victims than the United States due to race riots in more than three dozen cities, such as the 1919 Chicago Race Revolt. Overall, Blacks in northern and western cities have experienced systemic discrimination in a plethora of aspects of life. Within employment, economic opportunities for blacks have been directed to the lowest and most restrictive status in potential mobility. At the 1900 Hampton Negro Conference, Reverend Matthew Anderson said: "... the lines along most wage earning roads are more rigidly drawn in the North than in the South". [66] Within the real estate market, stronger discriminatory measures have been used in correlation to the influx, resulting in a mix of "targeted violence, restrictive alliances, rossiling and racial steering." [67] While many whites have defended their space with violence, intimidation, or legal tactics towards African Americans, many other whites have migrated to more racially homogeneous suburban or exurban regions, a process known as white person
despite discrimination, drawing cards to leave the despair in the South were the growth of African American institutions and communities in northern cities. Institutions included black oriented organizations (e.g. Urban League, NAACP), churches, businesses, and newspapers, as well as successes in the development of African American intellectual culture, music, and popular culture (e.g. Harlem Renaissance, Chicago Black Renaissance). The Cotton Club in Harlem was a white only establishment, with blacks (like Duke Ellington) allowed to perform, but to a white audience. [69] Black Americans have also found a new terrain for political power in northern cities, without Jim Corvo's applied disabilities. [70] [71] In the 1950s, the civil rights movement was gaining momentum. A lynching in 1955 that sparked public outrage over injustice was that of Emmett until a 14-year-old boy from Chicago. Spend the summer with relatives in money, the Mississippi, until he was killed for allegedly having wolf-whistle at a white woman. Until he had been malmented, one of his eyes was dug out, and he was turned on his head. The visceral response to her mother's decision to have an open funeral mobilized the black community across the U.S. [72] Vann R. Newkirk | Wrote "The trial of her killers has become a contest that illuminates the tyranny of white supremacy." [73] One hundred days after the murder of Emmett up to Emmett Till, the rose parks refused to give up his place on the bus in Alabamaà ¢ â, ¬ "in fact, the parks told Emmett in the coffin was put into mind when he refused to give up his place on the Montgomery "bus. [74] March on Washington for work and freedom, 28 August 1963. shows the leaders of civil rights and trade union leaders. The march on Washington for work and freedom and the conditions that have brought to be incredited for having exercised pressures on Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Johnson supported the approval of the 1964 Civil Rights Rights Act which prohibited discrimination in public housing, in occupation and in the unions, and of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which extended the federal authority on states to ensure political participation of blacks through the protection of the movement of the protection of the movement of the movement of the protection of the movement of the movement of the protection objectives of the civil rights movement including the economic and political self-sufficiency and freedom from the white authority. [76] During the post-war period, many African Americans. Average black income was 54% of that of white workers in 1947, and 55% in 1962. In 1959, the middle-family average income for whites was \$5,600, compared to 2,900 dollars for non-white families. In 1965, 43% of all black families fell into the poverty band, earning less than \$3,000 year. The sixties have seen improvements in the social and economic conditions of many American blacks. [77] From 1965 to 1969, the black family income rose from 54 to 60% of white family income. In 1968, 23% of the black families earned less than \$3,000 year, compared to 41% in 1960. In 1965, 19% of American blacks had an income equal to the national median, a percentage that goes up to 27 % in 1967. In 1960, the median level of black education had been 10.8 years, and at the end of the sixties the number at 12.2 years, half a year after the median of the whites. It was post-civil rights main article: the post-rights civilians in the Afro-American history Black Lives Matter protests in response to the shooting of Pholando Castile in July 2016 politically and economically, African Americans have made considerable progress during the It president. At least 95% of African-American voters voted for Obama.[80][81] It also received overwhelming support from educated white youth, mostly Asian,[82] and Hispanic,[82] who rallied a number of new states into the Democratic electoral column. the first African American, and the first Asian American to serve as Vice President of the United States (1790-2010), List of African-Majority American Communities. American, List of African-American Majority States Proportional Geographical Distribution of African-American Majority States Proportion Distribution Office Proportion Dis taken, Africans (including slaves and free men) numbered about 760,000, about 19.3% of the population. By 1860, at the start of the Civil War, the African-American population. By 1860, at the start of the Civil War, the African-American population. The vast majority were slaves, with only 488,000 considered "free men". By 1900, the black population had doubled to 8.8 million. [86] By 1910, about 90% of African Americans lived in the South. Large numbers began to migrate north in search of better job opportunities and living conditions, and to escape Jim Crow's laws and racial violence The Great Migration, as it was called, ran from 1890 to 1970. From 1916 to 1960, more than 6 million blacks moved north. But in the 1970s and 1980s, this trend reversed, with more African-American population in the United States It shows that the African American population, as a percentage of the total population declined until the 1930s and has been increasing since then. African Americans in the United States [88] Year Number % of Total Population % Change (10 (10 Slaves% in slavery 1790 757.208 19.3% (higher) Â a π "697,681 92% 1800 1,002,037 18.9% 32.3% 893,602 89% 1810 1,377,808 89% 1810 1,377,808 19.0% 37.5% 1,191,362 86% 1820 11.2% "1920 10.5 million 9.9% of 6.8% " 1930 11.9 million 9.7% (lowest) 13% $\hat{a}^{""}$ "1940 12.9 million of 10.5% 26% $\hat{a}^{""}$ "1950 15.0 million 11.1% 20% $\hat{a}^{""}$ "1970 22.6 million 11.1% 12.6% 12% â "" 2020 41.1 million of 12.4% 5.6% â "" in 1990, the Afro-population It reached about 30 million and accounted for 12% of the U.S. population, about the same proportion as in 1900, [89] At the time of the 2000 census, 54.8% of African Americans lived in the South. In that year, 17.6% of African Americans lived in the Northeast and 18.7% in the Midwest, while only 8.9% lived in the Western states. The West has a sizeable black population in certain areas, however. California, the nation's most populous state, has the fifth largest African American population, only behind New York, Texas, Georgia and Florida. According to the 2000 Census, about 2.05% of African Americans identified as Hispanic or Latino, [10] many of whom may be of Brazilian, Puerto Rican, Dominican, Cuban, Haitian or other Latin American descent. The only self-reported ancestral groups larger than African American descent. The only self-reported ancestral groups larger than African American descent. The only self-reported ancestral groups larger than African American descent. The only self-reported ancestral groups larger than African American descent. black had recent ancestors who are immigrants from another country. Black non-Hispanic immigrants self-reported from the Caribbean, mostly from Jamaica and Haiti, accounted for 0.9%, at about 2.8 million. [91] In addition, less than 0.1% of the population. Hispanic and non-Hispanic Americans who identified as black, 10.3% were "black Native American" or ethnic African American, which are direct descendants of Africans led to the u.s. As slaves. These people are over 80% of all the country's blacks. When they include people of mixed-race origin, about 13.5% of the U.S. Office. Census Bureau, the 2000 census test indicates that many African and Caribbean immigrant ethnic groups do not identify as "black, African am., Or Negro". Instead, they wrote in their respective ethnic groups in the writing voice "some other breed". As a result, the Census Bureau has devised a new category of ethnic groups in the writing voice "some other breed". As a result, the Census Bureau has devised a new category of ethnic group "African Americana" separated in 2010 for ethnic African Americans. [94] United States City Further information: List of US cities with large African American populations and list of US metropolitan areas with large African American populations after 100 years of African Amer with the previous great migration, the new great migration is mainly intended towards city and large urban areas, such as Atlanta, Charlotte, Houston, Dallas, Raleigh, Tampa, San Antonio, Memphis, Nashville, Jacksonville, and so on. [95] A growing percentage of African-Americans of the West and North is the migration of the southern region of the United States. For economic and cultural reasons. New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles have the maximum decline of African Americans, while Atlanta, Dallas and Houston have the highest increase respectively. [95] Among the city of 100,000 or more, Detroit, Michigan had the highest percentage of black residents of any city u.s. In 2010, with 82%. Other great cities with African American majority include Jackson, Mississippi (79.4%), Memphis, Tennessee (61%), New Orleans, Louisiana (60%), Montgomery, Alabama (56.6%), Flint, Michigan (56.6%), Savannah, Georgia (55.0%), Augusta, Georgia (54, 7%), Atlanta, Georgia (54%, see African Americans in Atlanta), Cleveland, Ohio (53.3%), Newark, New Jersey (52.35%), Washington, DC (50.7%), Richmond, Virginia (50.6%), Mobile, Alabama (50.6% majority resides in view of the park - Windsor Hills, California with an average annual family income of \$ 159.618. [96] Other communities largely affluent and African-American include the county of Prince George in Maryland (ie Mitchellville, Wooden and Upper Marlboro), County dekalb and South Fulton in Georgia, Charles City County in Virginia, Baldwin Hills In California, Hillcrest and Uniondale in New York Cedar Hill, Desoto and Missouri City in Texas. Queens County, New York is the only county with a population of 65,000 inhabitants or more where African Afric American community of the United States. [98] It survives today with a lively and active civic community. [99]
Astrophysical of Education Neil Degrasse Tyson is director of New York Hayden Planetarium. In 1863, American slaves became free citizens during a period in which public educational systems expanded throughout the country. In 1870, about seventy-four institutions of the South provided an advanced form of education for African American students, and in 1900, over a hundred programs in these schools provided training for black professionals, including teachers. Many of the Fisk University students, including W. E. B. du Bois when he was a student there, he taught school during summers to support their studies. [100] African Americans were very worried about providing quality education for their children, but white supremacy limited their citizenship by limiting their right to vote. In late 1870s, blacks were diserrated and segregated throughout the South American. [101] The white politicians of the Mississippi and other states hold financial resources and supplies from black schools. However, the presence of black teachers, and their communities both inside and outside the class, ensured that black students had access to education despite these external constraints. Predominiously the black schools for kindergarten through twelfth grade students were common during the United States before the 1970s. In 1972, however, the efforts of ssegregation meant that only 25% of black students were in schools with more than 90% non-white students. However, since then, a trend towards the re-segregation has affected the communities throughout the country: by 2011, 2.9 million African American students have been in such overwhelming minority schools, including 53% of black students in School districts that were previously under desegregation orders. Historically Black Colleges and University (HBCUS), which were originally established when the segregated colleges have not admitted African Americans, continue to prosper and educate students of all races today. Most HBCUs have been established in the south-eastern United States, Alabama has most of the HBCUs of any state. [106] [107] Until 1947, about a third of African Americans on 65 were considered devoid on the segregated colleges have not admitted African Americans. alphabetization to read and write their names. In 1969, illiteracy as had been traditionally defined, had largely eradicated among young African Americans aged between 25 and 29 had completed a higher education, less than white or Asian, but more than Hispanics. On many college entrance, standardized tests and degrees, African Americans have historically late delay White, but some studies suggested that this gap can and will be bridged through policies such as affirmative action, desegregation and multiculturalism. [109] Between 1995 and 2009, enrolment for African Americans increased by 73% and for whites by only 15%. Black women are enrolled in university more than any other ethnic or gender group, with 9.7% enrolments according to the 2011 Census Bureau.[111][112] The average black high school graduation rate in the U.S. rose steadily to 71% in 2013.[113] Separating this statistic into its component parts, it varies greatly by state and school district examined. Thirty-eight percent of black males by 11 percentage points.[114] In much of the southeastern United States and parts of the southwestern United States, the graduation rate of white males was less than 70 percent. like Florida where 62% of white males graduated from high school district, the graduation rate for black males was 20% but 7% for white males. In the New York City school district, 28% of black males graduated from high school compared to 57% of white males. In Newark County [where?] 76% of black males graduated compared to 67% of white males. Further academic improvements occurred in 2015. About 23% of all blacks have a degree. In 1988, 21% of white males to 57% of white males graduated from high school compared to 57% of white males. Further academic improvements occurred in 2015. compared with 11% of blacks. In 2015, 23% of blacks In 2015, 23% of blacks had completed a three-year degree compared to 36% of whites.[115] Abroad-born blacks Blacks by 10 percentage points.[115] Economic Status This article uses quotations if you link to outdated or outdated sources. Please improve the article or discuss the issue on the discussion page. A guide on how to use notes is available. (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) American Household Ownership Rate by Race[116] Economically, African-Americans have benefited from the advances made during the civil rights era, particularly among the educated, but not without the lingering effects of historical marginalization when viewed as a whole. Racial disparity in poverty rates has narrowed. The black middle class has grown dramatically. In the first quarter of 2021, 45.1% of African Americans owned their own home, compared with 65.3% of all African Americans. The poverty rate among African Americans fell from 24.7% in 2004 to 18.8% in 2020, compared to 10.5% for all Americans.[118][119] This chart shows the real median income of U.S. households by race from 1967 to 2011, in 2011 dollars.[120] African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans.[118][119] This chart shows the real median income of U.S. households by race from 1967 to 2011, in 2011 dollars.[120] African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined purchasing power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002, African-Americans have a combined power of over \$892 billion today, and In 2002 billion today have a combined power of over \$892 billion today. American businesses accounted for 1.2 million U.S. businesses.[124] Between 2002 and 2011 [update] African-American businesses account for about 2 million U.S. businesses.[124] Twenty-five percent of blacks had clerical jobs (management, professional, and related fields) in 2000, compared with 33.6% of Americans overall.[125][126] In 2001, more than half of African Americans were overrepresented among the nation's poor in 2001, this was directly related to the disproportionate percentage of African-American families headed by single women; such families were overrepresented among the nation's poor. are collectively poorer, regardless of ethnicity.[126] In 2006, the average income of African American men was higher than that of African American and non-African American women in general, and at all levels of education.[127][128][129][130][131] At the same time, among American men, income disparities were significant; the average income of African American men was about 76 cents for every dollar earned by their Asian. American counterparts, and \$1.17 for every dollar earned by Hispanic men.[127][130][133] On the other hand, in 2006, among American women with a post-secondary education, the median earnings of African-American women have made significant men. progress; the average income of African American women was higher than that of their Asian, European, and Hispanic American counterparts with at least some university education. [128][129][134] The U.S. public sector is the main source of employees, compared with 16.3% of non-Black workers.[135] Both before and after the onset of the Great Recession, African Americans were 30% more likely to be employed in the public sector.[135] The public sector is also a critical source of decent jobs. Pay for black Americans. For both men and women, the average wage of black employees is significantly higher in the public sector than in other sectors.[135] In 1999, the average income of African American households was \$33,255 compared to \$53,356 for Europeans. In times of economic hardship for the nation, African American suffer disproportionately from job losses and underemployment, with the lower black class being hit hardest. The phrase "last hired and first fired" is reflected in the Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment figures. At national level, The unemployment rate for African Americans in October 2008 was 11.1%,[136] while the national rate was 6.5%.[137] The The gap between white and black families is also significant. In 2005, black employees earned 65% of white workers' wages, up from 82% in 1975.[118] The New York Times reported in 2006 that in Queens, New York, the average income of African-American families exceeded that of white families, which the paper attributes to the increase in the number of black families with two parents. He noted that Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens, New York Times reported in 2006 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county
with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 that in Queens was the only county with more than 65,000 t inhabitants where this was true.[97] In 2011, 72% of black babies were reported to be born to unmarried mothers.[138] According to Walter E. Williams, the poverty rate among married black families. Among white families, the poverty rates were 26.4% and 6% respectively.[139] Collectively, African Americans are more involved in the U.S. political process than other minority groups in the United States, as indicated by the highest level of congressional representation of any minority group in the United States.[141] In the middle of the 20th century, the vast majority of African American support the Democratic Party. In the 2004 presidential election, Democrat John Kerry received 88% of the African American American States. [142] Although there is an African American Industrial election, Democratic Party. In the 2004 presidential election el has not had the impact that African American organizations have had on domestic politics in the decades following the end of Reconstruction. For those who could participate, until the New Deal, African Americans were supporters of the Republican Party because it was Republican President Abraham Lincoln who helped to free American slaves; at the time, Republicans and Democrats represented in both parties. The African-American African-American vote became even more solidly democratic when Democratic vhen Democratic vhen Lyndon B. Johnson pushed for civil rights legislation during the 1960s. In 1960, almost a third of African Americans voted for Republican Richard Nixon. The national anthem "Lift Every Voice and Sing" is often referred to as the Black National Anthem in the United States.[145] Sexuality See also: African American Agerican American Amer States A\s African Americans General Life expectancy for black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years in 2008. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, white men lived an approximation of the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. [147] In 1900, when information on the hope of black men in 2008 was 70.8 years. average of 46.3 years and white women experienced an average of 483. [147] African-American life expectancy at birth is persistently of five to seven years lower than European American men. [149] Black men have a shorter life of any other group in the United States as well as Native American men. [149] Blacks have obesità rates, diabetes and hypertension with respect to the United States average [147] for adult black men, the obesit area average [147] for adult black men, and the obesit area average [147] for adult black men, and the obesit area average [147] for adult black men, and the obesit are white, hispanic, Asian / peaceful Islander (a / more), and Native American Indians / Alaska (AI / AN). Among women, white women have had the highest cancer rate, followed by black, Hispanic, Asian / Pacific Islander, and Indian American Indians / Alaska (I 52] Violence has an impact on African American life expectancy. A report from the US Justice Department states "in 2005, the rates of victimization of murders for blacks have been 6 times higher than the rates for whites". [153] Black boys and men of age 15â € "44 are the only category of race / sex for which murder It is a top-five death cause. [149] Sexual health according to the centers for the control and prevention of diseases, African Americans have higher rates of syphilis and chlamydia, and 7.5 times the Gonorrhea rate. [154] The disproportionately high incidence of HIV / AIDS among African Americans was attributed to homophobic influences and lack of health. [155] The prevalence of HIV / AIDS among black men are more than nine times as probable to die from HIV / AIDS disease linked to white men. [149] Mental health African Americans have different barriers to access mental health services. Consultancy was blurred and far in utility and close to many people in the African American services and mental health. The study was conducted as a semi-structured discussion that allowed the focus group to express their views and experiences. The results revealed a couple of key variables that create barriers for many African American communities did not seek advice because religion was a part of family values. [157] African American who has a background of faith is more likely to use mental health services than those with low value in religion. [158] Most counselling approaches are Western and do not adapt to African American family, and is considered by the family, and is considered by the family, and is considered by the family as a force. On the other hand, when African Americans seek advice, they face a social backlash and are criticized. They can associated with mental illness while counselling approaches troubleshooting, guidance and help. [156] More African Americans seek assistance when it is called counselling and not psychotherapy because it is more welcoming within culture and community. [159] Counsellors are encouraged to be aware of such obstacles to the well-being of African American customers. Without the formation of cultural skills in health care, many African Americans must be unheard and misunderstanding. [156] Although suicide is a top-10 cause of death for men overall in the United States, it is not a top-10 cause of death for black men. [149] Genetics Genome-Wide Studies Genetics ramter of 128 African that on average, African Americans have 73.2 - 82.1% of West Africa, 16.7% - 24% European and 0.8 †"1.2% American mative genetics, with great variation among individuals. [161] [162] [163] Sieti genetic websites have reported similar intervals, with some discoveries of 1 or Native American percent and ancestry.com reporting a percentage of European ancestry among African Americans, 29%. [164] According to a broad-genome study by Bryc et al. (2009), the mixed descent of African Americans (more frequently females) and Europeans (frequently male). Consequently, the 365 African American in their champion have a genomic average of 78.1% of ancestors of West Africa and 18.5% of European ancestors, with wide variations between individuals (ranging from 99% to 1 % of western Africa ancestors). The ancestors of West Africa in African Americans is very similar to that of current speakers from non-Bantu branches of the Niger-Congo family (Niger-Kordofanian). [161] NB 2] correspondingly, Montinaro et al. (2014) noted that about 50% of the total ancestry of African Americans dates back to the Niger. Southwestern Congolian Yoruba and Southern Benin, which reflects the centrality of this western Africa region in the Atlantic slaves. route. The next frequent ancestral component found among African Americans came from Great Britain, according to historical documents. It constitutes a little more than 10% of their overall descent, and is very similar to the ancestral component of Northwestern Europe, even it brought by Barbados. [166] Zakharaia et al. (2009) found a similar
percentage of Yoruba ancestors in their African American samples, with an even minority from Manddenka and Bantu populations. Furthermore, the researchers observed a European average ancestry of 21.9%, once again with significant variations between individuals. [160] Bryc et al. (2009) observe that populations from other parts of the continent may also constitute an adequate substitute for the ancestors of some African American stream Africa and Angola in southern Africa and Angola in southern Africa and Angola in southern African American stream African American and Angola in southern African American stream African American and Angola in southern African American of DNA conducted in 2006 by the geneticist of Penn State Mark D. Shriver, about 58% of African Americans has at least 12.5% of European ancestry (equivalent to a European ancestry (equivalent to a European grandfather and its ancestors), and 1%. According to Shriver, about 5% of African Americans also has at least 12.5% of Native American ascendants (equivalent to a native American great-grandfather and the ancestors of him). [168] [169] Research suggests that 5% of African Americans has at least 12.5% of Native American ascendants (equivalent to a native American great-grandfather and the ancestors of him). and its ancestors). [169] believes that the ancestry of Native American shortly after the arrival of Navi-free ships in American colonies, and that the European ancestry has more recent origins, often dating back decades first African Y-DNA carriers of E-V38 (E1b1a) probably crossed the Sahara from East to West about 19,000 years ago.[171] E-M2 (E1b1a1) probably originated in West or Central Africa.[172] According to a Y-DNA study by Sims et al. (2007), the majority (â¢60%) of African Americans belong to various sub-clades of the E-M2 (E1b1a1, ex E3a) paternal aploggroup. It is the most common paternal genetic lineage found today among males in West-Central Africa, and is also a signature of the historical Bantu migrations. The next most frequent Y-DNA haplogroup observed among African Americans is the R1b clade, which about 15% African Americans carry. This lineage is most common today among males in northwestern Europe. The remaining African Americans belong primarily to paternal haplogroup I (A¢7%), which is also common in northwestern Europe. [173] mtDNA According to a mtDNA study by Salas et al. (2005), the maternal lineages of African Americans are most similar to haplogroups that are now particularly common in West Africa (>55%), followed

closely by West Central Africa and Southwest Africa (

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