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CORNER STORE
OPEN
BBQ
BUSHFIRE THEATRE OF PERFORMING ARTS
URBAN ART GALLERY
AFRICAN CULTURAL ART FORUM
MARKETPLACE: SEEDS OF SOVEREIGNTY
52NDST.
WEST PHILADELPHIA YMCA
DYNAMITE PEST CONTROL
BILLIE'S BOOMER'S LOUNGE
HAKIM'S BOOKSTORE & GIFT SHOP
RECLAIM PRINT
EBONY SUNS ENTERPRISES, LLC
CULINARY ENTERPRISE CENTER
THE ENTERPRISE CENTER
WALNUT HILL ASSOCIATION
PEOPLE'S EMERGENCY CENTER
PHILADELPHIA AREA COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
DISABLED IN ACTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
ARTREPRENEURS
W/N W/N
Public Sites: Sovereignty Economic
Sovereignty Collaborator
Spaces of Sovereignty
Stops on Futures Bus
Futures Bus Route
Storefront Improvements
Rail Lines
Land Care Grants
Worker Coops
Housing Coops
Health Centers
Credit Unions
Alternative Currencies
Black Panthers Headquarters
Priority Designation for Public Redevelopment Funds
Empowerment Zone
Commercial Corridors
Public Green Space
Acts of Resilience and Resistance
Political
Natural
Global
1600
1700
1800
1900
2000
1619 AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY founded in Hawksville, NY by Henry Garnet to promote African self-reliance, encourage emigration to Africa and independent production of goods.
KNIGHTS OF LABOR A workers' organization that promotes cooperatives, protects laborers' independence, and advocates for the eight-hour workday.
1886 COLORED FARMERS' NATIONAL ALLIANCE AND COOPERATIVE UNION forms in Texas.
HARRIET TUBMAN escapes slavery and organizes the Underground Railroad, bringing some 300 slaves to freedom.
1834 ABOLITIONIST ANTISLAVERY BAZAAR Arthur Tappan and Lewis Tappan, founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, raised about $2,000 at this bazaar. Tappan's donation to the National Antislavery Standard newspaper.
1837 PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION HALL opens in Philadelphia, dedicated to the elimination of racial prejudice and class.
1844 NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE founded in Boston by Booker T. Washington.
1897 MERCANTILE COOPERATIVE COMPANY first African American cooperative in Bulhville, Virginia, according to the Journal of the International Cooperative Alliance.
1844 COOPERATIVE STORE IN PHILADELPHIA OPENS
1847 FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, the first newspaper in the US, ceases publication.
JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS STRIKE first recorded trade workers strike in Philadelphia.
1739 LARGEST SLAVE REVOLT in Colonial America, with 300 slaves gather near Stono, Charleston, South Carolina, kill his son and lead a march southward plantation to plantation.
1787 FREE AFRICAN SOCIETY A benevolent society for free blacks, founded by Absalom Jones and Richard Allen to support their community.
1787 PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY
GERMANTOWN SOLAR SYSTEM
1619 BACON'S REBELLION Uprising of indentured servants and poor whites revolt against the Virginia governor and gentry. Subsequently, the 1705 Act of 1691 in New Jersey for slaves.
1705 COMPREHENSIVE NEGRO ACT Passed in South Carolina, it discourages the gathering of groups, restricts the movement of slaves, and enforces curfews.
1790 NATURALIZATION ACT Limits citizenship to white persons of good character, excluding Native Americans, indentured servants, free blacks, and Asians, although free blacks were granted citizenship in certain states.
1793 FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT Allows slaveholders to recapture runaway slaves, requiring the return of escaped slaves to their masters and increasing the penalties for assisting their escape.
1793 INVENTION OF THE COTTON GIN Eliminating the need for slaves to remove the seeds from the cotton fiber, increasing the demand for slave labor in the South.
1800–1900 GROWTH OF COTTON INDUSTRY
1808 SECOND FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT
1808 13TH AMENDMENT Prohibits involuntary slavery except as punishment for a crime.
1808 BLACK CODES LAWS Enacted in the aftermath of the Civil War, to restrict African Americans' rights, prevent former slaves from owning property, and enforce "separate but equal" African Americans.
1619 NUBIA Ancient African civilization has given natural wealth as well as craftsmen skilled in weaving, pottery, and building.
1000 BC KUSH DYNASTY Ancient African kingdom located south of Egypt, known for its rich natural resources, including gold, ivory, and exotic goods. The kingdom's strategic location facilitated trade with various civilizations, including Egypt and the Mediterranean.
1441 ZANJI REBELLION Enslaved Indigenous and African women and children take over Portuguese ship off the coast of Africa. Most are killed, but some survive and are taken to Lisbon, where they are freed.
1500 ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE Forcible transfer of millions of men, women, and children from Africa to the New World, mostly to work on sugar, tobacco, and cotton plantations. Estimated 12.5 million Africans were taken from their homes, 10.7 million survived the journey, and 4.7 million were brought to the United States.
1619 FIRST KNOWN SLAVE REVOLT Enslaved Africans on board a Portuguese ship, bound for Mexico, overpower their captors.
1619 QUEEN NZINGA Queen Queen of Mbundu, a settlement in Angola, fiercely resisted the Portuguese and their expanding slave trade in Central Africa; she continues to inspire revolt against the kingdom of Angola in 1995.
1776 FIRST CENTRAL BANK established in England.
1787 STEAM ENGINE invented by Thomas Newcomen.
1789–1799 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
1776 THE WEALTH OF NATIONS BY ADAM SMITH IS PUBLISHED.
1791–1804 HAITIAN REVOLUTION
1804 HAITIAN INDEPENDENCE Haiti is the republic governed by people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere.
1831 BURNING OF PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION HALL
1831 HENRY GARNET SLAVE TRIAL abolitionist, pastor, and emigration advocate Garnet is tried for his speech calling for slaves to rise up and free themselves.
1865 THE CONVENTION OF THE WORKING-CLASS IN ENGLAND Marx's address to the International Working Men's Association, discussing the negative effects of industrialization.
1866 BLACK PANTHER POLICE RAID Frazier Baker and his sister are killed as members are arrested and harassed.
1866 COMMON LEASING Sharecropping, a common system of penal labor in southern states, providing convicts to private companies.
1870–1960 JIM CROW LAWS Laws that avoid regulations enforce strict racial segregation of public places and public transportation, subjecting black citizens to intense treatment and facilities.
1870 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LABOR Founded by Samuel Gompers in Washington, DC, spans from the US to not a member, Indian education.
1896 MOVE Moved from Powelton Village home by force of police after clashes with neighbors and ongoing controversy.
1900 COOPERATIVE ADVISORY AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL is created by Philadelphia City Council.
1906 MOVE BOMBING Philadelphia police drop a bomb on Osage Avenue house, killing 11 people and destroying an entire block of MOVE.
1906 NICODEMUS, KANSAS Racially segregated Western town established during the Reconstruction era by 40,000 African American settlers who left the South and purchased more than 20,000 acres of land.
1909 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Begins collecting data on employment.
1909 GREAT MIGRATION Movement of African Americans from the South to the North, fleeing Jim Crow and seeking economic opportunities.
1914 BLACK WALL STREET DESTROYED Black town and home to the Greenwood African American community, one of the most affluent in the US, killing several hundred people.
1929–1933 GREAT DEPRESSION Economic crisis that affects all industrialized world.
1933–1937 THE NEW DEAL Economic programs instituted by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt intended to provide relief for the unemployed and stimulate economic recovery. Many of the programs were aimed at the African American community.
1937 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF COOPERATIVES Recognized by United Nations.
1941–1945 GREAT RECESSION Economic crisis more financial crisis in the US since the Great Depression reshaped finance and banking.
1955 BRICKS RURAL LIFE SCHOOL (BRLS) Alternative education program for African American cooperative.
1955 BRLS Begins a cooperative store.
1955 GREEN BOOK Publication by Victor Green of black, restaurants, and hotels that welcomed African American travelers during the Jim Crow era.
1955 NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS Holds its final convention in Chicago, with 800 delegates representing 551 organizations and over 3 million constituents.
1955 COLORED MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION Formed by Negro Business League and Negro Business Men's Club, Black entrepreneurs in Montgomery, Alabama.
1955 BRLS Begins a cooperative store.
1955 YOUNG NEGROES COOPERATIVE LEAGUE Establishes a branch in Philadelphia.
1955 BRLS Begins a health program.
1955 LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, a historically black college, acquires the Barnum Foundation Collection.
1955 MARYPOEN FOOD CO-OP opens in West Philadelphia.
1955 NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS Formed by merger of National Negro Congress and Youth Congress, to "unite all Negro people, organizations and friends in a militant fight for their rights."
1955 BLACK ARTS MOVEMENT Founded by Amiri Baraka to explore the African American experience through politically engaged work.
1955 BLACK ARTS REPERTORY THEATRE AND SCHOOL is created by Amiri Baraka and others to build black autonomy.
1955 BLACK PANTHER PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER Begins implementing a Ten Point Program calling for "land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice, and peace."
1955 HAKIM'S BOOKSTORE Black-owned business in Philadelphia.
1955 BLACK PIONEER Black-owned business in Philadelphia.
1955 AFRICAN CULTURAL ART FORUM (ACAF) Black-owned business on Lott Street in Philadelphia, selling African artwork and later expanding products to include educational and economic opportunity to community members.
1955 LIFE CENTER ASSOCIATION Community land trust and residential cooperative is founded in West Philadelphia.
1955 DISABLED IN ACTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC. established as an organization of disabled people who work to make civil rights for those with all disabilities a reality is established.
1955 SOND STREET WRITER'S WORKSHOP Founded by Sonia Sanchez, Brian Cates, and Ralph Sunday.
1955 BTPA Founded by Ebony Actors Guild.
1955 DYNAMITE PEST CONTROL OPENS; iconic, today is the oldest continually operating Black-owned business on 52nd Street in Philadelphia.
1955 BUSHFIRE THEATRE OF PERFORMING ARTS (BTPA) Founded on 52nd Street in Philadelphia, the theater opportunities for black artists.
1955 PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS COOPERATIVE CORPORATION LAW
1955 PHILADELPHIA CITY COUNCIL passes a resolution about the role of cooperative business in the city.
1955 MARCUS GARVEY TRIALS Founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is criminally
1955 BARNES FOUNDATION relocation to the Philadelphia Museum of Art on Benjamin Franklin Parkway, the museum's main point of contention in the 1960s.
1955 MOVE Founded by Vincent Leaphart, Delbert Africa, African American community, one of the most affluent in the US, killing several hundred people.
1955 PACA Philadelphia Area Cooperative Alliance
1955 FOOD COOP
1955 SOVEREIGNTY To be connected to the land and be able toress from it. We want that sovereignty. Life is economic independence.
1955 BTPA Founded by Ebony Actors Guild.
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