1.American civil war

The American Civil War (also [known by other names](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names_of_the_American_Civil_War)) was a [civil war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_war) that was fought in the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) from 1861 to 1865. As a result of the long-standing [controversy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origins_of_the_American_Civil_War) over [slavery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States), war broke out in April 1861, when [Confederate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) forces attacked [Fort Sumter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fort_Sumter) in [South Carolina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Carolina), shortly after U.S. President [Abraham Lincoln](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln) was [inaugurated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_inauguration_of_Abraham_Lincoln). The nationalists of the [Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_(American_Civil_War))proclaimed loyalty to the [U.S. Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Constitution). They faced [secessionists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secession_in_the_United_States#Civil_War_era_political_and_legal_views_on_secession) of the [Confederate States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America), who advocated for [states' rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States%27_rights) to expand slavery.

Among the 34 [U.S. states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state) in February 1861, seven [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States) [slave states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slave_states_and_free_states) individually declared their [secession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secession) from the U.S. to form the Confederate States of America, or the *South.* The Confederacy grew to include eleven slave states. The Confederacy was never diplomatically recognized by the [United States government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States), nor was it recognized by any foreign country (although the United Kingdom and France granted it [belligerent status](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belligerent)). The states that remained loyal to the U.S. (including the [border states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_states_(American_Civil_War)) where slavery was legal) were known as the *Union* or the *North*.

The Union and Confederacy quickly raised volunteer and conscription armies that fought mostly in the South over four years. The Union finally won the war when General [Robert E. Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_E._Lee) surrendered to General [Ulysses S. Grant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulysses_S._Grant) at the [Battle of Appomattox Court House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Appomattox_Court_House), followed by a series of [surrenders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surrender_(military)) by Confederate generals throughout the southern states. Four years of intense combat left 620,000 to 750,000 people dead, more than the number of U.S. military deaths in all other wars combined (at least until approximately the [Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War)). [collapsed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conclusion_of_the_American_Civil_War#Capture_of_President_Davis_(May_10)), slavery [was abolished](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emancipation_Proclamation), and 4 million slaves were freed. The [Reconstruction Era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_Era) (1863–1877) overlapped and followed the war, with the process of restoring national unity, strengthening the national government, and granting [civil rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights) to freed slaves throughout the country. The Civil War is the most studied and [written about](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bibliography_of_the_American_Civil_War) episode in [U.S. history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States).

2. Jim Crow Laws

During the [Reconstruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_of_the_United_States) period of 1865–1877, federal laws provided civil rights protections in the [U.S. South](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States) for [freedmen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedmen), the African Americans who had formerly been slaves, and the minority of blacks who had been free before the war. In the 1870s, [Democrats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)) gradually regained power in the Southern legislatures, having used [insurgent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insurgent) [paramilitary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramilitary) groups, such as the [White League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_League) and the [Red Shirts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Shirts_(Southern_United_States)), to disrupt Republican organizing, run Republican officeholders out of town, and intimidate blacks to suppress their voting. Extensive voter fraud was also used. [Gubernatorial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gubernatorial) elections were close and had been disputed in [Louisiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana) for years, with increasing violence against blacks during campaigns from 1868 onward.

In 1877, a national Democratic Party [compromise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compromise_of_1877) to gain Southern support in the presidential election resulted in the government's withdrawing the last of the federal troops from the South. White Democrats had regained political power in every Southern state.[Redeemer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redeemers) governments legislated Jim Crow laws, officially segregating black people from the white population.

Blacks were still elected to local offices throughout the 1880s, but their voting was suppressed for state and national elections. Democrats passed laws to make voter registration and electoral rules more restrictive, with the result that political participation by most blacks and many poor whites began to decrease.[[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Crow_laws#cite_note-Michael_Perman_2001-5"﷟HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America)﷟HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate\_States\_of\_America"Confederate states, starting with [Mississippi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi), passed new constitutions or amendments that effectively [disenfranchised](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disfranchisement_after_Reconstruction_era) most blacks and tens of thousands of poor whites through a combination of [poll taxes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poll_tax_(United_States)), [literacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy_tests) and comprehension tests, and residency and record-keeping requirements. ﷟HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grandfather\_clause"Grandfather clauses temporarily permitted some illiterate whites to vote but gave no relief to most blacks.

Voter turnout dropped drastically through the South as a result of such measures. In Louisiana, by 1900, black voters were reduced to 5,320 on the rolls, although they comprised the majority of the state's population. By 1910, only 730 blacks were registered, less than 0.5% of eligible black men. "In 27 of the state's 60 parishes, not a single black voter was registered any longer; in 9 more parishes, only one black voter was." ﷟HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North\_Carolina"North Carolina meant that black voters were completely eliminated from voter rolls during the period from 1896–1904. The growth of their thriving middle class was slowed. In North Carolina and other Southern states, blacks suffered from being made invisible in the political system: "[W]ithin a decade of disfranchisement, the [white supremacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_supremacy) campaign had erased the image of the [black middle class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_middle_class) from the minds of white North Carolinians."[Alabama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama) tens of thousands of poor whites were also disenfranchised, although initially legislators had promised them they would not be affected adversely by the new restrictions.

3.Malcom X

Malcolm X (1925–1965) was an [African-American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans) [Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_in_the_United_States) minister and [human rights activist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_activists). To his admirers he was a courageous advocate for the rights of blacks, a man who indicted white America in the harshest terms for its crimes against black Americans; detractors accused him of preaching [racism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racism) and violence. He has been called one of the greatest and most influential [African Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans) in history.

His father was killed when he was six and his mother was placed in a mental hospital when he was thirteen, after which he lived in a series of [foster homes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foster_home). In 1946, at age 20, he went to prison for [larceny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larceny) and breaking and entering. While in prison, he became a member of the [Nation of Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nation_of_Islam) (NOI), changing his birth name Malcolm Little to Malcolm X because, he later wrote, *Little* was the name that "the white slavemaster 。 had imposed upon [his] paternal forebears". After his parole in 1952 he quickly rose to become one of the organization's most influential leaders, serving as the public face of the controversial group for a dozen years. In his autobiography, Malcolm X wrote proudly of some of the social achievements the Nation made while he was a member, particularly its free [drug rehabilitation program](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drug_rehabilitation). The Nation promoted [black supremacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_supremacy), advocated the [separation of black and white Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_separatism), and rejected the [civil rights movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights_movement) for its emphasis on [integration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_integration).

By March 1964, Malcolm X had grown disillusioned with the Nation of Islam and its leader [Elijah Muhammad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elijah_Muhammad). Expressing many regrets about his time with them, which he had come to regard as largely wasted, he embraced [Sunni Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunni_Islam). After a period of travel in Africa and the Middle East, which included completing the [Hajj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hajj), he also became known as el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz.[Muslim Mosque, Inc.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_Mosque,_Inc.) and the [Organization of Afro-American Unity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization_of_Afro-American_Unity). He continued to emphasize [Pan-Africanism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan-Africanism), black self-determination, and black self-defense.

4.Martin Luther King J./The Civil Rights Movement

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, [Georgia](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/georgia), the second child of Martin Luther King Sr., a pastor, and Alberta Williams King, a former schoolteacher.

Along with his older sister Christine and younger brother Alfred Daniel Williams, he grew up in the city’s Sweet Auburn neighborhood, then home to some of the most prominent and prosperous African Americans in the country.

*The final section of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s eloquent and iconic “I Have a Dream” speech is believed to have been largely improvised.*

A gifted student, King attended segregated public schools and at the age of 15 was admitted to [Morehouse College](http://www.morehouse.edu/), the alma mater of both his father and maternal grandfather, where he studied medicine and law. Although he had not intended to follow in his father’s footsteps by joining the ministry, he changed his mind under the mentorship of Morehouse’s president, Dr. Benjamin Mays, an influential theologian and outspoken advocate for racial equality. After graduating in 1948, King entered Crozer Theological Seminary in [Pennsylvania](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/pennsylvania), where he earned a Bachelor of Divinity degree, won a prestigious fellowship and was elected president of his predominantly white senior class.

King then enrolled in a graduate program at [Boston University](http://www.bu.edu/), completing his coursework in 1953 and earning a doctorate in systematic theology two years later. While in Boston he met Coretta Scott, a young singer from [Alabama](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/alabama) who was studying at the [New England Conservatory of Music](https://necmusic.edu/). The couple wed in 1953 and settled in Montgomery, Alabama, where King became pastor of the [Dexter Avenue Baptist Church](http://www.dexterkingmemorial.org/).

5 Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party or the BPP (originally the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense) was a political organization founded by [Bobby Seale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bobby_Seale) and [Huey Newton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huey_Newton) in October 1966.United States from 1966 until 1982, with international chapters operating in the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) in the early 1970s,[Algeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria) from 1969 until 1972.

At its inception on October 15, 1966,Oakland Police Department and challenge [police brutality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_brutality) in [Oakland, California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oakland,_California). In 1969, community social programs became a core activity of party members.[Free Breakfast for Children](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Breakfast_for_Children) Programs, and community health clinics to address issues like [food injustice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_Justice).[New York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City), [Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago), [Los Angeles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles), [Seattle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seattle), and [Philadelphia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia).

[Federal Bureau of Investigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation) Director [J. Edgar Hoover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Edgar_Hoover) called the party "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country", [COINTELPRO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COINTELPRO)) of [surveillance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surveillance), [infiltration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entryism), [perjury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perjury), [police harassment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_harassment), and many other tactics designed to undermine Panther leadership, incriminate party members, discredit and criminalize the Party, and drain the organization of resources and manpower. The program was also accused of assassinating Black Panther members. Black Panther Party members were involved in many fatal firefights with police including [Huey Newton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huey_Newton) allegedly killing officer John Frey in 1967 and the 1968 [Eldridge Cleaver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eldridge_Cleaver) led ambush of Oakland police officers which wounded two officers and killed Panther Bobby Hutton. The party was also involved in many internal conflicts including the murders of [Alex Rackley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alex_Rackley) and [Betty Van Patter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder_of_Betty_Van_Patter).

6. The Great Depression

The Great Depression was a severe worldwide [economic depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depression_(economics)) that took place mostly during the 1930s, beginning [in the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression_in_the_United_States). The timing of the Great Depression varied across nations; in most countries it started in 1929 and lasted until the late-1930s.

The Great Depression started in the United States after a major fall in stock prices that began around September 4, 1929, and became worldwide news with the [stock market crash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stock_market_crash) of October 29, 1929 (known as [Black Tuesday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wall_Street_Crash_of_1929)). Between 1929 and 1932, worldwide [gross domestic product (GDP)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_domestic_product) fell by an estimated 15%. By comparison, worldwide GDP fell by less than 1% from 2008 to 2009 during the [Great Recession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Recession).

7. The Ku Klux Klan

Ku Klux Klan

The **Ku Klux Klan. KKK** or simply the **Klan**, refers to three distinct secret movements at different points in time in the history of the United States. Each has advocated [extremist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extremism) [reactionary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactionary) positions such as [white supremacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_supremacy), [white nationalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_nationalism), [anti-immigration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nativism_(politics)) and—especially in later iterations—[Nordicism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nordic_race#Nordicism)

and anti-Catholicism. Historically, the KKK used terrorism—both physical assault and murder—against groups or individuals whom they opposed. American society and all are considered right-wing extremist organizations.

The first Klan flourished in the [Southern United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States) in the late 1860s, then died out by the early 1870s. It sought to overthrow the [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)) state governments in the South during the [Reconstruction Era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_Era), especially by using violence against [African-American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans) leaders. With numerous autonomous chapters across the South, it was suppressed around 1871, through [federal law enforcement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Enforcement_Act). Members made their own, often colorful, costumes: robes, masks and [conical hats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointed_hat), designed to be terrifying and to hide their identities.

8.The Montgomery Bus Boycott/Rosa Parks

The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a political and social [protest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boycott) campaign against the policy of [racial segregation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation) on the public transit system of [Montgomery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery,_Alabama), [Alabama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama). It was a seminal event in the [Civil Rights Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Movement). The campaign lasted from December 5, 1955—the Monday after [Rosa Parks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_Parks), an [African American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American) woman, was arrested for refusing to surrender her seat to a white person—to December 20, 1956, when a federal ruling, [*Browder v. Gayle*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browder_v._Gayle)*, took effect, and led to a United States Supreme Court decision that declared the Alabama and Montgomery laws that segregated buses were unconstitutional.* Martin Luther King Jr. and [Ralph Abernathy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abernathy).