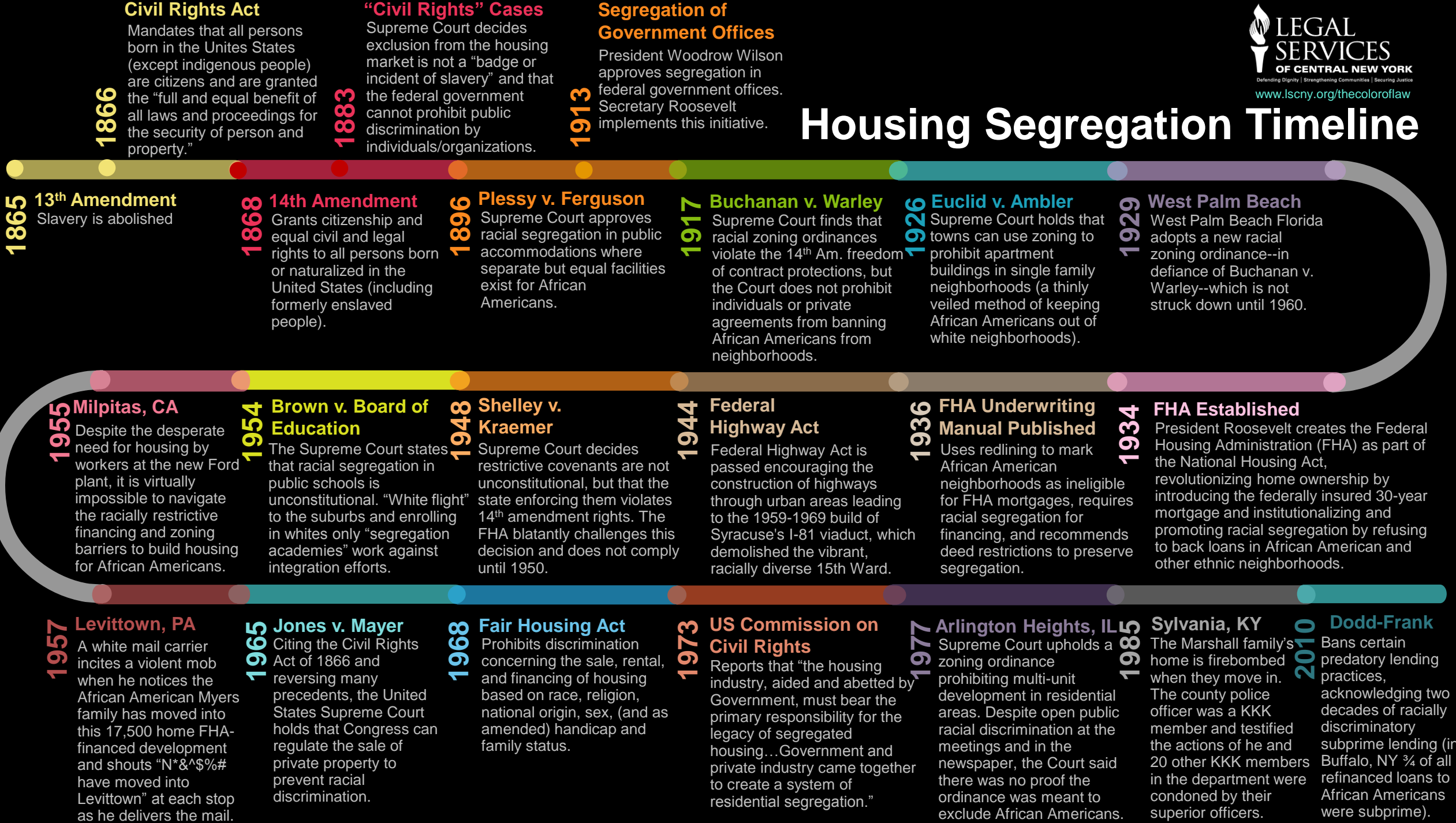


Housing Segregation Timeline



1865 **13th Amendment**
Slavery is abolished

1866 **Civil Rights Act**
Mandates that all persons born in the United States (except indigenous people) are citizens and are granted the "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property."

1883 **"Civil Rights" Cases**
Supreme Court decides exclusion from the housing market is not a "badge or incident of slavery" and that the federal government cannot prohibit public discrimination by individuals/organizations.

1913 **Segregation of Government Offices**
President Woodrow Wilson approves segregation in federal government offices. Secretary Roosevelt implements this initiative.

1868 **14th Amendment**
Grants citizenship and equal civil and legal rights to all persons born or naturalized in the United States (including formerly enslaved people).

1896 **Plessy v. Ferguson**
Supreme Court approves racial segregation in public accommodations where separate but equal facilities exist for African Americans.

1917 **Buchanan v. Warley**
Supreme Court finds that racial zoning ordinances violate the 14th Am. freedom of contract protections, but the Court does not prohibit individuals or private agreements from banning African Americans from neighborhoods.

1926 **Euclid v. Ambler**
Supreme Court holds that towns can use zoning to prohibit apartment buildings in single family neighborhoods (a thinly veiled method of keeping African Americans out of white neighborhoods).

1929 **West Palm Beach**
West Palm Beach Florida adopts a new racial zoning ordinance--in defiance of Buchanan v. Warley--which is not struck down until 1960.

1955 **Milpitas, CA**
Despite the desperate need for housing by workers at the new Ford plant, it is virtually impossible to navigate the racially restrictive financing and zoning barriers to build housing for African Americans.

1954 **Brown v. Board of Education**
The Supreme Court states that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. "White flight" to the suburbs and enrolling in whites only "segregation academies" work against integration efforts.

1948 **Shelley v. Kraemer**
Supreme Court decides restrictive covenants are not unconstitutional, but that the state enforcing them violates 14th amendment rights. The FHA blatantly challenges this decision and does not comply until 1950.

1944 **Federal Highway Act**
Federal Highway Act is passed encouraging the construction of highways through urban areas leading to the 1959-1969 build of Syracuse's I-81 viaduct, which demolished the vibrant, racially diverse 15th Ward.

1936 **FHA Underwriting Manual Published**
Uses redlining to mark African American neighborhoods as ineligible for FHA mortgages, requires racial segregation for financing, and recommends deed restrictions to preserve segregation.

1934 **FHA Established**
President Roosevelt creates the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) as part of the National Housing Act, revolutionizing home ownership by introducing the federally insured 30-year mortgage and institutionalizing and promoting racial segregation by refusing to back loans in African American and other ethnic neighborhoods.

1957 **Levittown, PA**
A white mail carrier incites a violent mob when he notices the African American Myers family has moved into this 17,500 home FHA-financed development and shouts "N*^&\$%# have moved into Levittown" at each stop as he delivers the mail.

1965 **Jones v. Mayer**
Citing the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and reversing many precedents, the United States Supreme Court holds that Congress can regulate the sale of private property to prevent racial discrimination.

1968 **Fair Housing Act**
Prohibits discrimination concerning the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin, sex, (and as amended) handicap and family status.

1973 **US Commission on Civil Rights**
Reports that "the housing industry, aided and abetted by Government, must bear the primary responsibility for the legacy of segregated housing... Government and private industry came together to create a system of residential segregation."

1977 **Arlington Heights, IL**
Supreme Court upholds a zoning ordinance prohibiting multi-unit development in residential areas. Despite open public racial discrimination at the meetings and in the newspaper, the Court said there was no proof the ordinance was meant to exclude African Americans.

1985 **Sylvania, KY**
The Marshall family's home is firebombed when they move in. The county police officer was a KKK member and testified the actions of he and 20 other KKK members in the department were condoned by their superior officers.

2010 **Dodd-Frank**
Bans certain predatory lending practices, acknowledging two decades of racially discriminatory subprime lending (in Buffalo, NY ¾ of all refinanced loans to African Americans were subprime).