

Oct. 16, 1995: Million Man March in D.C.

Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, organized the Million Man March to promote African American unity. Estimates of between 400,000 to nearly 1.1 million African American men marched on Washington, ranking it among the largest gatherings of its kind in U.S. history. Reportedly 1.7 million Black men registered to vote after the march [43].

2016- Standing Rock Protests

The Protests were a grassroots movement protesting Energy Transfer Partners' Dakota Access Pipeline which threatened the region's water and indigenous burial grounds. This was the biggest political gathering of Native North Americans ever seen and likely the first time all 7 bands of the Lakota had come together since Little Bighorn. Thousands of veterans also came to defend the encampment and to ask forgiveness for the army’s oppression of Native Americans. Standing Rock informed a generation about Indigenous rights and its connection to environmental protection [44].

2017: Women’s March

More than 470,000 people marched on Washington, D.C., in support of women's rights, and in opposition to misogynistic statements from then President Donald Trump. More than 600 sister marches in the U.S. and 81 other countries occurred on the same day. The years since have been characterized by women's activism with a record number of women running for office and funding political candidates [45].

May 26, 2020: Black Lives Matter Movement

While the BLM movement began before 2020, the George Floyd Protests were the largest nation-wide protests to-date. They were organized by the Black Lives Matter Movement in opposition to police brutality and the disproportionate number of BIPOC killed by police annually. An estimated 15–26 million people marched in cities and towns across the U.S. following the footage of the murder of George Floyd. BLM has pushed for police accountability and has played an important part in national conversations around white supremacy [46].

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Honoring the Victims and Survivors of the Tulsa Race Massacre:

The following are xcerpts from “A Descriptive Poem of the Tulsa Race Riot and Massacre” by A.J. Smitherman, 1922.

*“—They are trying to lynch our comrade,
Without cause in law defi;
Get your guns and help defend him;
Let’s protect him, win or die.*

*‘Twas the cry of Negro manhood,
Rallying to the cause of right,
Readying to suppress the lawless,
Anxious for a chance to fight.*

*So they marched against the mobbists
Gathered now about the jail,
While the sheriff stood there pleading,
Law and order to prevail.*

*Thus responding to their duty,
Like true soldiers that they were,
Black men face the lawless white men
Under duty’s urgent spur.—”*

*“—June the First, at five a.m.
Three long whistle blasts were heard,
Giving sign for concert action
To that cold blood-thirsty herd.*

*At the signal from the whistle
Aeroplanes were seen to fly,
Dropping bombs and high explosives,
Hell was falling from the sky.*

*On all sides the mob had gathered
Talking in excited tones
With machine guns, ready. mounted,
Trained upon a thousand homes.”*

On May 30, 1921, a young Black teenager named Dick Rowland was accused of sexually harassing a white woman and brought to the courthouse where an angry white mob had gathered with the intention of lynching

him. The Sheriff and his men barricaded the court house in an effort to protect Rowland. A group of roughly 75 armed Black men, many of whom were soldiers in World War I went to the courthouse to help protect Rowland. They were met by some 1,500 white men. By this time, the local newspaper began running false and inflammatory articles about a large-scale insurrection among Black Tulsans—alluding to a race war.

By June 1, thousands of white Tulsans began destroying Greenwood, looting and burning 1,256 homes and businesses. Firefighters who arrived to help put out fires later testified that white mobs threatened them with guns and forced them to leave. Some first-hand accounts claim they witnessed planes drop fire-bombs on houses. In the end, all charges against Dick Rowland were dropped. He left Tulsa the next morning.

The 2001 Tulsa Race Riot Commission report concluded that between 100 and 300 people were killed and more than 8,000 people were made homeless.

The Tulsa Tribune removed the front-page story of May 31 that sparked the chaos from its bound volumes, and scholars later discovered that police and state militia archives about the riot were missing as well. As a result, until recently the Tulsa Race Massacre was rarely mentioned in history books, taught in schools or even talked about. A bill in the Oklahoma State Senate requiring that all Oklahoma high schools teach the Tulsa Race Riot failed to pass in 2012, with its opponents claiming schools were already teaching their students about the riot ^[1].

The following is an incomplete list-in-progress of the victims and survivors of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. The information on this list was researched and compiled by Tulsa-based historian, I. Marc Carlson. His sources include the Tulsa Race Riot Commission report, hospital reports, and newspaper archives.

*** indicates information unknown*

Abernathy, J. L (Wounded)
Adams, Ed (Killed)
Alexander, Greg (Killed)
Arnley, Cal (Wounded)
Arnold, Vance (Wounded)
Austin, Earnest (Killed)

Baker, F.M (Killed)
 Baker, Johnny (Wounded)
 Barker, Harry (Killed)
 Barren, Howard (Wounded)
 Barrens, Howard (Killed)
 Barry, James (Wounded)
 Baskin, Ed (Wounded)
 Bentley, William (Wounded)
 Berrell, John (Killed)
 Brown, Andy (Wounded)
 Brown, Willie (Wounded)
 Bryant, Tom (Missing, presumed dead)
 Carr, Ruth (Wounded)
 Carter, Charles (Wounded)
 Chapple, P. A. (Wounded)
 Cline, Homer (Killed)
 Collins, J. (**)
 Daggs, George Walter (Killed)
 Danney, George L. (Wounded)
 Davis, Dan (Wounded)
 Diamond, Carrie (Killed)
 Epps, William (Wounded)
 Everett, R. (Killed)
 Foster, Lonnie (Wounded)
 Gamble, Henry (Wounded)
 Glaze, Miranda (Wounded)
 Greeson, James (Killed)
 Griffin, Clarence (Wounded)
 Gurner, William (Wounded)
 Hawkinson, Robert (Killed)
 Hill, Clarence (Killed)
 Hode, J.S. (Wounded)
 Howard, Edward (Killed)
 Hudson, Billy (Killed)
 Jackson, Andrew C. (Killed)
 Jackson, S. (Wounded)
 Janes, Arthur (Killed)
 Jeffery (Jeffries), George (Killed)
 Johnson, Charles (Wounded)
 Johnson, ** (Killed)
 Johnson, Marie (Wounded)
 Jones, Arthur (Wounded)
 Knox, Commodore (Wounded)
 Lane, Oliver (Wounded)
 Lasley, Leroy (Wounded)
 Lewis, G. W. (Wounded)
 Lewis, Tony (Wounded)
 Linsdley, ** (Wounded)
 Lockard, Ed (Killed)

Lotspeich, Charles D. (Killed)
 Mardick, C.E. (**)
 Maynor, Willis (Killed)
 Meadows, Chester (Killed)
 Miller, Frank (Wounded)
 Miller, Jake (Wounded)
 Miller, Joe (Killed)
 Moore, Ruth (Wounded)
 Moore, Will (Wounded)
 Morrison, ** (Killed)
 Neel, Andrew (Wounded)
 Nelson, Tom (Wounded)
 Oliver, Ruth (Wounded)
 Paris, James (Killed)
 Pierce, S. H (Killed)
 Ree, Sam (Killed)
 Renkin, Latha (Wounded)
 Rivers, Bob (Wounded)
 Roberts, Brooks (Killed)
 Roberts, Harry (Killed)
 Robinson, Lane (Wounded)
 Sandridge, M.M. (Killed)
 Shelton, Lewis (Killed)
 Sherrill, T.J. (Killed)
 Shumate, Cleo (Killed)
 Smith, Florida (Wounded)
 Smith, Franklin T. (Wounded)
 Stevenson, Alex (Wounded)
 Talbot, ** (Killed)
 Talbot, ** (Killed)
 Taliafrio, Lily (Wounded)
 Turner, William (**)
 Tyson, Sam (Wounded)
 Walker, Cualey (Killed)
 Walker, Elsie (Wounded)
Walker, Henry (Killed)
Washington, L. (Wounded)
Weaver, G.E. (Killed)
Wheeler, John (Killed)
Whitty, Celia (Wounded)
Williams, Porter (Wounded)
Wilson, J.H. (Killed)
Withrow, Ira James (Killed)
Withrow, Samuel J. (Killed)
Woffard, Shirley (Wounded)
Woodard, Ora (Wounded)
 Unidentified Victims: 55
 Found dead after fleeing town while wounded: 7
 Died in Red Cross medical care before Jan. 1921: 19

Aug. 28, 2020: Detention Center COVID-19 Cases
 A federal judge has said detention centers are “on fire” with 5,300 confirmed cases of COVID-19 due to inadequate protection and neglect by detention personnel. ICE failed to adequately test for COVID-19 or track the deaths or health of the tens of thousands of people whom it has deported or otherwise released, some of whom have died of COVID-19 since their release [40].

Jan. 3, 2020: Planned Parenthood Attack
 A 19-year-old man spray-painted the phrase “Deus Vult” (Latin for “God wills it”) in red letters before throwing a lit Molotov Cocktail through the window of a Planned Parenthood in Newark, Delaware. The explosion damaged the front of the building. He faces a maximum of 10 years in prison. Sentencing is scheduled for June 2, 2021 at 2:00 p.m. “While people have a First Amendment right to peacefully express their views, they do not have a right to vandalize clinics in the hopes of deterring women from receiving lawful services –“ said Jennifer Boone, Special Agent of the FBI Baltimore Field Office [41].

Jan. 6, 2021: Capitol Building Attack
 5 people died and more than 140 were injured when thousands of Trump supporters, who were gathered at the “Save America” rally where Trump repeated election fraud claims, stormed the nearby Capitol in an attempt to stop Congress from acknowledging President Biden’s victory. Dozens of rioters were suspected white supremacists on the FBI’s Terrorist Screening Database. Members of neo-fascist groups were indicted on conspiracy charges. Investigations are ongoing [42].

2013-2021: Ongoing Police Violence
 Data collected 2013–2021 show: Roughly 600 people of color have been killed by police annually. Police homicide remained consistent throughout the last 8 years. Black people are 3X more likely to be killed by police than white people and 1.3X more likely to be unarmed. 7 of the 100 largest city police departments kill Black men at higher rates than the total U.S. murder rate. 98.3% of police homicides have not resulted in officers being charged with a crime. Native Americans were killed by police at a rate 3X that of white people and Hispanics were killed at nearly 1.3X the rate of white people. Police homicide rates likely contribute to 55 million more poor mental health days for Black Americans yearly. In states studied, Black people represent 12% of the population and 25 % of police homicides. White people represent 62% of the population and 54 % of police homicides [43].

*"-the myriad small, incremental **actions** matter, even when the consequences aren't immediate or obvious."*
 -Rebecca Solnit

1955–56: The Montgomery Bus Boycott

A protest against racial segregation resulted in federal court win where segregated seating on buses was ruled unconstitutional. This successful protest sparked a chain of protests against racial discrimination in acts of nonviolent resistance as taught by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. throughout the Civil Rights Movement [44].

Aug. 28, 1963: The March on Washington

In a show of support for the Civil Rights bill, a quarter of a million people of all races and ethnicities marched to the Lincoln Memorial where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. This applied pressure for congress to approve the Civil Rights Act which helped usher in the Voting Rights Act of 1965 [45].

1974: First Chairwoman of the Black Panther Party

Huey Newton appointed Elaine Brown as the first Chairwoman of the Party prior to his exile. Under Brown's leadership, the Party became more involved in political campaigns and implementing more leadership roles for women. Brown founded the Panther's Liberation School, recognized by California as a model school, and ran for Oakland City Council. Many former Panthers have held elected office since then. The BPP is still used as a template for many social movements world-wide [46].

April 5, 1977: The 504 Sit-Ins

A disability rights protest regarding Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Activists demonstrated at federal health offices nationwide. In the longest protest, 120 people with disabilities occupied the San Francisco Federal Building for 25-days. These sit-ins eventually led to the Americans with Disabilities Act [47].

1987: Act Up

Act Up, an activist group committed to ending the AIDS crisis, pushed to speed up drug trials and advocated for AIDS education. They taught people how to fight the drug companies for affordable access to healthcare. Members of the Act Up founded Housing Works in 1990. They still provide housing to HIV-positive people [48].

-including Jewish and Christian faith leaders and state officials gathered near the Islamic center in a show of solidarity with Muslim Americans. The FBI connected the attack to a former sheriff's deputy with connections to an anti-government white supremacist group and an attempted bombing of a women's health clinic [31].

Aug. 12, 2017: Charlottesville Car Attack
Charlottesville, Virginia – A white supremacist drove a car into a crowd of people protesting the Unite the Right (UR) and its racist, antisemitic rhetoric. The UR rally—consisted of neo-Nazis, neo-fascists, white nationalists, alt-righters, and Klansmen. 1 counter protester was killed and 28 others were injured, sparking national outrage. UR tried to hold an anniversary rally in 2018, in Washington, D.C. where 20–30 UR protesters arrived to thousands of counter-protesters from religious organizations, civil rights groups, and anti-fascist groups [32].

Oct. 27, 2018: Tree of Life Synagogue Massacre
A man—yelling, “All Jews must die” killed 11 people with an AR-15 rifle in the Tree of Life Synagogue. A \$6.3 million fund was raised for survivors and families of the 11 dead. The FBI reported a 57% rise in antisemitic incidents and hate crimes surrounding the 2016 elections. [33]

March 26 to April 4, 2019: Louisiana Black Church Fires
3 Louisiana churches with predominantly African-American congregations were set on fire by the son of a local sheriff's deputy. The historic Black churches include St. Mary Baptist Church in Port Barre, LA on March 26, Greater Union Baptist Church, and Mount Pleasant Baptist Church in Opelousas, Louisiana, on April 2 and April 4—each completely destroyed. The man admitted to intentionally posting videos of his terrorist activities on social media to raise his profile as a “Black Metal” musician. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison and \$2.66 million in restitution payments [34].

Aug. 3, 2019: El Paso Walmart Shooting
A 21-year-old white supremacist shot and killed 23 people and injured 23 others with a semi-automatic rifle at a Walmart in El Paso, TX. – the deadliest attack on Latin Americans in modern American history. The attacker posted a white nationalist manifesto on an alt-right forum before the attack—stating an increasing Hispanic population would lead to Democratic control. After the shooting, a Walmart employee organized a strike to stop Walmart's gun sales. The company pledged—

-\$400,000 for the victims and announced it will stop selling ammunition for handguns and some assault weapons [35].

Dec. 10, 2019: Jersey City Shooting
2 shooters opened fire at a kosher grocery store in Jersey City, NJ. 5 people were killed, including the 2 assailants, 1 customer and 2 police officers were wounded. Evidence indicated the attacks were acts domestic terrorism fueled both by anti-Semitism and anti-law enforcement beliefs [36].

Dec. 28, 2019: Monsey Hanukkah Stabbing
A masked man invaded the home of a Hasidic rabbi in NY during a Hanukkah celebration. At least 5 people were stabbed with an 18-inch machete and hospitalized, 2 of whom were in critical condition. 3 months after the stabbing, the most severely injured stabbing victim, died of his wounds. The assailant's cellphone contained internet searches for terms such as “Zionist Temples in Staten Island and New Jersey,” “why did Hitler hate the Jews,” and “prominent companies founded by Jews in America.” The attacker was ruled incompetent to stand trial and is being held in a mental health facility [37].

March 17, 2020: Hate Crime in Utah
A Utah man attacked 3 men with a metal pole in a Hispanic-owned tire store, shouting that he wanted to “kill Mexicans.” He struck one of the employees in the head with a metal pole resulting in a serious head injury, struck the father of the victim in the back with the metal pole, and attempted to injure a third man who intervened. Salt Lake County District Attorney didn't charge the assailant with a hate crime — saying the law, prevented him from doing so. The issue caused Legislature to pass an increase of penalties for those charged with bias-motivated crimes [38].

April 15, 2020: Ruth's House Bombing Attempt
Police discovered a homemade bomb at the entrance of Ruth's House, a Jewish-sponsored assisted living residential facility for seniors of all faiths. The device was discovered after law enforcement identified online threats against Ruth's House on social media tied to a white supremacist organization. A 36 year-old man was charged and released—under house arrest, likely due to concerns about COVID-19 in prison. After an outcry from Sen. Eric Lesser, the Anti-Defamation League, the Jewish Federation of Western Mass., and District Attorney Gulluni, a judge has overruled the release and he is back in custody [39].

Hospitalized at Red Cross during and after riot: 531
Premature births leading to stillbirths: 8

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An Incomplete and Largely Untold History of Bias-Motivated Violence:

July 30, 1866: New Orleans Massacre
A mob of white supremacists fired into a crowd of 130 mostly unarmed Black delegates for convening to publicly advocate for their right to vote. 238 people were killed and 46 were wounded. This violent act galvanized national support for more progressive Congressional Reconstruction in 1867 [3].

April 13, 1873: Colfax massacre
Black citizens represented 50% of the voting body in Grant Parish, LA. Fearing a progressive gubernatorial victory, a white supremacist militia formed to suppress the Black vote. An all-Black militia took control of the courthouse to protect Black votes. The white supremacist militia surrounded the courthouse and the forces fired at each other. 60 to 150 African Americans were executed upon surrender [4].

Sept. 2, 1885: Rock Springs massacre
The Union Pacific Coal Dept. gave preference to hiring Chinese miners, exploiting them for lower wages. Rumors spread that Chinese miners were stealing white jobs. A mob of white miners killed 28 Chinese miners, injured 15, and burned 78 Chinese laborers' homes. President Cleveland stated in his State of the Union: “All of the power of this government should be exhorted to maintain the amplest good faith towards China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law ... must be insisted upon ... race prejudice is the chief factor [for] these disturbances” [5].

Dec. 29, 1890: Wounded Knee Massacre
The U.S. Army murdered 300 Lakota people at a Lakota encampment on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The army surrounded the encampment with M1875 mountain guns and soldiers disarmed all the Lakota. Executions began when a soldier tried to take a gun from a deaf Lakota warrior and the rifle was discharged. Women and children who tried to escape were shot. 83 years later, Wounded Knee was the site of a 71-day standoff between 200 Oglala Lakota with the followers of the American

Indian Movement, protesting the government's failure to fulfill treaties with Native American people, and federal law enforcement [6].

Aug. 5, 1896: Polk County Massacre
White workers murdered Black workers migrating to Arkansas to work on the railways in an effort to keep African Americans out of Polk County. Three African Americans were killed and eight wounded. African American migrants later established a thriving Black community just east of town with a population of 152 Black residents in 1900 [7].

Nov. 10, 1898: Wilmington Massacre
In Wilmington, North Carolina Black people owned a large portion of the local businesses. Political power was in the hands of the Fusion Coalition which was the product of poor white farmers and Black Republicans banding together to form a progressive coalition for self-governance, free public education, and equal voting rights for Black men. Fearful of the Fusionists' political power, a group of 2,000 white supremacists violently overthrew the elected government—ousting political leaders, destroying Black businesses, and killing 300 people. They then replaced elected officials with unelected individuals. Today, the Wilmington African American Business Council protects and supports Black-owned businesses in a growing Black middle class [8].

Aug. 14, 1908: Springfield Massacre
Springfield, Illinois—two Black men were accused of raping two young white women by the father of one of the women. A mob of 5,000 white people seeking to lynch the men discovered the sheriff had transferred them out of the city and attacked Black neighborhoods. At least 16 people died: 9 Black residents, and 7 white residents—as associated with the mob, 5 of whom were killed by state militia and two committed suicide. Dozens of Black homes and businesses and 3 white-owned businesses of Black sympathizers were destroyed [9].

July 29, 1910: Slocum Massacre in Texas
A white mob murdered citizens in the predominately African American town over rumors of a Black uprising. Only 6 deaths were officially confirmed, but it is estimated that 100 African Americans were murdered. The only time the Massacre was addressed by the Federal Gov. was in Resolution 865 which stated the Slocum Massacre was unjust and wrongfully committed [10].

Jan. 28, 1918: Porvenir Massacre

Texas Rangers, Cavalry soldiers, and local ranchers killed 15 unarmed Mexican American boys and men for being accused of raiding a ranch. The Rangers executed the villagers despite having no evidence. An investigation concluded that the Rangers were responsible for killing over 5,000 Mexicans and Mexican Americans. Charges were filed against them and a requirement for stricter recruitment criteria was enacted. The victims were survived by 42 children [11].

July 19, 1919: The Washington Race Riot

White mobs, largely made up of uniformed officers, perpetrated 4 days of violence against Black civilians—incited by media reports of a rumor that a Black man raped a white woman. This was one of the Red Summer Riots of 1919, a series of massacres and race riots perpetrated by white supremacist terrorists in more than 30 cities across the U.S. The Washington Race Riot is distinguished by the strong Black resistance to the white violence—organized largely by Black WWI veterans. 15 people died: at least 10 white people, and 5 Black people. It was one of the few times in U.S. history that white fatalities outnumbered those of Black people [12].

July 27, 1919: Red Summer in Chicago

Sparked by a white police officer's refusal to make an arrest in the murder of a Black teenager, Chicago's Red Summer violence lasted almost a week. At least 38 people were killed and thousands of Black homes were looted and damaged [13].

Sept. 30, 1919: Elaine Massacre

Black farmers were massacred in Elaine, Arkansas for their efforts to fight for better pay. A white mob shot at them, and the farmers returned fire in self-defense. Estimates range from 100-800 killed. Black survivors were blamed for the massacre, 12 were sentenced to death [14].

Nov. 22, 1919: Bogalusa Labor Massacre

The Great Southern Lumber Company, of the Goodyear family, fired workers for unionizing and supplemented labor by hiring police to force Black men at gunpoint into slave labor. The Union of Timber Workers grew in both Black and white membership and went on a massive strike. The company hired a militia to murder unionizers. 4 white union men died defending Sol Dacus, head of the Black union who survived and escaped with his family [15].

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Nov. 2, 1920: The Ocoee Massacre

Ocoee, FL—Following the efforts of Black political organizations who conducted voter registration drives in an attempt to empower Black residents to vote. A white mob killed an estimated 50 Black residents for voting. Black-owned buildings were burned to the ground. For almost a century, many descendants of survivors were not aware that the massacre occurred [16].

May 31, 1921: Tulsa Massacre

White supremacists destroyed a thriving Black community in Oklahoma. Between 100 and 300 people were killed. *See pg. 1*

Jan. 1, 1923: Rosewood Massacre

A mob of over 700 KKK members and white citizens destroyed Rosewood, Florida, a largely Black town when the husband of a white woman accused a Black man of raping his wife (though she never claimed rape). Black residents were driven out, businesses were burned, and an estimated 200 were murdered. In 1982, Rosewood descendant Arnett Doctor sued Florida for restitution leading to a \$2 million award for surviving descendants, an educational fund, and an official investigation [17].

Dec. 29, 1923: Catcher Race Riot

A mob of 500 white citizens murdered an innocent Black man for the murder of a white woman. Two Black men were sentenced to death and executed and a third was given life in prison using dubious evidence. 42 Black families left Crawford County in the days following [18].

March 21, 1937: Ponce Massacre

The Puerto Rican Nationalist Party organized a march to commemorate the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico and to protest the U.S. imprisonment of Party leader, Pedro Albizu Campos. Police killed 19 unarmed civilians, most were shot in their backs. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights blamed the attack on U.S. appointed gov. of Puerto Rico, Blanton Winship. He was later removed [19].

Sept. 15, 1963: The 16th Street Baptist Church Bombing

Four members of a local KKK chapter planted a bomb beneath the church steps. The explosion killed 4 girls: Addie Mae Collins, Cynthia Wesley, Carole Robertson, and Carol Denise McNair; and injured 22 others [20].

Feb. 8, 1968: Orangeburg Massacre

South Carolina Highway Patrol officers shot students peacefully protesting racial segregation on the South Carolina State Univ. campus. Most were shot in the back as they ran. 3 Black protesters were killed, 28 were injured [21].

June 24, 1973: UpStairs Lounge Massacre

The largest LGBTQ massacre in U.S. history (until the Orlando Massacre) occurred when the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans was set on fire during Pride week. 32 people died and at least 15 were injured [22].

Nov. 3, 1979: Greensboro Massacre

The Communist Workers Party (CWP) helped organize a worker's rights march with Black textile industry workers entitled the "Death to the Klan March". The American Nazi Party (ANP) and the Klan opened fire on the protesters killing 5 and wounding 12. Klan and ANP members were charged with first-degree murder, all were acquitted. In 2015 the city memorialized the Massacre with 300 people in attendance. In 2020, the City Council formally apologized for the massacre [23].

May 13, 1985: MOVE Bombing

6 adults and 5 children were killed and 65 homes destroyed when police bombed the MOVE house. MOVE was an activist group for Black liberation, environmental justice, and animal rights. The mayor of Philadelphia classified MOVE as a terrorist organization and 500 police officers tried to force entry into the house to remove members. A gunfight ensued. Police fired 10,000 rounds of ammunition before dropping 2 bombs on the home. Fire fighters did not put out the fires until the houses were destroyed. Ramona Africa of MOVE said police fired at those trying to escape. In a 1996 civil suit, the city paid \$1.5 million to survivors. In a 2005 civil suit, \$12.83 million was awarded to neighboring residents. In 2020, City Council formally apologized [24].

June 21, 1995: Macedonia Baptist Church Arson

Members of the KKK set the Macedonia Baptist Church in South Carolina on fire—one of several rural Black churches burned by the KKK in the mid-1990s. The domestic terrorists pleaded guilty and received 21.5 year sentences. 2 of the perpetrators testified against the Klan in a civil suit filed and won by the church. The Klan gave up its land and the deed to their headquarters and paid \$21.5 million in reparations [25].

Aug. 10, 1999: L.A. Jewish Community Center Shooting

A white supremacist used an Uzi machine gun to open fire on the lobby of the N. Valley Jewish Community Center wounding 5 people: 3 children, a teenage counselor, and an office worker. Of the injured, all eventually recovered [26].

July 27, 2008: Unitarian Universalist Church Shooting

Knoxville, TN—A former U.S. Army private opened fire on the congregation during a youth performance, killing 2 people and wounding 6 others before church members restrained him. He stated to police that he targeted the church because of its liberal teachings, and he was motivated by hatred of Democrats, liberals, African Americans and homosexuals [27].

Aug. 5, 2012: The Wisconsin Sikh Temple Massacre

A white supremacist and U.S. Army veteran shot and killed 6 members and wounded 4 others at the Gurdwara Sikh Temple in Wisconsin with a semi-automatic gun. Baba Punjab Singh, a Sikh Priest was shot in the head leaving him partially paralyzed until his death in 2020. Responding officer, Lt. Brian Murphy was shot 15 times but later recovered. Sikhs for Justice, a NY-based group, pledged a \$10,000 award and 2 California Sikhs donated another \$100,000 to officer Murphy praising his bravery [28].

June 17, 2015: Charleston Church Massacre

Charleston, South Carolina- 9 Black churchgoers were shot inside Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in an act of white supremacist domestic terrorism. The Church, one of the oldest Black churches in the U.S., has a history of organizing civil rights activities. The shooter, a 21-year-old white supremacist, was convicted of 33 hate crime and murder charges and sentenced to death. The trial triggered national discontent with the use of the confederate flag on official buildings. The South Carolina General Assembly removed the flag from the State Capitol weeks later and other states soon followed suit [29].

Nov. 27, 2015: Planned Parenthood Mass Shooting

Using a semi-automatic rifle, a 57-year-old North Carolina man opened fire in a Colorado Springs planned parenthood. Multiple propane tanks were found near the suspect's car, authorities believed that he planned to fire on the tanks to trigger an explosion. The attacker expressed anti-abortion and anti-Planned Parenthood views, calling himself "a warrior for the babies." 3 individuals were killed in the shooting. 9 other victims, 5 police officers, and 4 civilians were hospitalized [30].

Aug. 5, 2017: Minnesota Mosque Bombing

A white man planted a pipe bomb in the Imam's office of the Dar Al-Farooq Islamic Center as worshippers gathered for early morning prayers. No one was hurt in the explosion, though it led to diminished attendance and fear. On Aug. 8th, hundreds of community members,-