

Chief Standing Bear was returning to Nebraska to bury his son, having left the Oklahoma territory and was arrested by the cavalry. He stood trial.

On May 12, 1879, Judge [Elmer S. Dundy](#) ruled that "an Indian is a person" within the meaning of *habeas corpus*. He stated that the federal government had failed to show a basis under law for the Poncas' arrest and captivity.

It was a landmark case, recognizing that an Indian is a "person" under the law and entitled to its rights and protection.

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, declare "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

By the end of the war, over 200,000 African-Americans would serve in the Union army and navy.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, adopted in 1870, stipulates: "The **right** of citizens of the United States to **vote** shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The **Voting Rights Act of 1965** is a landmark piece of federal legislation in the United States that prohibits racial discrimination in voting. It was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson during the height of the Civil Rights Movement on August 6, 1965

Martin Luther King jr led the 1955 Montgomery bus boycott, an unsuccessful 1962 struggle against segregation in Albany, Georgia, and helped organize the nonviolent 1963 protests in Birmingham, Alabama. He also helped organize the

1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. 1964, King won the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through nonviolent resistance.

a genocide during World War II in which Nazi Germany, aided by its collaborators, systematically murdered some six million European Jews, around two-thirds of the Jewish population of Europe, between 1941 and 1945. Jews were targeted for extermination as part of a larger event involving the persecution and murder of other groups, including in particular the "incurably sick", as well as ethnic Poles and other Slavs, Soviet citizens, Soviet prisoners of war, political opponents, gay men and Jehovah's Witnesses, resulting in up to 17 million deaths overall.

White supremacy is the racist belief that white people are superior to people of other races and therefore should be dominant over them. White supremacy has roots in similar movements such as neo-Nazism. The KKK started in 1865 is an [American terrorist](#) organization fueled by using violence against [African-American](#) leaders. The distinctive white costume permitted large-scale public activities, especially parades and cross-burning ceremonies became a symbol of the Klan's quasi-Christian message. In 1924 Led by the minister of the First Christian Church, the Klan represented a rising group of politically oriented non-ethnic Germans who denounced any sympathizers.

Xenophobia is the fear and distrust of that which is perceived to be **foreign or strange**. Xenophobia can involve perceptions of an ingroup towards an outgroup and can manifest itself in suspicion of the activities of others, and a desire to eliminate their presence to secure a presumed purity and may relate to a fear of losing national, ethnic or racial identity. Xenophobia is a political term and not a recognized medical phobia. It can also be exhibited in the form of an "uncritical exaltation of another culture" in which a culture is ascribed "an unreal, stereotyped and exotic quality". The terms xenophobia and racism are sometimes confused and used interchangeably because people who share a national origin may also belong to the same race. Due to this, xenophobia is usually distinguished by opposition to foreign culture. Romans and Greeks are examples of self-perceived superiority cultures who felt that all others were barbarians, just born for slavery.

Xenophobia is politically attached to homophobia, transphobia, or anything your opponent may want you to tolerate.

The Church is confused and fragmented - Today 70 % of white evangelicals vote for one party while 75% of blacks vote for the opposite party.

Its obvious that our missions effort is at risk. Our congregations are segregated. How can we reach people from other cultures when we really don't want to integrate, learn from or partner with those who are different?

Do we love people who we don't understand? Enough to lay our lives down for them?