1864:
SLAVERY
Prince George’s County voted against the ratification of the emancipation of slavery.

1868:
EDUCATION
Clinton Grove Elementary School began as the Robeystown School No.1, District 9. It was the first school established for the African-American community in the Clinton area by the Freedmen’s Bureau to provide education to the children of freed slaves.

1870:
FREE BLACKS
Free Black families living in Prince George’s County prior to the Civil War were not able to acquire titles to the land until the 1870s or later.

1872:
EDUCATION
Prince George’s County assumed control of the education of African-American children from the Freedmen’s Bureau. The first school for African-Americans constructed and opened by the county was the T.B. Colored School in 1872, followed by a school near Brandywine in 1873. Brandywine was the first school to be totally financed by taxes.

1929:
RACIAL SEGREGATION
Deed restrictions and segregated neighborhoods and communities were a common feature. A typical deed restriction by the People’s Cooperative Realty Company, Inc., stated that “The said lots or buildings thereon shall never be rented, leased, or sold, transferred or conveyed to nor shall the same be occupied exclusively by any negro or colored person or person of negro blood.”
1963: HOUSING
Prince George County’s Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality, a civil rights and fair housing advocacy group, began protests that focused on the racially restrictive Belair subdivision.

1974: RACIAL DESEGREGATION
Prince George’s County submitted its Desegregation Implementation plans to the federal government.

1978: COUNTY BUDGET
Prince George’s County established the Tax Reform Initiated by Marylanders, which severely constrained the public facilities budget of the county by capping property taxes and imposing barriers to future increases, thereby reducing the county’s ability and willingness to build quality schools and other public facilities for the new African-American population.

1970s: HOUSING
Black migration into the county began. Real-estate agents used blockbusting tactics in which they sold a house on an all-white block to a Black family, then urged other white families to sell before they got caught in declining property values.

1998: RACIAL DESEGREGATION
A federal judge ended mandatory busing in Prince George’s County, concluding a 26-year-old government effort to desegregate the schools.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td>A coalition of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) filed a lawsuit alleging the state duplicates and underfunds programs at HBCUs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td><strong>HOUSING</strong></td>
<td>African-American wealth in Prince George County collapsed in the aftermath of the Great Recession, as a result of disproportionately receiving “sub-prime” mortgages and home equity loans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td><strong>MINIMUM WAGE</strong></td>
<td>The District of Columbia, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County raised the minimum wage to $11.50 by 2017.</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td><strong>COMMUNITY ORGANIZING</strong></td>
<td>Black and Latino groups and Native American leaders protested the Washington Redskins’ football team outside FedEx Field.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td>Prince George’s County Public Schools opened two new high schools designed to meet the educational needs of immigrant students with limited English language skills.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td><strong>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</strong></td>
<td>The Maryland Public Service Commission, Department of the Environment, and Department of Natural Resources agreed to enter mediation with Brandywine organizations after the latter filed a federal civil rights complaint over the state’s decision to permit a gas-fired power plant in a community that is 72 percent African-American.</td>
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2017: IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES
The Hyattsville City Council declared itself as an official “sanctuary city”, backing a bill that prohibited its small local police force from enforcing federal immigration law.

2017: RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
More than 70 officers at the Prince George’s County Police Department signed a complaint filed with the United States Justice Department alleging racial discrimination. The Hispanic National Law Enforcement Association and the United Black Police Officers Association wrote that officers of color are more harshly disciplined and passed up for promotions.

2017: EDUCATION
The federal courts ordered Maryland to remedy the lack of investment in the state’s Historically Black Colleges and Universities to resolve a decade-old lawsuit over inequality in public higher education, including Bowie State University, in Prince George’s County.
SOURCES

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• “CGES History.” Pgcps.org.


• Trull, Armando. “Prince George’s County Opening Special Schools for English Language Learners.” WAMU, 3 Mar. 2015.


• Austermuhle, Martin. “Minimum Wage Set to Go Up in D.C. And Montgomery County, But Regional Efforts For $15 Remain Divided.” WAMU, 30 June 2017.

