

Table 2: Negro History Week: Constructed Timeline

Date	Event
September 9, 1915	ASNLH is founded by Carter G. Woodson in Chicago, with James E. Stamps, A. L. Jackson, and George C. Hall.
October 2, 1915	ASNLH is incorporated in Washington, D. C., by Woodson.
January 10, 1923	The New York Amsterdam News reports that during the Omega Psi Phi annual meeting in Philadelphia an official of the NAACP emphasized the “the urgent necessity for the study of Negro History.” A committee that included Woodson is appointed to develop plans over the next year for “fostering the study of Negro History in the schools and colleges of the country.”
1924	Woodson has been promoting Black achievements since founding ASNLH, and his fraternity, Omega Psi Phi, calls its observance “Negro Achievement Week” in 1924.
February 21, 1925	North Carolina A &T begins observing Black history in 1924, and The Norfolk Journal and Guide covers Woodson as the main speaker at its 1925 observance.
May 13, 1925	The Amsterdam News reports that Woodson gave a stirring speech at Union Baptist Church in Philadelphia to members of Delta Sigma Theta, whose slogan in 1925 was “Invest in Education.”
November 28, 1925	The Pittsburgh Courier endorses the 1926 observance in an editorial).
February 7-13, 1926	First national Negro History Week is established by Woodson and observed in many locations. Black newspapers carry a column by Woodson on achievements.
February 24, 1926	The New York Amsterdam News excerpts Woodson’s Negro History Week speech.
February 27, 1926	Newspapers announce the success of the first observance and Woodson’s plans to make it an annual event.
June 5, 1926	The Journal and Guide supports Woodson’s fundraising goal.
January 29, 1927	The Pittsburgh Courier supports having an annual event.
February 2, 1927	The New York Amsterdam News publishes a Woodson article explaining how to observe history week.
February 6-13, 1927	Woodson acknowledges several newspapers for their support in popularizing Negro History Week: Charlotte Observer, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Defender, Louisville News, New York Times, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Philadelphia Tribune, Pittsburgh Courier.

- History Week 1928 Woodson attributes success to “warmhearted support of the press,” especially The Norfolk Journal and Guide, Pittsburgh Courier, Philadelphia Tribune,
- History Week 1929 Woodson praises support from Black newspapers.
- History Week 1930 Woodson celebrates the careers of African Americans who had served in Congress.
- 1972 ASNLH changes name to Association for the Study of African American Life and History.
- February 10, 1976 President Gerald Ford proclaims February Black History Month.

Source: “Carter G. Woodson: History, the Black Press, and Public Relations” (University Press of Mississippi, 2017), by Burnis R. Morris.