The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, the right to property
The Dred Scott Decision, U.S. Supreme Court declares that African-Americans could not be citizens and had no rights. White citizens were bound to respect
Emancipation Proclamation, that all persons held as slaves within the rebellious states are, and henceforward shall be free
Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishes slavery in the U.S.
Civil Rights Act, declares that all citizens shall have the same rights as White citizens to own, occupy and transfer real estate
Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution declares that all persons born in the U.S. are citizens and all citizens are guaranteed equal protection of the law
Freedmen’s Bureau, established in 1865 were shut down
Plessy v. Ferguson, U.S. Supreme Court rules that “Separate but Equal” is lawful
Founding of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, later the National Association of REALTORS®, which allows local boards to exclude African-Americans and women from membership
The Great Migration, African-American migration north to take advantage of industrial employment
Buchanan v. Warley, U.S. Supreme Court outlaws zoning based on race; Emergence of racially restrictive covenants
Code of Ethics states that a REALTOR® should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality or any individuals whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood
Corrigan v. Buckley, U.S. Supreme Court rejected a legal challenge to racially restrictive covenants
National Housing Act and Residential Security Maps had the result of denying financing in older urban areas and predominantly African-American neighborhoods
Stuyvesant Town housing project in New York approved for development with the exclusion of African-American residents
African-American real estate brokers form the National Association of Real Estate Brokers with the mission of “Democracy in Housing”
Shelley v. Kraemer, U.S. Supreme Court ends enforcement of racially restrictive covenants
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing formed
Interstate Highway Act paves way for urban highways often used to physically separate White and African-American communities
New York City becomes the first city to ban discrimination in private housing
Colorado becomes the first state to ban discrimination in private housing. By 1966, sixteen states had laws against public and private market housing discrimination
President Kennedy bans discrimination in housing funded by the federal government
California Rumford Act bans all housing discrimination in publicly-funded housing and in all housing in buildings of five units or more
U.S. Supreme Court finds that a referendum, supported by the real estate industry, to repeal the Rumford Act violated the Civil Rights Act of 1866
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing conducts audit to document fair housing/discriminatory statement
1968 Fair Housing Act