

Frances "Fannie" Barrier Williams

April 12, 1861, The American Civil War begins.

1880, The development of the half tones screens allows for the first photo to be printed with a full range of tones.

1903, Wiener Werkstätte "Vienna workshop" is founded by painter Koloman Moser and architect Josef Hoffmann. The collective prioritizes individual expression and avant-garde creations.

1920, Art Deco becomes mainstream with its bold geometrics and high contrast colors

December 1940, Paul Rand (Peretz Rosenbaum) designs the December cover for *Direction* magazine. The cover represents a worn torn gift and proves to be an important step in the development of the "Paul Rand look".

1863, The Reconstruction Era (1863-1873) begins in the U.S. in which federal government temporarily takes control.

January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, changing the legal status of more than 3.5 million enslaved African Americans to permanently free.



State Normal School, Head of College St.

1887, The Dawes Act of 1887 is enacted as an effort to integrate American Indians into the mainstream; the majority accepted integration and were absorbed into American society.

1887, Williams married Samuel Liang Williams after meeting in the nation's capital. The couple then move to Chicago where her career takes off and she works increasingly as an activist.



June 16, 1903, Henry Ford founded the Ford Motor Company. Ford's assembly line manufacturing process revolutionized how cars and most products were made, speeding production and lowering cost.

1906, The Frederick Douglass Woman's Club was founded. It was a social club that Williams was a part of, and part of a movement arising from feminism.



August 18, 1920, The 19th Amendment is passed, prohibiting the United States from denying its citizens the right to vote on the basis of sex. This is the culmination of a decades-long movement for women's suffrage in the United States, and is part of the world wide movement towards women's suffrage and part of the wider women's movement

September 1929, The Wall Street Crash occurs where the Dow Jones Industrial Average drops from 381 to 198 over the course of two months and ushers in the Great Depression



March 1942, The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is founded with a mission to bring about equality for all people regardless of race, creed, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion or ethnic background. The organization would play a pivotal role for African Americans in the civil rights movement.

March 4, 1944, Williams dies at the age of 89. She is buried at Brockport cemetery next to her parents.

1850

1860

1870

1880

1890

1900

1910

1920

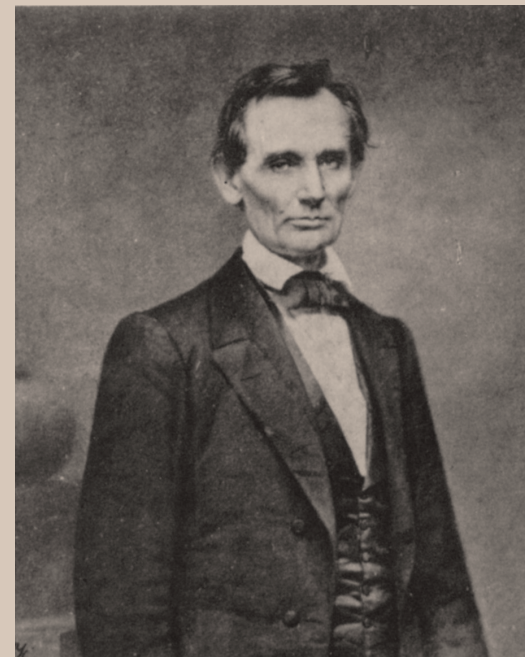
1930

1940

February 12, 1855, Frances "Fannie" Barrier Williams is born.

1856, Prang & Mayer create a press to produce lithographs.

1857, *Dred Scott vs. Sandford*, U.S. Supreme Court doesn't consider black people as U.S. citizens and are denied civil rights.



1870, Williams graduated from the State Normal School at Brockport, becoming the first African American to graduate there. She also earned her certification as a school teacher.

February 10, 1870, 15th Amendment ratified prohibiting the denial of the right to vote based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

1878, Thomas Edison form the Edison Electric Light Company in New York. Later, Edison made the first public demonstration of his incandescent light bulb on December 31, 1879, in Menlo Park.

1870-1887, Williams taught and traveled throughout the Southern United States, often experiencing Jim Crow.

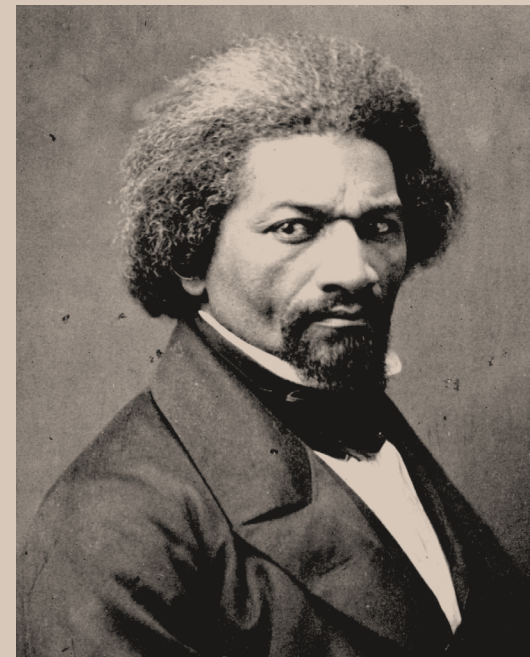


1891, Williams helped found the Foundation of the Training School for Nurses. The school helped train and provide jobs for African American women in Chicago

May 1, 1893, The World's Columbian Exposition (also known as the Chicago World's Fair) is held to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World in 1492.

1893, Williams attended the Chicago World Fair, where her speech, "The Intellectual Progress of the Colored Women of the United States Since the Emancipation Proclamation", garnered her national attention.

1896, The U.S. Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of segregation in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, so long as "separate but equal" facilities were provided, a requirement that was rarely met.



1910, Hero Realism is influenced by the World Wars, relying heavily on realistic illustrations of people and a strong message. Rosie the Riveter and Uncle Sam Wants You are examples of Hero Realism.

April 15, 1912, The RMS Titanic, a British passenger liner operated by White Star Line, sinks in the North Atlantic Ocean after striking an iceberg during her maiden voyage, losing more than 1500 passengers to the sea.

June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary is assassinated. By July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia, beginning World War I.

February 1917, The Russian Revolution is inaugurated by the February Revolution. Czar Nicholas II of Russia abdicates on March 2, then he and his family were killed on July 17, 1918.



May 20, 1932, Amelia sets off from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland and lands in Culmore, Northern Ireland, becoming the first woman to fly solo nonstop across the Atlantic.

August 29, 1935, The Federal Art Project, a New Deal to fund the visual arts in the United States, is initiated.

May 6, 1937, The Hindenburg, a German commercial passenger-carrying rigid airship, crashes in Manchester Township, New Jersey, causing 35 fatalities.

August 22, 1939, Germany invades western Poland initiating World War I. On September 17 Soviet forces invade and annex eastern Poland. Approximately 200,000 casualties resulted from both aggressions.

