

August 2020 Diversity Calendar

AUGUST IS “BLACK HISTORY MONTH”

August is

BLACK BUSINESS MONTH

As part of Black Business Month, SmartBiz Loans® is taking time to recognize the African-American entrepreneurs who have made an impact on the economy.

African-American Businesses Funded by SmartBiz Marketplace Banks



9.4% of funded businesses are also Veteran-owned



34% of funded businesses are also women-owned



79% of funded businesses have 1 - 15 employees

smartbiz

There are **2.6 million** African-American owned businesses in the U.S.



109,000 businesses have paid employees



\$150 billion in gross income



34% growth from 2007-2012



54% of businesses are also women-owned



SOURCE: <https://www.sba.gov/>

Historian John William Templeton and engineer Frederick E. Jordan Sr founded National Black Business Month in August 2004 to “drive the policy agenda affecting the 2.6 million African-American businesses.”

Black business owners account for about 10 percent of U.S. businesses and about 30 percent of all minority-owned businesses. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, that amounts to approximately two million companies owned by African Americans. Nearly 40 percent of black-owned businesses are in health care and social assistance, repair and maintenance, and personal and laundry services. Other categories include advertising firms, auto dealerships, consulting services, restaurants, barbershops, beauty salons, and more.

Among cities, New York has the most black-owned businesses in the U.S. followed by Atlanta. The highest ratio of black-owned businesses is in Washington, DC where 28% of all businesses are black-owned. The growth of black-owned franchise businesses has been explosive. In 2012 over 30% of franchise businesses were black-owned, up from about 20% five years previous.

WOMEN'S AUG. 26 EQUALITY DAY

Commemorates passage of the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote in America.

"WELL BEHAVED WOMEN SELDOM MAKE HISTORY"
(19th Author: Lucretia Mott)
 1872 - Susan B. Anthony went to the polls in Rochester, NY, and cast a ballot in the presidential election. She cited her citizenship under the 14th Amendment as giving her the right to vote. She was arrested and fined \$100, which she refused to pay.

PAY STILL NOT EQUAL
 As of 2013, despite the Equal Pay Act of 1963 women still earn less than men. The average woman will lose in her career
\$431,000
 With that money she could:
 Buy a house + Put 2 children through college + Buy 21,900 gallons of gas + Feed a family of 4 for 6.4 years

WOMEN'S RIGHTS TIMELINE

1848	1869	1920	1932	1948	1963	1972	1982	1996	2005	2008
July 19, 1848 - Seneca Falls Convention. The first women's rights convention attended by more than 300 men and women, 100 of those gathered signed the "Declaration of Sentiments."	1869 - Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton form the National Women Suffrage Association	Aug. 26, 1920 - The 19th Amendment is signed into law, giving all American women the right to vote.	1932 - Hattie Caraway of Arkansas became the first woman elected to the Senate; Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.	1948 - African American and Asian American women are given the right to vote.	June 10, 1963 - The Equal Pay Act was signed into law, protecting men and women from sex-based wage discrimination.	March 10, 1972 - The Equal Rights Amendment was sent to the states for ratification. Twenty states ratified by the end of the year but to this day the amendment has not yet been ratified by enough states to become the law of the land.	June 30, 1982 - The ERA had only been ratified by 35 states, three states short of the 38 required to put it into the Constitution.	Dec. 5, 1996 - Madeline Albright becomes the first female U.S. Secretary of State.	Jan. 18, 2005 - Condoleezza Rice was appointed the first African American woman to be U.S. Secretary of State.	2008 - In the presidential nomination race, Hillary Clinton won more primaries and delegates than any other female candidate in American history, narrowly losing to Illinois Senator Barack Obama.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

1923 - The ERA was introduced in Congress for the first time.
 1940 - The Republican Party included support of the ERA in its platform every four years until 1980.
 1958 - President Dwight Eisenhower asked a joint session of Congress to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, the first President to show such a level of support for the ERA.
 1961 - Feminists encouraged newly elected President John F. Kennedy to support the ERA.
 1970 - Women picketed the United States Senate demanding a hearing on the Equal Rights Amendment and won a meeting with Senators to discuss the ERA.
 1972 - The ERA passed the Senate and was sent to the states for ratification.
 1980 - The amendment was short 3 states to ratify the ERA (see map).
 1982 - The ERA has been reintroduced in every session of Congress since 1982.
 2013 - The 113th Congress reintroduced the ERA as S.J.RES. 10 by Senator Robert Menendez.

■ States that ratified the ERA
 ■ States that did not ratify the ERA

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AUGUST 26 IS WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY

Women's Equality Day is celebrated in the United States on August 26 to commemorate the 1920 adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment (Amendment XIX) to the United States Constitution, which prohibits the states and the federal government from denying the right to vote to citizens of the United States on the basis of sex. It was first celebrated in 1973 and is proclaimed each year by the United States President.

The date was chosen to commemorate the day in 1920 when Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby signed the proclamation granting American women the constitutional right to vote. In 1971, following the 1970 nationwide Women's Strike for Equality, and again in 1973, as the battles over the Equal Rights Amendment continued, Congresswoman Bella Abzug of New York introduced a resolution to designate August 26 as Women's Equality Day.

On August 16, 1973, Congress approved H.J. Res. 52, which stated that August 26 would be designated as Women's Equality Day and that "the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation in commemoration of that day in 1920 on which the women in America were first guaranteed the right to vote". The same day, President Richard Nixon issued Proclamation 4236 for Women's Equality Day, which began, in part: "The struggle for women's suffrage, however, was only the first step toward full and equal participation of women in our Nation's life. In recent years, we have made other giant strides by attacking sex discrimination through our laws and by paving new avenues to equal economic opportunity for women. Today, in virtually every sector of our society, women are making important contributions to the quality of American life. And yet, much still remains to be done".

OBSERVANCES IN AUGUST

August 1: Lammas, a festival to mark the annual wheat harvest within some English-speaking countries in the Northern Hemisphere.

August 1: Lughnasadh, a Gaelic festival marking the beginning of the harvest season.

August 3: Raksha Bandhan, a Hindu holiday commemorating the loving kinship between a brother and sister. "Raksha" means "protection" in Hindi and symbolizes the longing a sister has to be protected by her brother. During the celebration, a sister ties a string around her brother's (or brother-figure's) wrist and asks him to protect her. The brother usually gives the sister a gift and agrees to protect her for life.

August 6: Transfiguration of the Lord (Feast of the Transfiguration), celebrated by various Christian denominations, the feast day is dedicated to the transfiguration of Jesus.

August 10: Krishna Janmashtami, a Hindu celebration of Lord Vishnu's most powerful human incarnations, Krishna, the god of love and compassion. Celebrations include praying and fasting.

August 13- 15: Obon (Ulambana), a Buddhist festival and Japanese custom for honoring the spirits of ancestors.

August 14: Fast in Honor of Holy Mother of Jesus, beginning of the 14-day period of preparation for Orthodox Christians leading up to the Dormition of the Virgin Mary.

August 15: Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary, according to the beliefs of the Catholic Church, Eastern and Oriental Orthodoxy, as well as parts of Anglicanism, the day commemorates the bodily taking up of the Virgin Mary into heaven at the end of her earthly life.

August 15: Dormition of the Theotokos, a Great Feast of the Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox and Eastern Catholic Churches that commemorates the "falling asleep," or death, of Mary the Theotokos ("Mother of God") and her bodily resurrection before ascending into heaven.

August 16-August 23: Paryushana Parva, a Jain festival lasting about eight to ten days that is observed through meditation and fasting. Its main focus is spiritual upliftment, pursuit of salvation and a deeper understanding of the religion.

August 17: Marcus Garvey Day, which celebrates the birthday of the Jamaican politician and activist who is revered by Rastafarians. Garvey is credited with starting the Back to Africa movement, which encouraged those of African descent to return to the land of their ancestors during and after slavery in North America.

August 19: Hijri New Year, the day that marks the beginning of the new Islamic calendar year.

August 21: Ganesh Chaturthi, a Hindu holiday lasting around 10 days, where the elephant-headed Hindu God is praised and given offerings.

August 23: International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition and the anniversary of the uprising in Santo Domingo (today Haiti and the Dominican Republic) that initiated the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean.

August 28-29: Ashura, an Islamic holiday commemorating the day Noah left the ark and the day Allah saved Moses from the Egyptians.