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Black panther costume party city

Joseph Van Os/The Image Bank/Getty Images The black panther, a term that encompasses black leopards and black jaguars, lives mainly in areas with dense rainforests. Black leopards live in Africa, Central Asia, India and China, while black jaguars are found in Latin America. Black leopards and jaguars easily adapt to many habitats, temperatures and altitudes, and can be found in mountains and deserts as well as in tropical forests. Thick vegetation, caves or rocky terrain provide them with areas to hide and hunt. They usually live near the water. They are strong swimmers and sometimes dine on aquatic creatures. Most leopards and jaguars are tanned with black spots. A genetic mutation makes some of these animals appear black, but a thorough inspection of the skin reveals the usual dark marks against a dark background. Fred Hampton (August 30, 1948 – December 4, 1969) was an activist for the NAACP and the Black Panther Party. At the age of 21, Hampton was shot dead alongside a fellow activist during a police raid. Activists and the wider black community considered the deaths of these men unfair, and their families finally received an agreement stemming from a civil suit. Today, Hampton is widely remembered as a martyr for the cause of black liberation. Known as: Black Panther Party activist who was on a police raidBorn: August 30, 1948 in Summit, Illinois.Parents: Francis Allen Hampton and Iberia HamptonDied: December 4, 1969 in Chicago, IllinoisEducation: YMCA Community College, Triton CollegeChildren: Fred Hampton Jr.Notable Quote: We always say in the Black Panther Party that they can do whatever they want for us. Maybe we won't come back. I could be in jail. I can be anywhere. But when I leave, you will remember that I said, with the last words on my lips, that I am a revolutionary. Fred Was born on August 30, 1948 in Summit, Illinois. His parents, Francis Allen Hampton and Iberia Hampton, were Louisiana natives who moved to Chicago. As a young man, Fred excelled in sports and dreamed of playing baseball for the New York Yankees. However, he also excelled in the classroom. Hampton finally attended Triton College, where he studied pre-law in hopes of helping people of color fight police brutality. As a teenager, Hampton became involved in civil rights leading a local NAACP youth council. He helped increase the board's board's adto more than 500 members. Hampton had success with the NAACP, but the radicalism of the Black Panther Party resonated even more with him. BPP has successfully launched a free breakfast program to feed children in various cities. The group also advocated self-defense rather than nonviolence and took a global perspective on the struggle for black freedom, finding inspiration in Maoism. and skilled organizer, Hampton quickly passed through the ranks of the BPP. He became the leader of the BPP branch of Chicago, then the main president of the Illinois BPP, and finally the president of the national BPP. He engaged in popular activism, working as an organizer, peacemaker and participating in the free BPP breakfast program and the people's medical clinic. From the 1950s to the 1970s, the FBI Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO) targeted leaders of activist organizations such as Fred Hampton. The program served to undermine, infiltrate and spread misinformation (often by extrajudicial means) about political groups and activists that belonged to them. COINTELPRO targeted civil rights leaders such as the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. as well as radical groups such as the Black Panther Party, the American Indian Movement and the Young Lords. As Hampton's influence on the Black Panthers grew, the FBI began to focus on his activities, opening a file on him in 1967. The FBI recruited a man named William O'Neal to infiltrate and sabotage the Black Panther Party. O'Neal, who had previously been arrested for car theft and impersonating a federal agent, agreed to the task because the federal agency promised to drop the criminal charges against him. O'Neal quickly gained access to Hampton, becoming his bodyguard and a director of security at the Hampton Black Panther Party chapter. As leader of the Black Panther Party, Hampton convinced chicago's black and Puerto Rican street gangs to call for a truce. He also worked with white-dominated groups such as Students for a Democratic Society and weather underground. He called the multiracial groups he collaborated with his Rainbow Coalition. Following fbi director J. Edgar Hoover's orders, O'Neal undid much of Hampton's work to promote peace in the community, causing community members to lose confidence in the BPP. Sowing discord in the community wasn't the only way O'Neal could try to undermine Hampton. He also played a direct role in his death. On December 3, 1969, O'Neal secretly drugged Hampton by putting a sleeping pill in his drink. Shortly after, law enforcement officials launched a morning attack on Hampton's apartment. Although they didn't have a warrant to carry weapons, they entered the apartment with gun fire. They mortally wounded Mark Clark, who was watching Hampton. Hampton and his fiancée, Deborah Johnson (also called Akua Njeri), were sleeping in their room. They were wounded, but they survived the shooting. When an officer realized hampton hadn't been killed, he started shooting the activist twice in the head. Johnson, who was expecting a child with Hampton, was not killed. The other seven Black Panthers present at the apartment were charged with several serious crimes, including attempted murder, armed violence and multiple weapons charges. However, when a Justice Department investigation revealed that Chicago police had fired up to 99 shots, and the Panthers only fired once, the charges were dropped. Activists considered Hampton's murder a murder. When the FBI field office in Pennsylvania was broken into a short time later, The COINTELPRO files found included a plan for Hampton's apartment and documents that mentioned covering up the FBI's part in Hampton's death. Family members of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark sued chicago, cook county police and the FBI for \$47.7 million in 1970 for unfairly killing the men. That case was dropped, but a new case occurred in 1979 after authorities concluded that the law enforcement agencies involved had obstructed justice and refused to hand over relevant documents related to the murders. Three years later, the families of Hampton and Clark discovered that they would receive a \$1.85 million settlement from the local and federal agencies responsible for the men's deaths. Although this sum was much smaller than they sought, the agreement was a recognition, to some extent, of irregularities. If Chicago police had not killed Fred Hampton, he would have been appointed chief of staff to the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party, making him a key spokesman for the group. Hampton never had that opportunity, but it wasn't forgotten. Shortly after his death, the BPP filmed an investigation of his apartment, which police did not close. The captured footage is seen in the 1971 documentary The Murder of Fred Hampton. An estimated 5,000 mourners attended Hampton's funeral, during which the activist was remembered by civil rights leaders such as the Rev. Jesse Jackson and Ralph Abernathy. Although activists Roy Wilkins and Ramsey Clark characterized Hampton's death as unwarranted, none of the officers or officials involved in the attack were convicted of wrongdoing. Several writers, rappers and musicians referred to Fred Hampton in his writings or lyrics. Rage Against the Machine mentions the activist in their 1996 hit Down Rodeo, in which vocalist Zack de la Rocha declares: They're not going to send us camping like they did my man Fred Hampton. In the city of Chicago, December 4 th is Fred Hampton Day. A public swimming pool in Maywood, Illinois, where Hampton grew up, bears his name. A Hampton bust sits outside the Fred Hampton Family Aquatic Center. Hampton, like other political activists, seemed deeply aware that his work would put his life at risk. However, while he was alive, he expressed confidence in his own legacy: We always say in the Black Panther Party that they can do whatever they want with us. Maybe we won't come back. I could be in jail. I can be anywhere. But when I leave, you will remember that I said, with the last words on my lips, that I am a revolutionary. And you're going to have to keep saying that. You're going to have to say I'm a proletariat, I'm the people. Ballesteros, Carlos. Black Panther icon Fred Hampton is in his childhood home facing the mortgage. Chicago Sun-Times, October 16, 2018. Fred Hampton. File December 15, 2016. Silva, Christianna. Who was Fred Hampton, the Black Panther shot and killed by Chicago police 48 years ago? Newsweek, December 4, December, The murder of Fred Hampton: how the FBI and Chicago police murdered a Black Panther. Democracy Now! December 4, 2014. 2014.

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