

The Tulsa Race Massacre was one of the worst incidents of racial violence in U.S. history.

During the hours of May 31 through June 1, 1921, a White mob attacked residents, homes, and businesses in Tulsa, Oklahoma's predominantly Black neighborhood of Greenwood.

The attack was triggered by a story in a local newspaper reporting that a young White woman,

Sarah Page, had been assaulted on an elevator by a young Black man, Dick Rowland.

It was later reported that Ms. Page dropped all charges against Mr. Rowland, and he was released and exonerated.

The newspaper report incited the White community of Tulsa, and hundreds of White men gathered at the Tulsa courthouse where Rowland was held.

Black World War I veterans who wanted to protect Rowland from being lynched came to the courthouse to defend him.

When the National Guard imposed martial law ending the massacre, more than 35 city blocks were destroyed, approximately 191 businesses were in ruins, and 10,000 Black residents had lost their homes.

Somewhere between 75 and 300 people were killed, and many were never found or identified, leaving families to always wonder what happened to their loved ones.

The financial impact on the community would be the equivalent today of \$27 million in property loss claims, and these claims were never recouped.

Many are pushing for reparations to be made to the survivors, along with the descendants of those affected by the massacre.

The impact of what many consider the worst act of racially motivated violence continues to haunt the city of Tulsa.