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Earl Hilliard

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives

from Alabama's 7th district

In office

January 3, 1993 - January 3, 2003

Member of the Alabama Senate

In office January 1981 – January 1993

Member of the Alabama House of

Representatives

In office January 1975 – January 1981

Personal details

Democratic

Earl Frederick Hilliard

April 9, 1942 (age 80) Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.

Morehouse College (B.A.) Howard University (J.D.) Atlanta University (M.B.A.)

Preceded by

Born

Political party

Education

Succeeded by Artur Davis

Claude Harris Jr.

Earl Hilliard

(Top)

Contents [hide]

Life and career

See also References

External links

Article Talk

Read Edit View history

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Earl Frederick Hilliard (born April 9, 1942) is an American politician from the U.S. state of Alabama who served as the U.S. representative for the state's 7th district.^{[1][2]}

Life and career [edit]

Hilliard was born in Birmingham, Alabama, and graduated from Morehouse College. He was elected as a Democrat to the Alabama House of Representatives in 1974 and served from 1975 until 1981 and in the Alabama Senate from 1981 until 1992. Hilliard was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1992 from the 7th District, a 65 percent black-majority district stretching from Birmingham to Montgomery. In the process, he became the first Black person since Jeramiah Haralson in 1877 to represent Alabama in Congress.^[3] He also became the first Democrat to represent a significant portion of the capital since 1965.^[1]

He faced his first serious challenge from Artur Davis in the 2000 Democratic primary election—the real contest in this heavily Democratic district—but prevailed.

Davis challenged Hilliard again in 2002 in a district that had been changed significantly by redistricting. The 7th lost its share of Montgomery, and was pushed further into Birmingham, absorbing a large number of mostly white precincts in that city. The campaign that year was focused on Hilliard's record in office and alleged ethical issues, as well as race, the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and terrorism. Hilliard claimed "the only thing" that Davis, also an African American, had done for African Americans was "put them in jail" during his time as a federal prosecutor. In 2001, Hilliard voted against a bill funding increases in military support to Israel and opposing criminalization of Palestinian politicians. Because a third candidate also ran in the Democratic primary, Hilliard finished with the most votes but failed to win a majority; under Alabama law, he then faced a rematch with second-place finisher Davis in a run-off election. Davis won the run-off with 54% of the vote.

Hilliard is a 1960 graduate of Western-Olin High School in Birmingham. He received a B.A. in 1964 from Morehouse College, a J.D. in 1967 from Howard University, and an M.B.A. in 1970 from Atlanta University.^[7]

He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. [8] He is a member of the board of the Congressional Black Caucus Institute. [9]

Hilliard's son, Earl Hilliard, Jr., is a former member of the Alabama House of Representatives who ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 2010, also in the 7th district.^[1]

See also [edit]

· List of African-American United States representatives

References [edit]

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- 4. ^ a b Halbfinger, David M. (2002-06-03). "Generational Battle Turns Nasty in Alabama Primary" . The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331 . Retrieved 2019-02-19.
- 5. ^ Alabama Democratic Party, 2002 Primary Tabulation of Returns, https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/voter-pdfs/2002/d-cert-061002-amend.pdf
- 6. ^ Pitt, Redding. Certification of Candidates State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama Primary Run-off June 25, 2002, https://www.sos.alabama.gov/site s/default/files/voter-pdfs/2002/d-cert-070102.pdf
- 7. ^ "Earl F. Hilliard" №. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.
- 8. A "Hilliard listing on "Prominent Members" page of APA website" 2. alphaphialpha.net. Archived from the original 2 on August 1, 2008. Retrieved November 11, 2018.
- 9. ^ "Congressional Black Caucus Institute board membership roster" .c. cbcinstitute.org. Archived from the original .c. on February 6, 2009. Retrieved November 11, 2018.

External links [edit]

	U.S. House of Representatives	
Preceded by Claude Harris, Jr.	Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Alabama's 7th congressional district 1993–2003	Succeeded by Artur Davis
	U.S. order of precedence (ceremonial)	
Preceded by Ben Erdreich as Former US Representative	Order of precedence of the United States as Former US Representative	Succeeded by Jo Bonner as Former US Representative

 V·T·E
 Alabama's delegation(s) to the 103rd−107th United States Congresses (ordered by seniority)
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