

African - American Rights

All is Not Well

segregation - after the Civil War when blacks and whites did everything separately

Jim Crow

Black Codes

- laws in the South after the Civil War making blacks follow rules that whites did not have to
- made to keep whites in power
- became known as Jim Crow Laws

Jim Crow

- the name - clown character found in minstrel shows where a white actor would blacken his face and perform like a fool.
- came to represent the African-Americans who laughed on the outside but hurting on the inside

Separate But Not Equal

The Fourteenth Amendment

- A state can't deny any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or deny any person equal protection under the law
- Many states got around this amendment by creating their own laws.
- vigilantes - people who try to enforce a law without the help of regular law enforcement
- lynchings - hangings by vigilantes
- The Ku Klux Klan - vigilante group

Plessy vs. Ferguson

U.S. Supreme Court Case

- Homer Plessy took the railroads to court - making blacks sit in the back of the train was unconstitutional
- Supreme Court ruled - as long as the railroad cars were "separate but equal" the law could be used.

Fifteenth Amendment

- gave black males the right to vote
- whites came up with Jim Crow laws to keep blacks from voting
- poll tax - required voters to pay a special tax for voting when they reached the polls - because blacks were poor - they couldn't afford

Grandfather Clauses

Literacy tests

- you had to be able to read or write to vote
- most blacks had no education as slaves - couldn't read or write

Grandfather clause

- If a person's grandfather had not voted, then that person was not allowed to vote

Emancipation Proclamation

- when Abraham Lincoln gave freedom to slaves

African - American Rights

A Change is Coming

African American leaders - W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington - worked to end Jim Crow laws and gain civil rights for blacks

Booker T. Washington

- believed in accommodation - black people should accept discrimination and show whites their ability to work hard.
- started the Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama - a school to learn farming and industry
- hoped that African - Americans would gain the respect of whites

W.E.B. DuBois

- disagreed with Washington
- believed in reform - to fight to change things for the better
- helped create the NAACP.
- protested for and demanded African Americans get equal rights/education.

They Paved the Way

Washington and DuBois differed in ideas but not the goal

- wanted to end Jim Crow Laws.
- wanted to help African - Americans live as free men - accepted and respected
- wanted fair and equal treatment for African Americans
- paved the way for the Civil Rights Movement