

The Jim Crow South

The Main Idea

- In spite of the changes to the laws, African Americans in the South still faced legalized segregation and discrimination.

Voting Restrictions

1. Literacy Tests: Have to be able to read to vote
2. Poll Tax: tax blacks had to pay to be able to vote

* Grandfather Clause: if man was eligible to vote prior to Jan. 1, 1867 pay no poll tax (free man vs. slave)



No. **838** Birmingham, Ala. 4/19 1896
Received of J. M. L. L. L. L. (Col.) (White.)
the sum of 20.25 Dollars
in full of amount of Poll Tax for the year 1895.

Poll Tax,	1	50
Assessor's Fee,		50
Collector's Fee,		50

A. M. L. L. L. P. T. C.

Jim Crow Laws

- Supreme Court never overturned the poll tax, literacy test, or grandfather clause, even though it went against the 15th Amendment.

Jim Crow Laws

- Designed to create and enforce legalized segregation.
- African Americans filed lawsuits, wanting equal treatment under the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

Legalized Segregation

- In 1883, the Court ruled the Act to be unconstitutional, determining the 14th Amendment applied only to state governments.
- Congress had no power over private individuals or businesses.

Plessy vs. Ferguson

- Thirteen years later, another key case came before the Supreme Court. The matter involved a Louisiana state law requiring railroads to provide “equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races.”
- Homer Plessy sat in a whites-only train compartment to test the law and was arrested. He appealed based on the 14th Amendment.

Plessy vs. Ferguson

- In Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
the Supreme Court upheld
the practice of segregation.
 - 8-1 Vote
- Segregation was equal as long
as it was “separate but
equal.”

Plessy vs. Ferguson

- The Court ruled that “separate but equal” facilities did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment.
- The Plessy decision allowed legalized segregation for nearly sixty years.

PLESSY VS. FERGUSON



**SEPARATE
BUT NOT EQUAL**

REX THEATRE FOR COLORED PEOPLE

PARZAN

LELAND
ELECTRIC CO.



HOTEL CLARK

*The Best Service
for COLORED ONLY*

144

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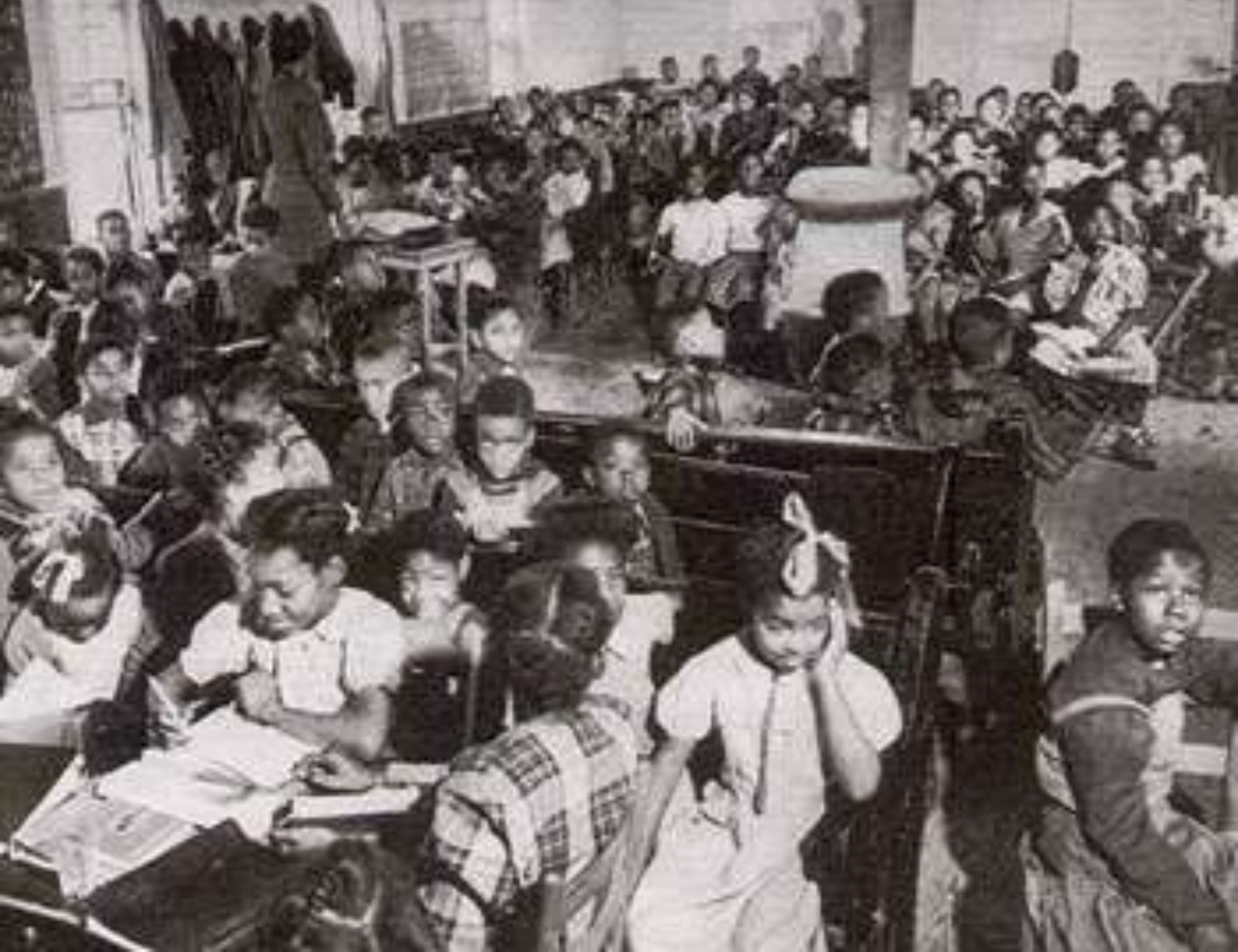
RESTAURANT

LUNA
FACTORY
STUDIO



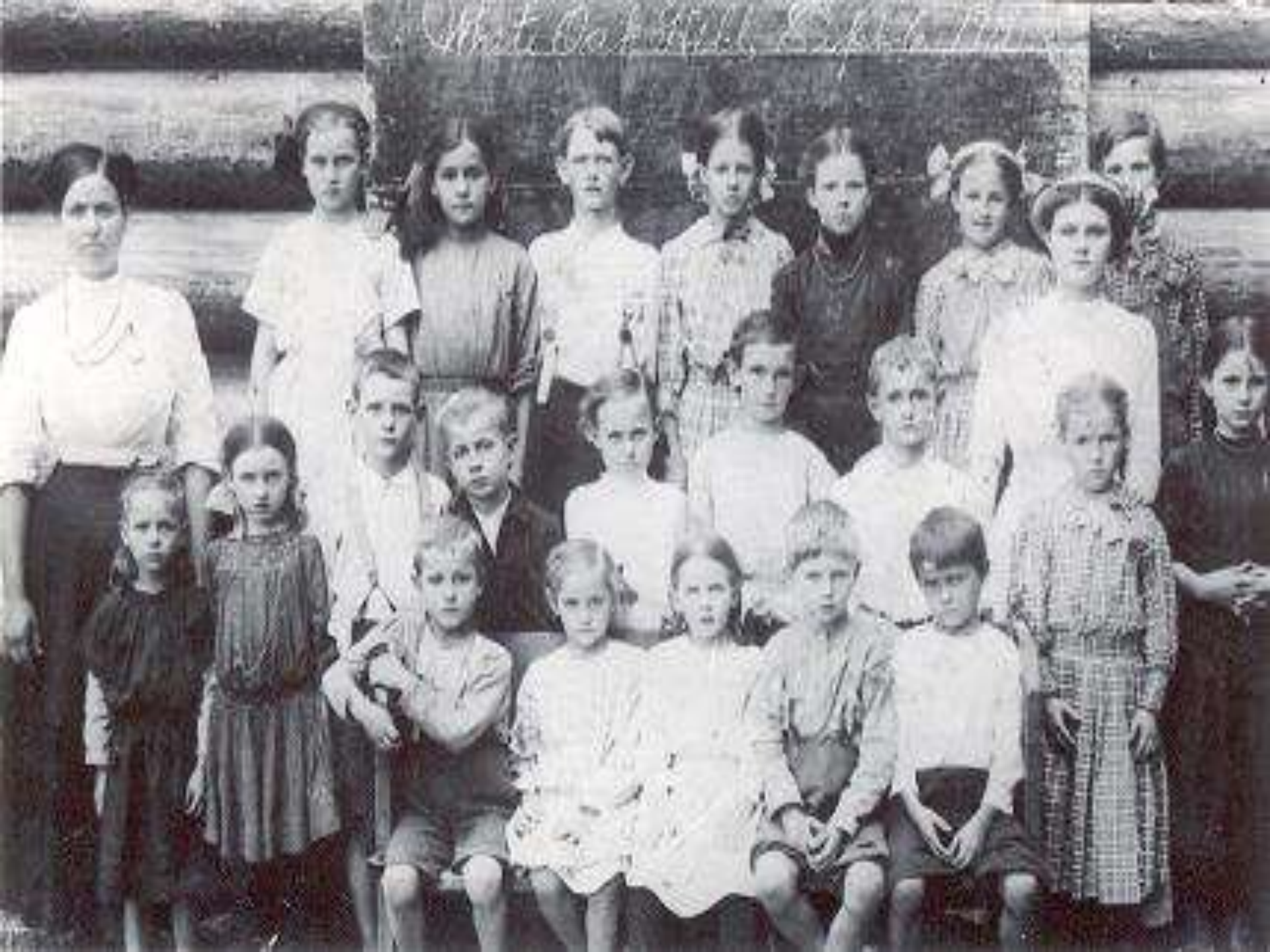














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BYRD BROS. & PICKETT
FIELD GARDEN AND LAWYER SEED



COLORED

← **WAITING ROOM** →



Racial Etiquette

- Strict rules of behavior, called racial etiquette, governed social and business interactions. African Americans were supposed to “know their place” and defer to whites in every encounter.

Examples

- Blacks were expected to refer to white males in positions of authority as "Boss" or "Cap'n"--a title of respect that replaced "Master" used in slave times.

Examples

- All black men, on the other hand, were called by their first names or were referred to as "Boy," "Uncle," and "Old Man"--regardless of their age.

Examples

- In legal cases and the press, blacks were often referred to by the word "Negro" with a first name attached, such as "Negro Sam."

Examples

- Black women were addressed as "Auntie" or "girl." Under no circumstances would the title "Miss." or "Mrs." be used.

Examples

- White women never allowed blacks to call them by their first names but with the word "Miss" attached as a modifier: "Miss Ann," "Miss Julie" or "Miss Scarlett".

Examples

- Black boys were not allowed to make eye contact with white women while passing.

Examples

- When walking down the street, a black was expected to stop to allow the white person the right of way.

• If these

were not

followed

then.....



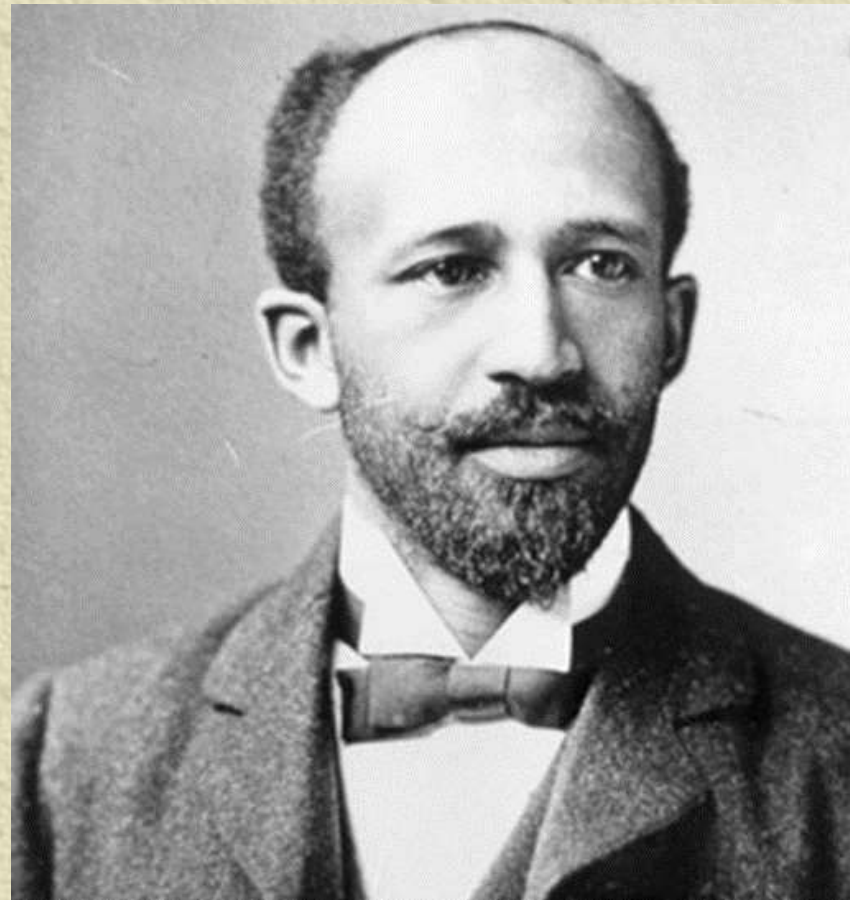
Photograph from Fall 1910

Lynching

- If an African American failed to speak respectfully or acted with too much pride or defiance, the consequences could be serious.
- The worst consequence was lynching, the murder of an individual usually by hanging, without a legal trial.
- Between 1882 and 1892, nearly 900 lost their lives to lynch mobs. Lynchings declined after 1892, but continued into the early 1900s.

W. E. B. Du Bois

- Insisted upon immediate equal treatment and voting rights for African Americans.
- Founded the NAACP
 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - Goal is to ensure the political, educational, social and economic equality for minorities.



Booker T. Washington

- Believed that African Americans should accept segregation for the moment.
- Should work to achieve equality through economic independence rather than immediate action.
- Tuskegee Institute
 - Taught practical skills that one needed to become a successful worker.
 - Farming



Mexican Americans

- They encountered hostility from white Americans, often not speaking English well and taking the most menial jobs for little pay. Debt peonage tied many of them to their jobs until they could pay off debts they owed their employer.

Order of Operations

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- Complete the Jim Crow South Assignment