

RACE RELATIONS

USA

i c H

1865 - 1970

Race Relations USA -- key words starter

Mission: to match 8 unit key words with images and definitions

















Linked to use of force, violence

A derogatory name for the police

To stop doing something - such as using a product or service

Vote - anonymous, secret

Feeling of unhappiness with a situation


Peace - anti war or use of violence

A state of extreme happiness

























Equal, fair treatment

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Ballot		
Pigs		
Militant		
Boycott		
Justice		
Pacifism		
Discontent		
Exalted		

Race Relations USA - Civil Rights, 1865 - 1970

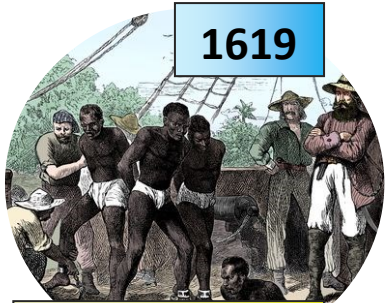
 **Mission:** to understand unit key terms and vocabulary



Segregation 	Amendment 	Citizen 	Reconstruct 	Franchise 	Lynching 	Supremacy 	Stereotype 
Jim Crow 	Intimidate 	De facto 	Federal 	Boycott 	Literacy 	Poll Tax 	Campaign 
Bill of Rights 	States' Rights 	De Jure 	Militant 	Suppress 	Race 	Constitution 	Radical 

Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	To keep apart or separate	A _ _ _ _ _	A
	Centralised 'national' government of the USA		B
	Right to vote - note that ballot is a secret / anonymous vote	S _ _ _ _ _	C
	The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution		D
	The situation as written by the law		E
	Change to	A _ _ _ _	F
	Ability to read and write		G
	To frighten	B _ _ _ _	H
	To stop doing something - such as using a product or service		I
	A person who 'belongs to' or has rights within a country		J
	An organised course of action - carried out to complete a specific goal		K
	The written rules or basic principles of a country - often officially recorded		L
	A mob murder - often by hanging the victim from a tree		M
	To pay money to be able to vote		N
	Repair or rebuild		O
	To stop something from taking place - or being know	P _ _ _ _ _	P
	Individual states should have more power than Federal government		Q
	A common belief about a person or race - often incorrect and biased		R
	Type (group) of people defined by their genetics		S
	To be / feel better than - have more authority / power over others		T
	Linked to use of force or violence		U
	The reality or fact of a situation -- clashes with the legal situation		V
	Extreme	F _ _ _ _ _	W
	A black character from a plantation song		X

Quick Recap ...



1619

The first Africans brought as slaves to America.



Slaves are used in fields, on farms and in houses in the South.



1850s

Westward expansion - forces the decision about the future of slavery in new states. Legal or illegal?

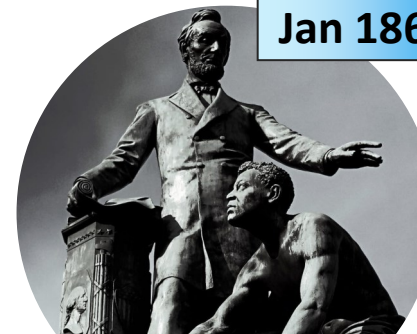


1861

Arguments over power + the future of slavery fuels the start of Civil War.



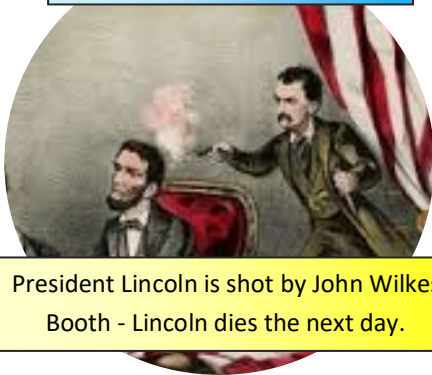
Jan 1865



Lincoln + the Senate pass the 13th Amendment - slaves are legally free.



14th April, 1865



President Lincoln is shot by John Wilkes Booth - Lincoln dies the next day.




9th April, 1865

The South (Confederacy) surrender - lose the war.



What were the Jim Crow Laws?

 **Mission:** to consider how the Southern states responded at attempts to make all men equal.

Legal

Care

Last

Amendment

Constitution

Civil

Supremacy

First

Segregating

Equal

White

Tax

Hot

Shake

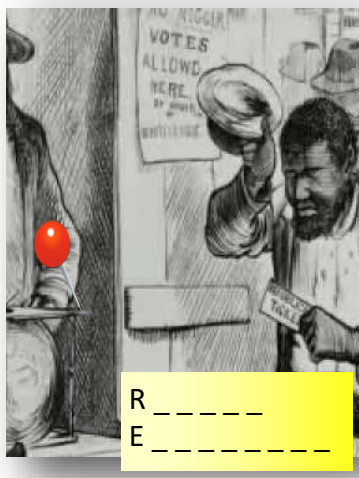
Slap

The U.S. _____ (1) says that all men are created equal, but until 1865 this was largely ignored as black people were kept as slaves in the South. After the American _____ (2) War ended in 1865 and remaining slaves freed, the country tried to reconstruct itself. One of the aims of this era of this reconstruction was to make black and people more _____ (3) and give them legal protection. Most Southern whites would not accept this idea. As anger in the North over the Civil War reduced it became clear that most Northerners did not really _____ (4) about the former slaves as they allowed the South to introduce 'Jim Crow Laws.' These laws were named after a character in slave song. Jim, the black character had a _____ (5) girlfriend thus making him a hated figure in the South. The Jim Crow Laws made sure that black people were not accepted or treated as equal to whites and thus maintained white _____ (6) . The laws included _____ (7) black and white people by making them use separate sections of transport, washrooms, theatres and other public places. This policy of segregation was challenged and taken to the Supreme Court in 1896 in a famous case know as Plessy V Ferguson. The Supreme Court ruled it that was _____ (8) to have separate facilities as long as they were of an equal standard - (of course they were not) . The Jim Crow laws also attacked voting rights given to black Americans with the passing of the 15th _____ (9) to the U.S. Constitution in 1870. They did this by using various tricks to suppress the black vote. These tricks included introducing confusing literacy tests to show they were 'clever enough' to vote, introducing a poll _____ (10) to make them pay for voter registration and also a Grandfather clause that said only people with a grandfather who had voted could vote. Another feature of this time was the expectation of racial etiquette. For example, a black man could not offer to _____ (11) the hand of a white man or touch a white woman. A black person must refer to a white person as 'sir', 'maam', 'mr' and If a black person was allowed to eat at the same table as a white person he was served _____ (12) .

- 1: Sum up the Jim Crow Laws in your own words.


- 2: Choose - Poll tax, literacy tests or the Grandfather clause and explain how they stopped black people from voting.

- 3: What was the aim of racial etiquette in the South?

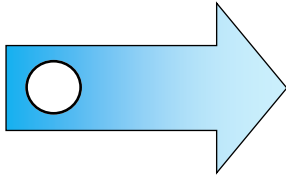


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E

A Return to Southern White Supremacy?

 **Mission:** use the sources and further research to make notes on the period 1865 - 1900.

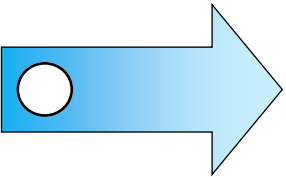
Task 1: colour code or label (1-4) each of the four circles below. **2:** Read the sources provided **3:** Write a bullet point summary of your findings / a few sentences about each in the space provided.



Reconstruction



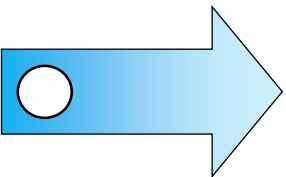
Define Reconstruction



Jim Crow Laws



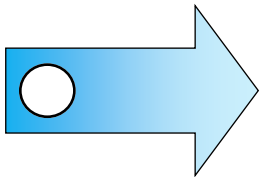
Who or what was Jim Crow?



Back Racial Stereotypes / Roles



What is a 'Wet Nurse'?



Plessy V Ferguson - challenging Jim Crow



What did 'separate but equal' mean?

A belief in white supremacy was particularly entrenched in the southern states. The end of slavery had been a blow to white supremacy. However, southern racists were able to find new ways of oppressing black people.

Edexcel History Textbook



In 1892 a black train passenger Homer Plessy was arrested and jailed for refusing to sit in a segregated railway car, breaking a Louisiana (Jim Crow) law. He appealed claiming this violated his constitutional rights according to the 14th Amendment. The 1896, U.S. Supreme Court case denied his argument under the "separate but equal" rule. Restrictive legislation based on race continued following the Plessy decision, its reasoning not overturned until Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka in 1954.

History Channel (Edited)

Jim Crow was not a person but was named after a popular 19th-century minstrel song that stereotyped African Americans, "**Jim Crow**" came to symbolise the system of government-sanctioned racial oppression and segregation in the United States.

PBS.org

The 'good, old-time negro'

Despite segregation, white people relied on black people for domestic help. They were hired to bring up children, cook and clean. Many white people had contradictory feelings about black people—on one hand they saw them as inferior but on the other relied on them in their family lives. Perhaps as a solution the concept of the 'good old time Negro' - the idea that black people were happy to serve white people and with the role in a segregated society.

Edexcel History Textbook—Edited.



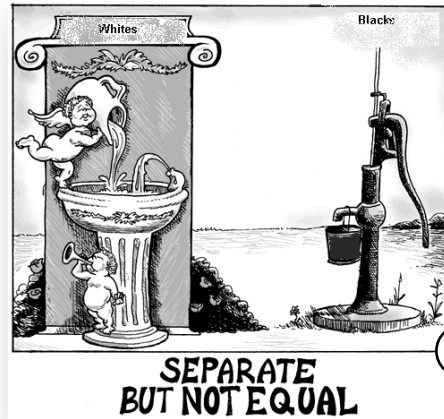
The **Jim Crow laws** were state and local laws enforcing racial segregation in the Southern United States. Enacted after the Reconstruction period, these laws continued in force until 1965. **Wikipedia summary**



Southern states introduced literacy tests as a requirement for voting. Most black people could not read or write and even those who could found that test were not applied fairly.

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on in 1868, granted citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the United States," which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbids states from denying any person "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans .

www.local.gov



Uncle Gus made a wrong turn by accident. Somehow we ended up in the middle of town. Up ahead was a crowd of white people. We didn't know what was going on. There must have been 500 people, men and women and children. We slowed the car. It was then that we heard them shouting, "Kill the nigger." We could see a person on fire but still alive and screaming in the middle of the street tied to a big wheel. We could smell the stench of his burning human flesh. Uncle Gus slammed on his brakes and turned full circle in the middle of the road, which now focused the attention of the mob on us. I remember hearing someone shout, "There's some more niggers, let's get them." We could see people from our back window running for their cars and trucks. By then my uncle had turned the corner, as he put the pedal to the metal and we went as fast as his big Chrysler car could go. He turned off the car headlights and we drove for five minutes in darkness before he careened the car off the road into a four-foot wide wagon ditch or pathway in the woods. We made it just in time. What seemed like a caravan of cars passed our hiding place, followed by police cars with sirens blaring. We were all extremely quiet. No one spoke a word in fear that a whisper would be heard and betray our hiding place. We remained in our hiding place for about four hours, which seemed like eternity.

Joseph Holiday had driven to Texas with his uncle in 1961

The southern states found devious ways to disenfranchise the local black population. For example some states introduced a 'grandfather clause'. This said only people whose grandfathers had votes were allowed to vote.

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution granted African American men the right to vote by declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude."

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Maintaining White Supremacy ... and Jim Crow 1865 - 1900

Study the 7 ways (next page) that
the South used to keep former slaves
in their 'rightful place' after the Civil War.

Rank order them in terms of effectiveness.

Come together, **discuss** as a group / class and see if
you can agree on **which was the most important.**

Were any **other methods** used?



Black Codes

These were laws that forced former slaves to sign year long work contracts. People who did not have a home or were unemployed could be arrested and jailed for vagrancy. 'Pig Laws' created harsh sentences for animal theft. Black people could not testify against whites in court.

Voter Suppression

The 15th Amendment gave former slaves the right to vote. But, Southern states created ways to stop this ...

Grandfather Clause

Poll Tax

Literacy Tests

Ku Klux Klan

This was a terrorist organisation created after the Civil War. Its aim was to terrorize people who were considered a threat to white power. Black people were their main target and faced intimidation, beatings and lynchings.

Racial Etiquette

The 13th + 14th Amendments gave black people legal equality. Yet, racial etiquette was still enforced ...

A black man called a white man "sir".

A black man could not touch a white woman.

Black people served food after white people.

Plessy V Ferguson

This was a landmark Supreme Court decision that allowed for the separation of facilities for white and black Americans ... as long as these facilities were of an equal standard.


Sharecropping

Former slaves were not given any land as some had hoped. Without land they were often trapped working for white landowners. They were tricked into loaning essential supplies thus putting them into financial debt.

Confederate Statues

All over the South statues were erected to celebrate Confederate 'heroes' ... These were usually of Southern leaders or military figures from the Civil War.

Maintaining White Supremacy: 1865 - 1900

 **Option:** make summary notes on the factors that helped maintain white supremacy.

White Supremacist Groups

Racial Stereotyping

**Racism
In
The South**

IMPERIAL
LAUNDRY CO.
WE WASH FOR
WHITE PEOPLE ONLY



The Jim Crow Laws

Plessy V Ferguson



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