

## STATION #1

### POST CIVIL WAR LEGISLATION de jure SEGREGATION

Legislation	Date	Purpose
13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Submitted and ratified in 1865	Abolishes Slavery in the United States
Freedman's Bureau	1865 and 1866	Provides services for war refugees and freed people including food, medical aid, and education
14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Submitted 1866 ratified in 1868	Defines citizenship to include African Americans; guarantees due process and equal protection of the law and equal protection under the law
15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Submitted 1869 ratified in 1870	Guarantees that voting rights will not be denied on the basis of race

**Sharecroppers** : South sought to revert the South to the antebellum (before the civil war) period and make blacks second class citizens in a role nearly identical to slavery. They forced the freedmen into an economic subservient situation similar to slavery known as sharecropping and tenant farming.

The Black Codes	Jim Crow Laws
Codes was a series of laws designed to regulate the affairs of the emancipated slaves. Mississippi passed the first such law in November 1865. The Black Codes aimed to ensure a stable and subservient labor force. Blacks were forced to continue to work the plantations after their emancipation due to the system of "sharecropping."	were state and local laws in the <u>United States</u> enacted between 1876 and 1965. They mandated <u>de jure racial segregation</u> in all public facilities, with a supposedly " <u>separate but equal</u> " status for <u>black Americans</u> .

#### **Plessy vs. Ferguson 1896**

Homer Adolph Plessy, a light-skinned Louisiana black man, was arrested for sitting in a railroad car reserved by Louisiana law for whites. In a New Orleans court his lawyers argued that the law was unconstitutional, but Judge John H. Ferguson ruled against them, on the ground that the railroad had provided separate but equally good cars for blacks, as the law required. This line of reasoning was upheld by the Supreme Court. The case is remembered today mainly for the dissent of Justice John Marshall Harlan. "Our Constitution is color-blind," Harlan wrote. "The arbitrary separation of citizens, on the basis of race ... is a badge of servitude wholly inconsistent with civil freedom."

## **STATION #2**

### **JIM CROW LAWS – SEPARATE BUT EQUAL?**

#### **EDUCATION**

**Florida:** The schools for white children and the schools for negro children shall be conducted separately. **Kentucky:** The children of white and colored races committed to reform schools shall be kept entirely separate from each other.

#### **ENTERTAINMENT**

**Alabama:** Every employer of white or negro males shall provide for such white or negro males reasonably accessible and separate toilet facilities. **Louisiana:** All circuses, shows, and tent exhibitions, to which the attendance of more than one race is invited shall provide not less than two ticket offices and not less than two entrances.

#### **HEALTH CARE**

**Alabama:** No person or corporation shall require any white female nurse to nurse in wards or rooms in hospitals, either public or private, in which negro men are placed.

#### **MARRIAGE**

**Mississippi:** The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood, shall be unlawful and void.

**Wyoming:** All marriages of white persons with Negroes, Mulattos, Mongolians, or Malaya hereafter contracted in the State of Wyoming are, and shall be, illegal and void.

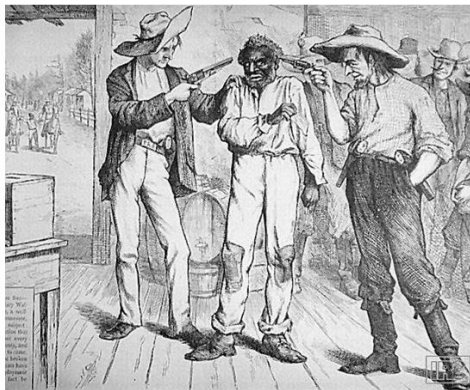
**TRANSPORTATION Alabama:** All passenger stations in this state operated by any motor transportation company shall have separate waiting rooms or space and separate ticket windows for the white and colored races.

**WORK Oklahoma:** The baths and lockers for the negroes shall be separate from the white race, but may be in the same building. (Mining companies)

## STATION #3 – THE FRANCHISE

*The following is an example of laws that were passed in every southern state after the Civil War*

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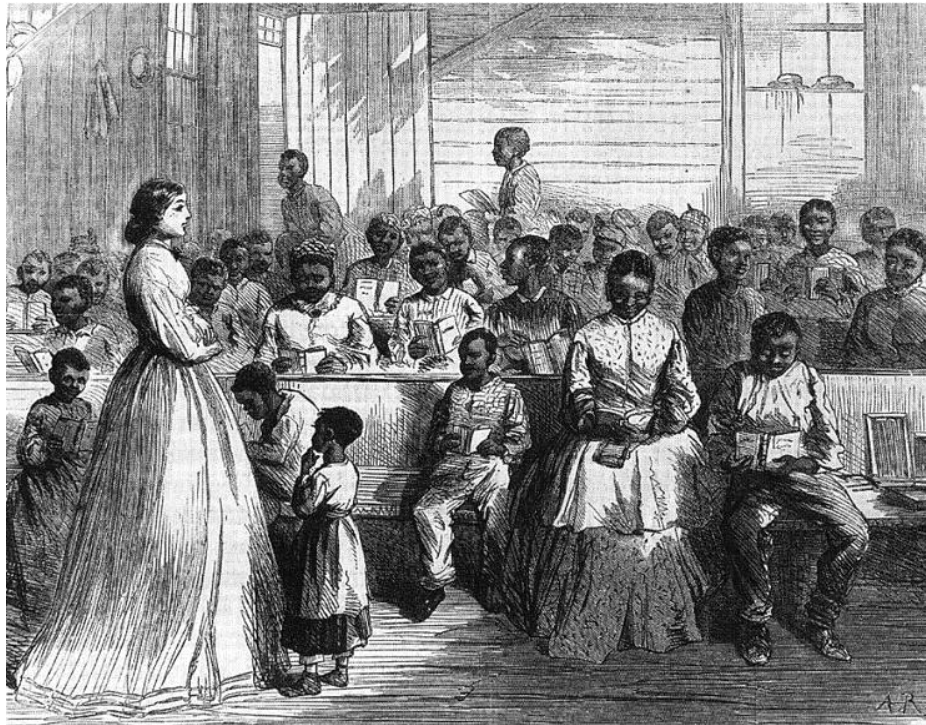


THE REASON.

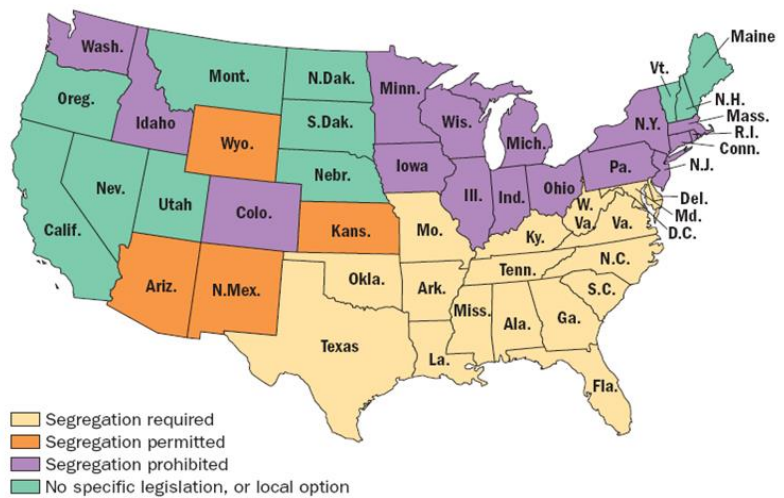
NORTHERNER.—I understand that there was a light vote at the recent election.  
 COLORED ARKANSAN.—Yassah! Dat 's de troof, sah De dark vote done reorganized de fact dat it was safest to stay at home.

## STATION #4 – EDUCATION

*The following images capture the legacy of post civil war legislation and its impact*



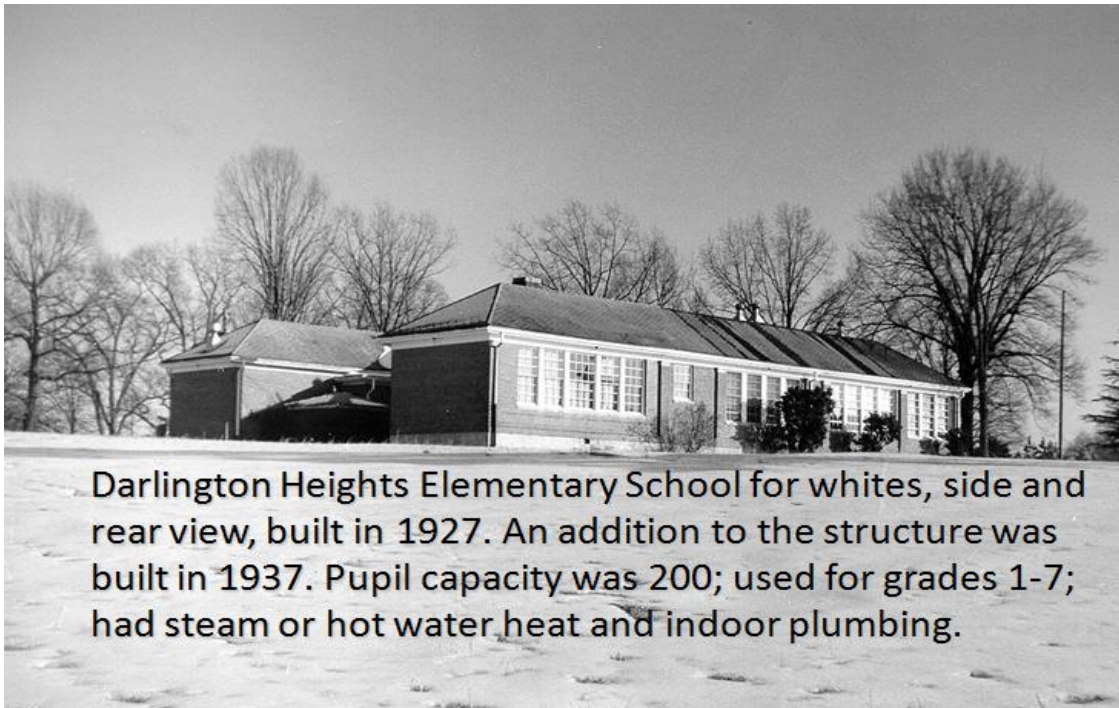
State	White	Black
Alabama	\$34.25	\$12.20
Arkansas	\$23.93	\$11.17
Florida	\$51.96	\$23.09
Georgia	\$40.50	\$13.92
Louisiana	\$51.78	\$14.93
Mississippi	\$31.33	\$6.64
North Carolina	\$34.63	\$23.60
South Carolina	\$42.00	\$13.81
Texas	\$53.09	\$29.36
Nine-state average	\$40.39	\$16.52





## STATION #4 – EDUCATION

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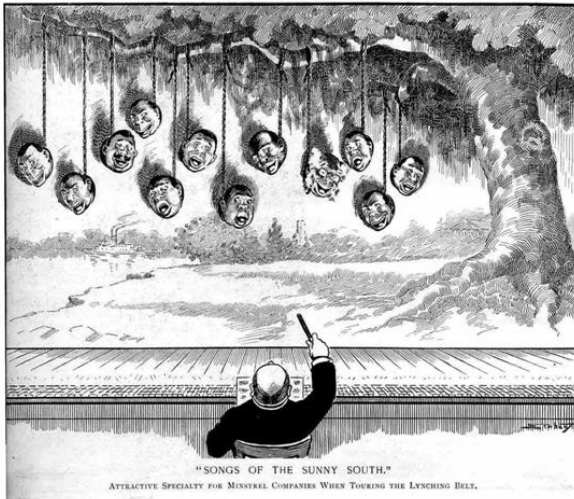
Darlington Heights Elementary School for whites, side and rear view, built in 1927. An addition to the structure was built in 1937. Pupil capacity was 200; used for grades 1-7; had steam or hot water heat and indoor plumbing.



First Rock Elementary School for blacks -- the main building shown on the right was used for grades 1,4-5. Had pupil capacity of 120; built in 1939. "Temporary" building in foreground on the left was used for grades 2-3. This was a frame building covered with roofing paper built in 1949 and had a pupil capacity of 40. The building had no windows. Privy and another building can be seen in the background. The structures that made up First Rock had no steam/water heat and no indoor plumbing.

## STATION #5 – SOUTHERN BACKLASH

*The following images capture the legacy of post civil war legislation and its impact*



<p>The NAACP 1909</p>	<p>a biracial organization was founded in New York Its primary purpose became to challenge racial discrimination and segregation in public places through the legal system. Challenged laws which permitted the use of the mails to send publications fostering racial prejudice</p>	<h3>"Strange Fruit"</h3> <p>Southern trees bear a strange fruit Blood on the leaves and blood at the root Black bodies swingin' in the Southern breeze</p> <p>Strange fruit hangin' from the poplar trees</p> <p>Pastoral scene of the gallant South The bulgin' eyes and the twisted mouth Scent of magnolias sweet and fresh</p> <p>Then the sudden smell of burnin' flesh. Here is a fruit for the crows to pluck For the rain to gather, for the wind to suck</p> <p>For the sun to rot, for the tree to drop Here is a strange and bitter crop</p>
<p>Ida B. Wells A <i>Red Record</i> (1895)</p>	<p>Provided statistics on the lynching of African-Americans. IMPACT: NAACP joined the fight for Federal anti-lynching legislation</p>	

## STATION #5 – SOUTHERN BACKLASH

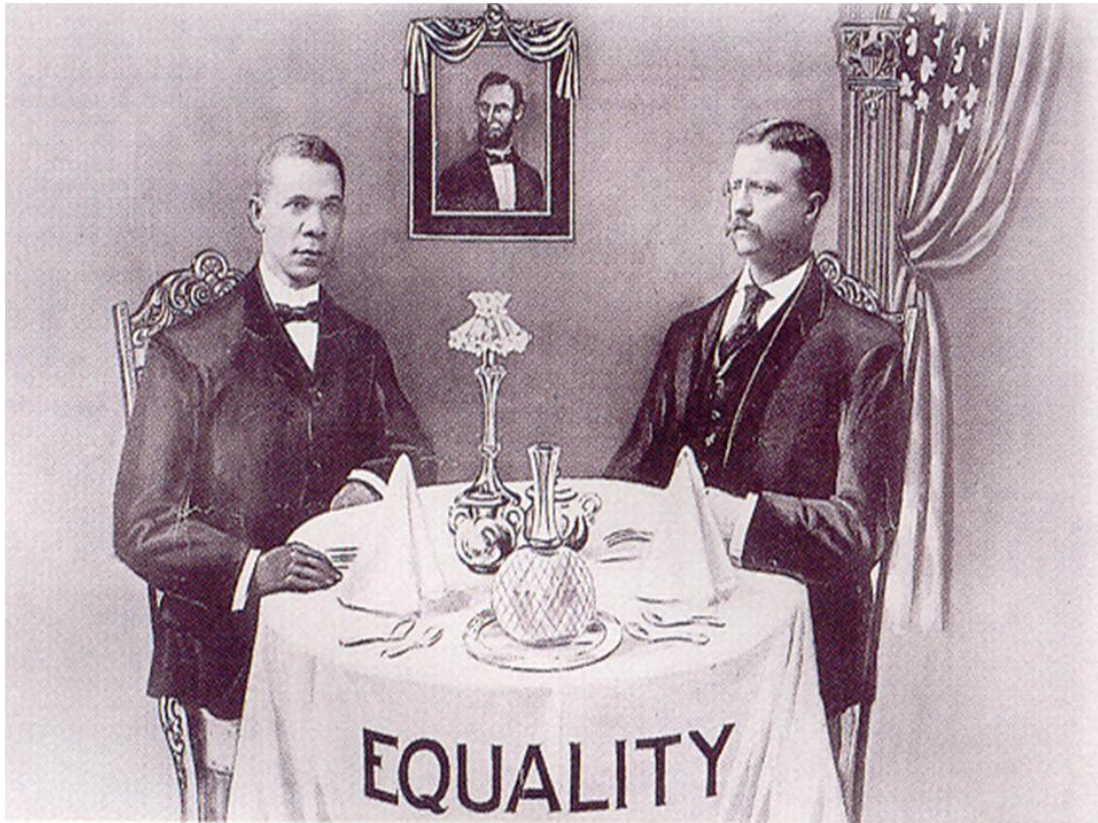
RECORD KEPT BY TUSKEGEE OF LYNCHINGS IN THE  
FIRST QUARTER OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

1900 – 115	1913 – 52
1901 – 130	1914 – 55
1902 – 92	1915 – 69
1903 – 99	1916 – 54
1904 – 83	1917 – 38
1905 – 62	1918 – 64
1906 – 65	1919 – 83
1907 – 60	1920 – 61
1908 – 97	1921 – 64
1909 – 82	1922 – 57
1910 – 76	1923 – 33
1911 – 67	1924 – 16
1912 – 63	1925 – 17



## STATION #6 – REFORMERS

*The following images capture the legacy of post civil war legislation and its impact*



<b>Booker T Washington: Washington (1856-1915)</b> (Accommodationism or gradualism)	<b>W.E.B DuBois (1868-1963)</b> (Interracialism or confrontationalism)
Helped establish <b>Tuskegee Institute</b> in Alabama in 1881 as a vocational and teacher's college for African American. Economic gains would lead to cultural and intellectual accomplishments. He outlined this position, known as the "Atlanta Compromise," in a speech at the Exposition of Cotton States in Atlanta in 1895	A sociologist and historian who 1909 helped organize the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ( <b>NAACP</b> ). He rejected Washington's strategy because he felt Mr. Washington's program practically accepts the alleged inferiority of African Americans.  Promoted the talented 10th



## STATION #7 – THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

*The following images capture the legacy of post civil war legislation and its impact*



Image #1



Image #2



Image #3



Image #4



Image #5



Image #6



Image #7



Image #8

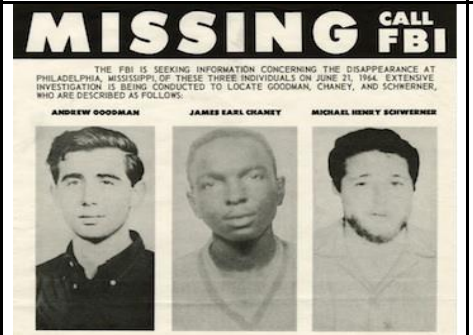


Image #9

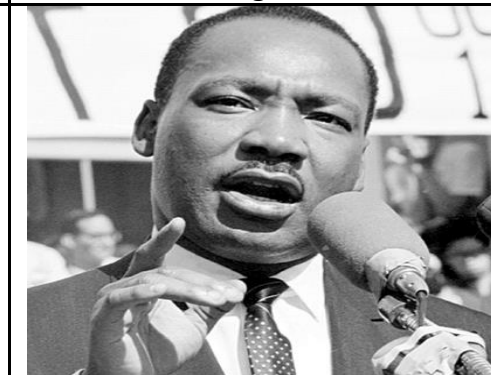


Image #10

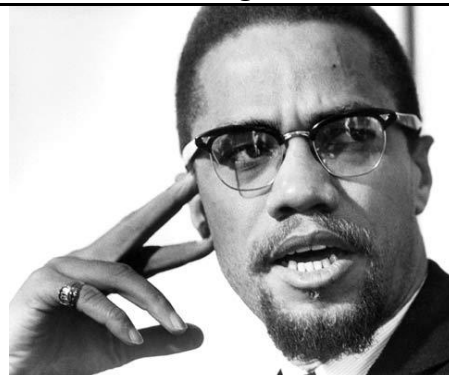


Image #11



Image #12

