

Aim: What obstacles did African Americans face following Reconstruction?

Do Now: In your opinion, was Reconstruction too lenient or too harsh on the South? Explain?

Homework:

Thurs 10/4: Review Sheet Due

Add – Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. Dubois

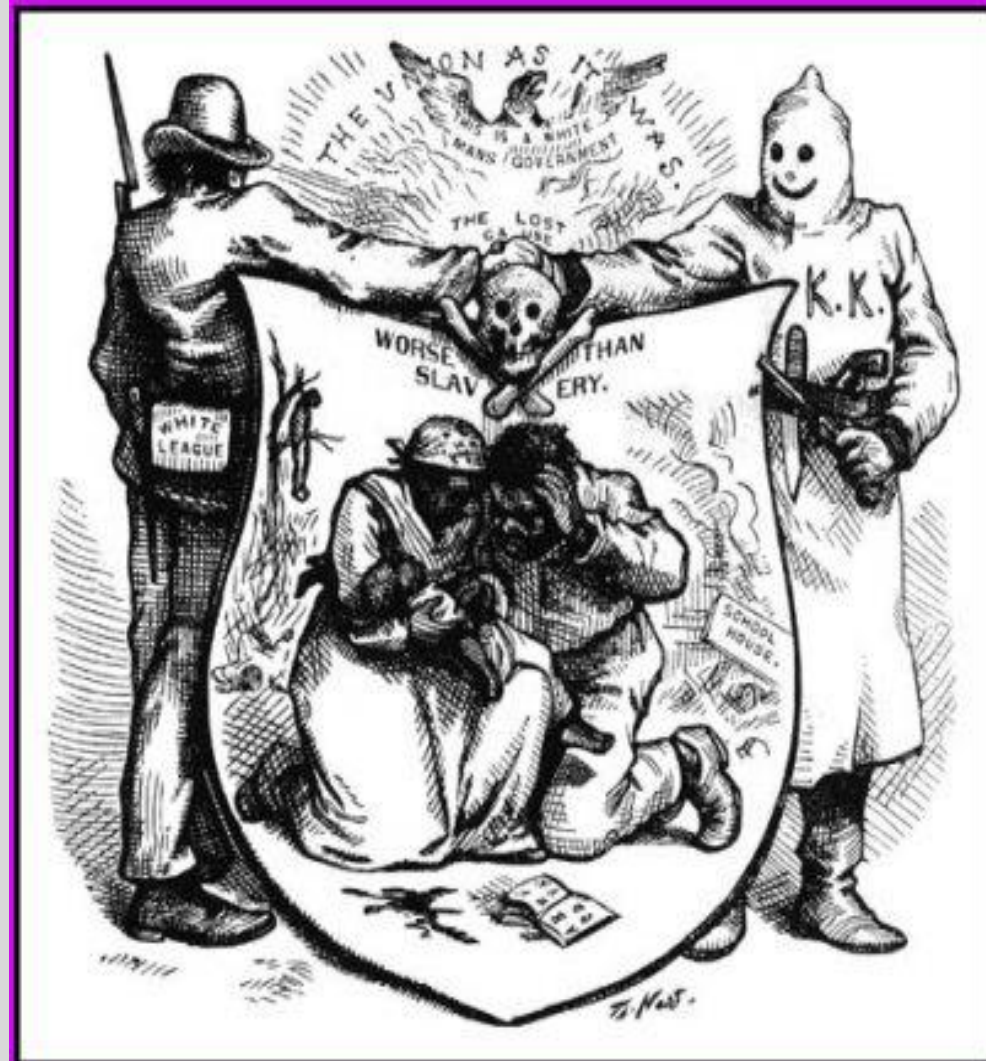
Fri 10/5: Exam-Civil War, Reconstruction and the New South

Solid South

- [Elections](#)

Political Developments

- The “Solid South” – Democratic Party dominated until 1960s
- Gov’ts led by Redeemers
 - Reactionary – nostalgia for the “Old South”
 - Supported:
 - States rights – limited role of federal government
 - White Supremacy
- Disenfranchisement of southern blacks



- How were the rights of African Americans restricted in the New South?

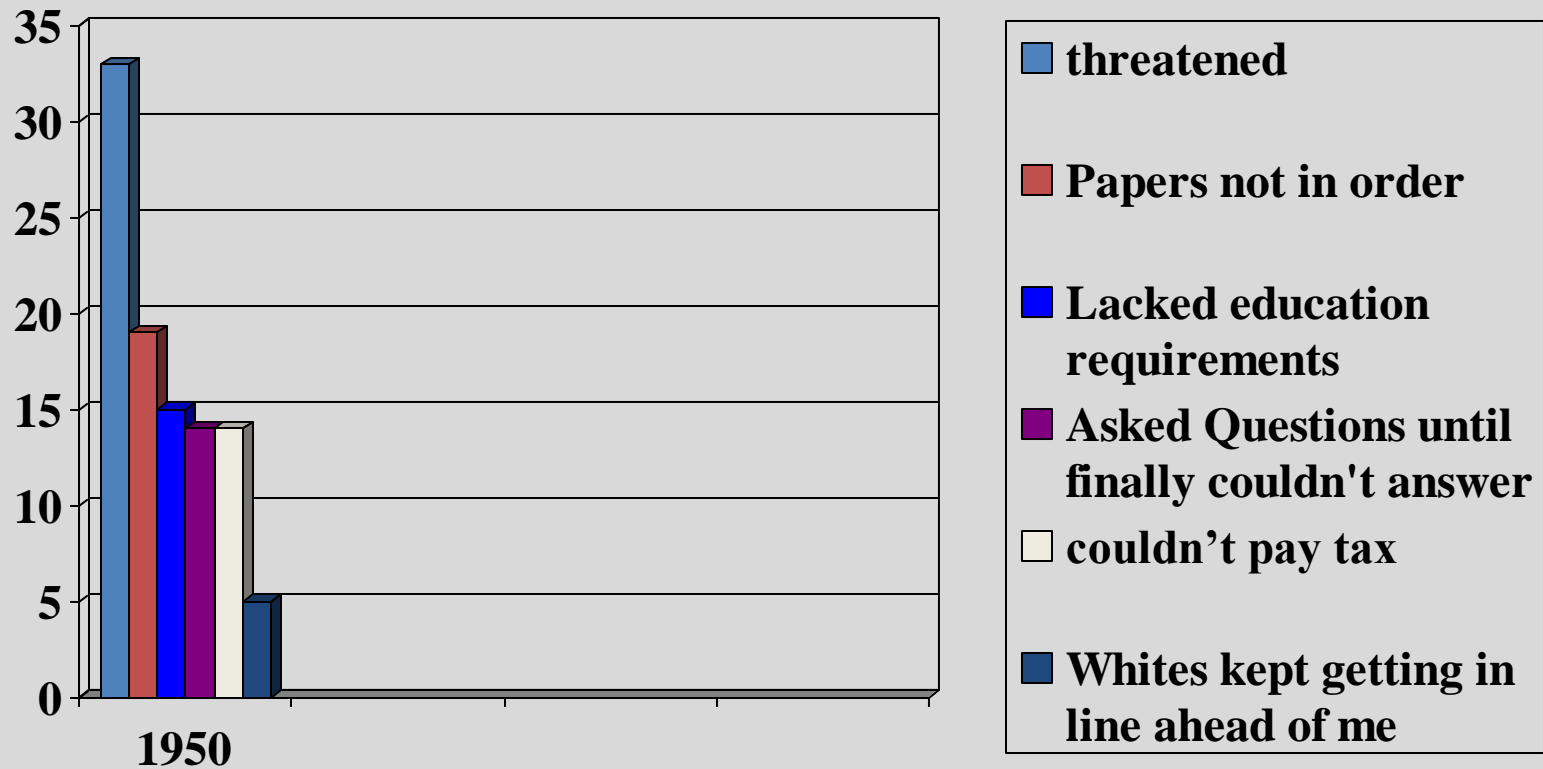
Voting Restrictions

- Legal
 - **Poll taxes**: fee to vote
 - **Literacy Tests**: answer questions in order to vote.
 - **Grandfather Clause**: exempt from poll tax and literacy test if your grandfather voted before Reconstruction
- Intimidation



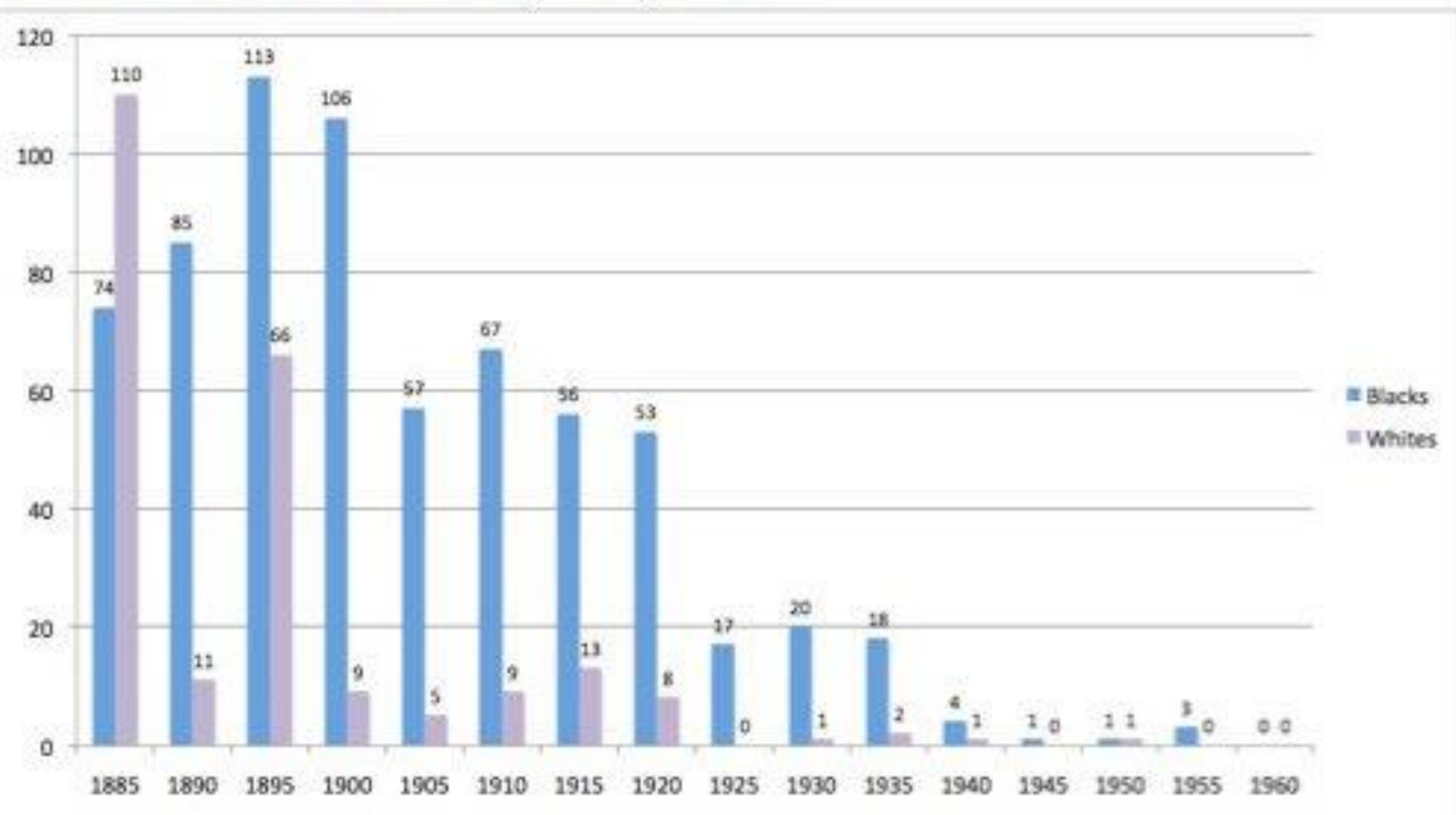
- **Suffrage** the right to vote
- **Franchise** the right to vote
- **Disenfranchisement**: the act of depriving someone of the right to vote

Why Blacks who tried were not always able to register to vote



Lynching in America

Number of black and white citizens lynched, 1885-1960



Source: "Lynchings: By State and Race, 1882-1968". Statistics provided by the Archives at the Tuskegee Institute.

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Lynchings



Lynching Postcard Dallas, Texas



Back of Post Card

- “Well John, This is a token of a great day we had in Dallas, March 3, a negro was hung for an assault on a three year-old girl. I saw this on my noon hour. I was very much in the bunch. You can see the negro hanging on the telephone pole.

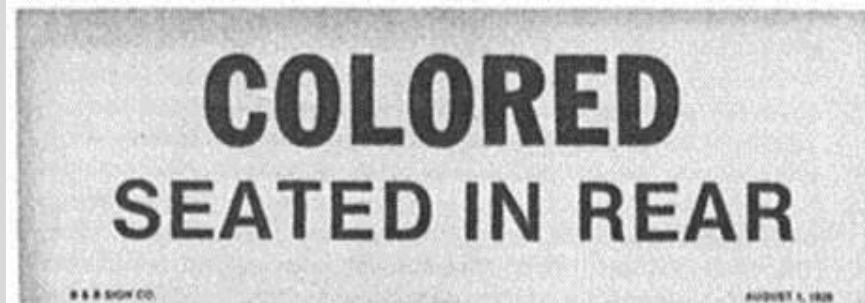
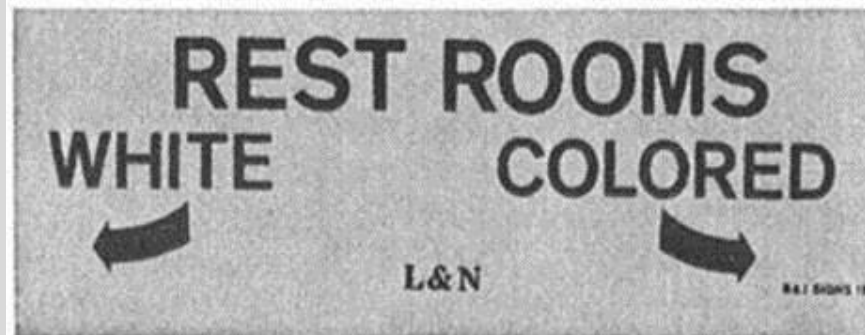


- **Lynch** :To put to death, especially by hanging, by mob action and without legal authority.
- **Lynch Mob**: A group of people intent on lynching someone.

White Supremacy

The belief, theory, or doctrine that white people are inherently superior to people from all other racial groups, especially black people, and are therefore rightfully the dominant group in any society

Aim: What obstacles did African Americans face following Reconstruction?



Social Developments: Rise of Jim Crow (Segregation)



Jim Crow Laws

Segregation Laws – legal Separation of the Races

WHITE

COLORED

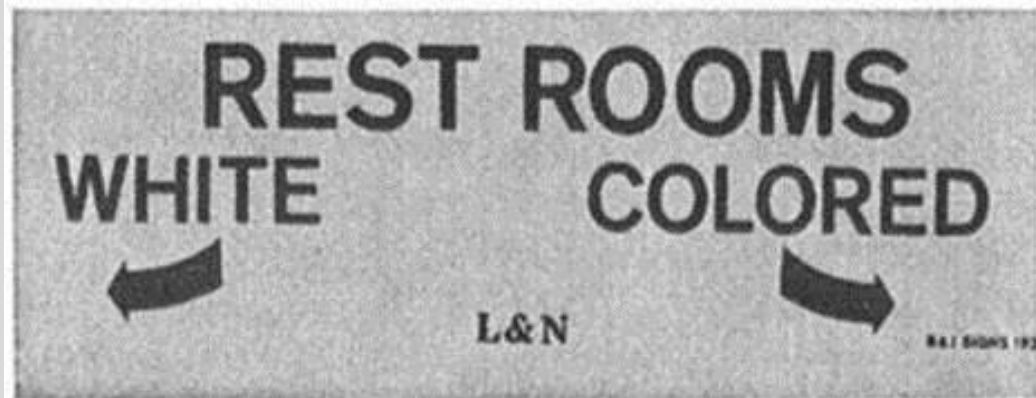


WE SERVE

WHITE'S *only*

NO

SPANISH *or* MEXICANS



In 1890, Louisiana passed the Separate Car Act, requiring black and white patrons to sit in separate sections of railcars on intrastate railroads. Homer Plessy, in a pre-meditated act of defiance, boarded a train in New Orleans and announced that he was neither white nor inclined to move to a section for African Americans. For this he was arrested and convicted of violating the Act.



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Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

- **Constitutional Issue**: Do Jim Crow (Louisiana Railway Segregation Laws) Violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment?
- **Supreme Court Decision**: Louisiana law (segregation laws) were Constitutional
- Established “Separate but Equal”
- Separate facilities for African Americans do not violate their rights as long as those facilities are equal to those provided for white Americans

- Why might Homer Plessy be called the Rosa Parks of the 19th Century?
- What do you think will be the effect of the Courts decision in Plessy vs. Ferguson?