

**legislative**  
makes the laws

**executive**  
carries out the laws

**judicial**  
interprets the laws--  
are they being applied  
fairly?

**In 1865, the Civil War ended in the USA.**

**In the final days of the war, the US Congress passed the 13th amendment to the Constitution, outlawing slavery.**

**For the Confederate states to reenter the US, they had to accept and approve (ratify) this amendment.**

**The southern states accepted the amendment, but also passed "Black Codes", limiting all aspects of the freedmen's lives.**

**Reaction?**

**Congress responded with laws enforced by military occupation.**

**Before the southern states could be included in the US again, they had to accept the**

**14th Amendment (ratified 1868)**

**15th Amendment (ratified 1870)**

**The US Supreme Court did not enforce the rights of African American citizens.**

- **The Civil Rights act of 1875 outlawed discrimination, but the Court said it was **unconstitutional**, as it violated the rights of business & clubs**
- **The Court said the 14th Amendment was only about **state** actions.**

**Reactions?**

**In 1892, Homer Plessy decided to challenge the "Black Code " of the state of Louisiana...**

**(Plessy had 7 white great-grandparents and one who was black. According to Louisiana, that made him a black man. Plessy wanted to use this ambiguity to test the law. )**



**Listen to information about the case.  
Who is right--Plessy or Ferguson?**

- In 1896, the Supreme Court decides that the 14th Amendment has NOT been violated.
- Separating the races does not imply inferiority.
- "Separate but equal" is a valid policy.



**Justice John Marshall Harlan disagreed (dissented), pointing out that everyone knew the purpose behind the law: exclusion. Also, other groups were not similarly separated. In civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law.**

**What would the results of Plessy v. Ferguson be? What would the impact be on black and white Americans?**

**Right now, you will examine some data. Look through carefully and decide what answers your data suggests.**

***What is really going on here?  
What lies beneath the surface?***



- What is the message given to black Americans?
- What is the message white Americans can infer?





## **What's the point of these laws?**

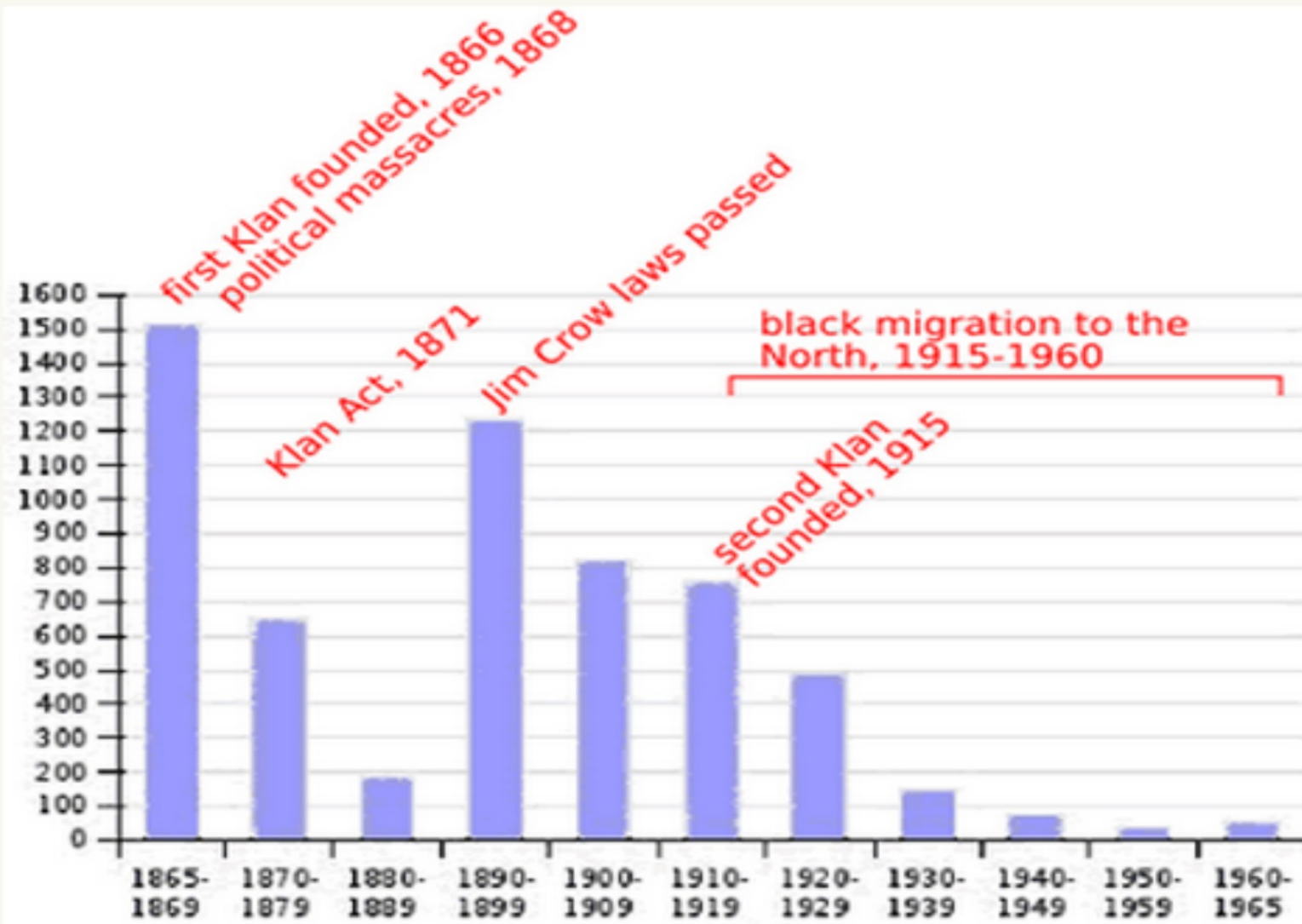
**1905: Separate parks for whites & blacks (Georgia)**

**"No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white girls or women." (Georgia)**

**1930: Blacks & whites may not play checkers or dominoes together (Alabama)**

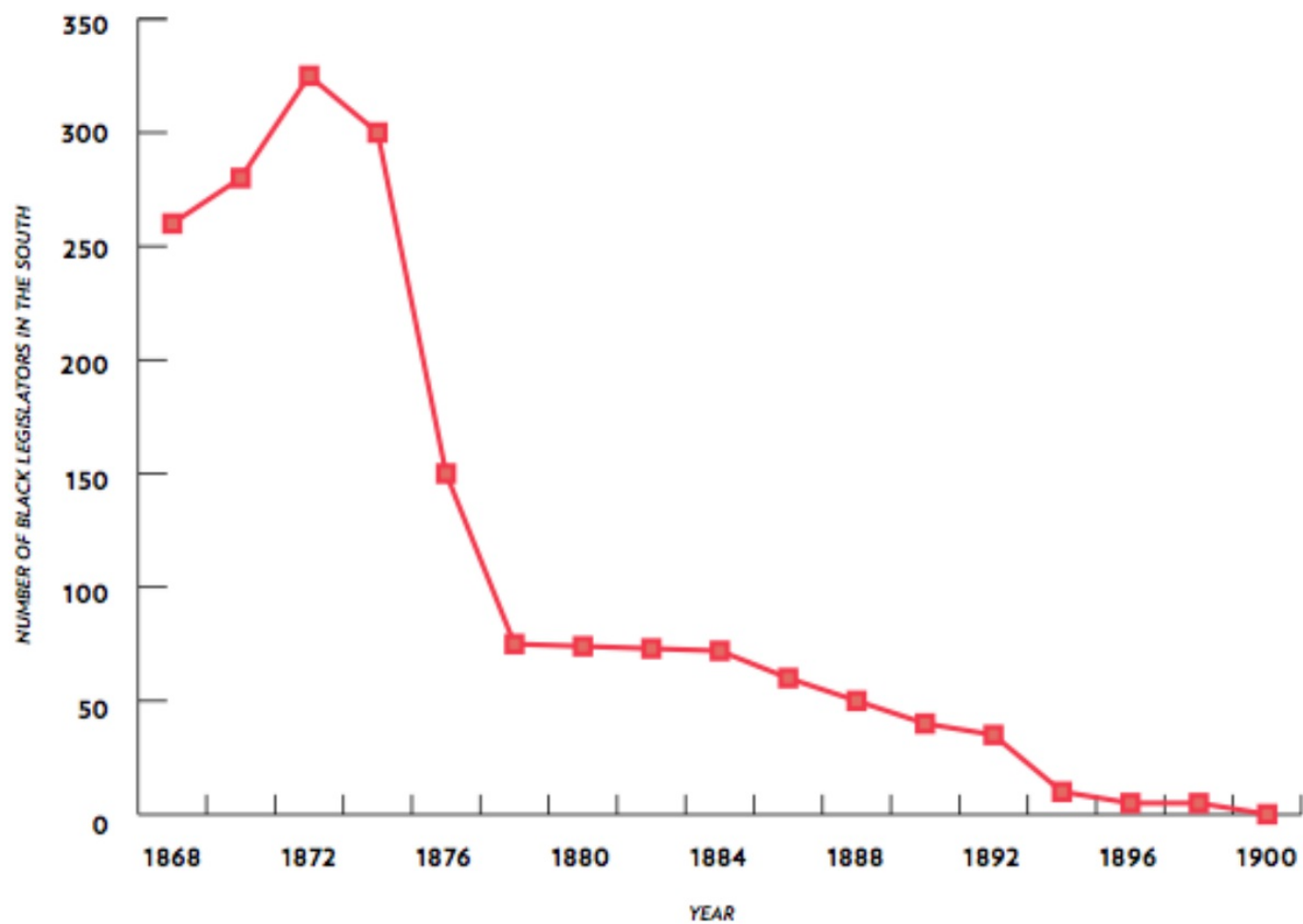
**Separate library facilities (N Carolina)**

**Separate troops; "colored troops will be under the command of white officers." (N Carolina)**



**Do you see any patterns here?**

**BLACK LEGISLATORS IN THE SOUTH  
1868-1900**



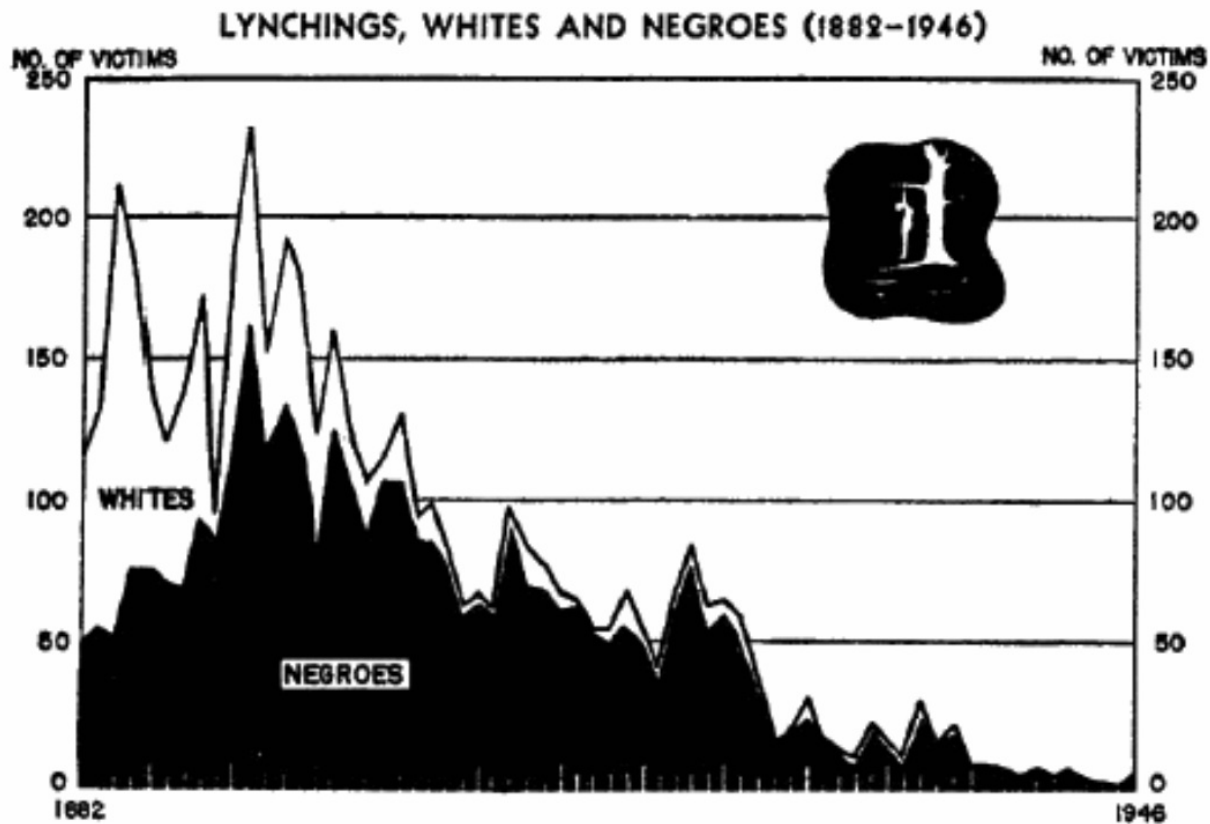
# Part 3 School Segregation: May 18, 1954

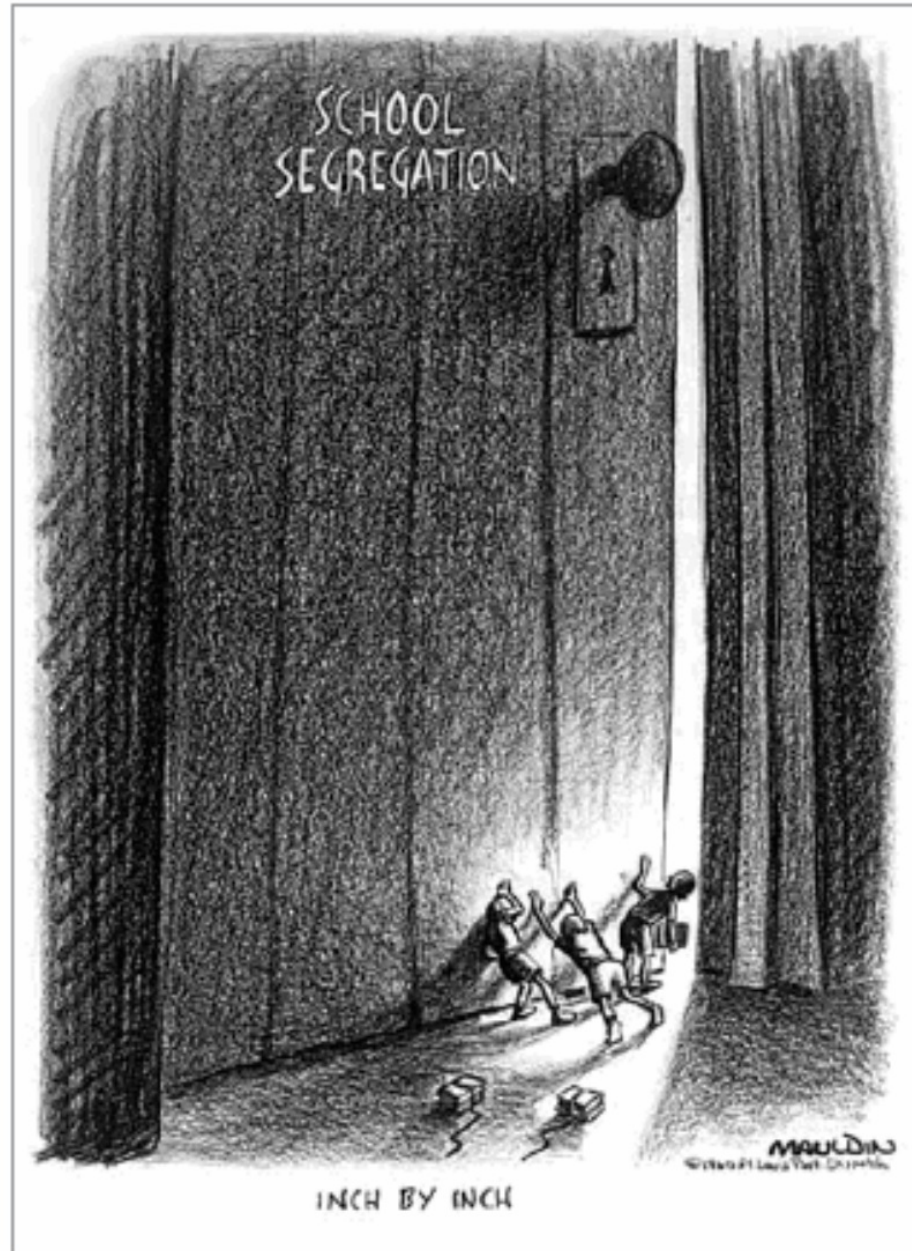


**Do you see any patternshere?**

**Packet C. What exactly is lynching?  
"to put to death by mob action without legal authority." (Webster's Intermediate Dictionary)**

**ALTHOUGH LYNCHING HAS DECLINED SHARPLY...  
NO YEAR SINCE 1882 HAS BEEN FREE OF IT!**





# Expanding Numbers of Black Legislators in the South

