

JIM CROW LAWS – HANDOUT

Directions: Complete the following as you take notes from the Jim Crow Laws PowerPoint.

The Jim Crow laws were racial segregation laws that existed between the _____ in the United States at the state and local level.

Throughout the 1830s and '40s, the white entertainer Thomas Dartmouth Rice (1808-1860) performed a popular song-and-dance act supposedly modeled after a slave.

He named the character Jim Crow and during the show Rice _____

_____.

Rice was not the first white comic to perform in blackface, but he was the most popular of his time, touring both the United States and England.

As a result of Rice's success, "Jim Crow" became a common stage persona for white comedians' blackface portrayals of African Americans.

After the _____, most southern states passed laws that denied African Americans basic human rights.

It is not clear how, but the character's name "Jim Crow" became a shorthand for the laws and traditions that _____
_____.

Under Jim Crow, African Americans were relegated to the _____
_____.

Some examples of Jim Crow laws are the segregation of _____

_____.

Black people had the _____.
Black people also found it difficult to register to _____ because of the following:

_____ – A tax had to be paid in order to be able to vote, and most black people were too poor to pay the tax.

_____ – In order to be able to vote, people had to prove that they could read difficult extracts. If black people passed these tests, they would then be threatened and attacked so that they would not vote.

The Jim Crow system was made up of the following beliefs:

- _____

- _____

- _____

These beliefs led to a system of etiquette between blacks and whites. Jim Crow etiquette operated in conjunction with Jim Crow laws (black codes).

For Example:

- A black male could not _____

- A black male was limited in any interactions he could have with a _____
- Blacks and whites were not supposed to eat together. If they did eat together, _____

- Blacks were not allowed to show public affection toward one another in public, especially kissing, because _____.

Jim Crow states passed statutes severely regulating social interactions between the races.

Jim Crow signs were placed _____

There were separate hospitals for blacks and whites, separate prisons, separate public and private schools, separate churches, separate cemeteries, separate public restrooms, and separate public accommodations.

In most instances, the black facilities were _____

The effects of the Jim Crow System led to a number of _____
_____ for African Americans.

The Jim Crow laws and system of etiquette were _____.

Blacks who violated Jim Crow norms, for example, drinking from the white water fountain or trying to vote, risked their homes, their jobs, even their lives.

Whites could physically beat blacks and Blacks had little they could do against these assaults because _____
_____.

The most extreme forms of Jim Crow violence were lynchings. Lynchings were public murders carried out by mobs.

Between 1882, when the first reliable data was collected, and 1968, when lynchings had become rare, there were _____
_____.

The great majority of lynchings occurred in southern and border states, where the resentment against blacks ran deepest.

According to the social economist Gunnar Myrdal (1994): "The southern states account for _____."

Many whites claimed that although lynchings were distasteful, they were necessary supplements to the criminal justice system because _____
_____.

The Jim Crow Laws and Etiquette would eventually end with the advent of the _____ in the 1950's and 1960's.

State-sponsored school segregation was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Generally, the remaining Jim Crow laws were overruled by the _____