

Slow Development of Segregation – Notice 1) the **dates** in each columns, 2) the **Traits** in each row, and 3) the top row and when the **purple** starts.

Note: Not covered means the textbook pages do not cover this Trait.

Trait	1865-1867	1867-1872	1872-1877	1877-1887	1887-1893	1893-1901
Word segregation in a heading & how used?	Not in a heading.	Not in a heading.	Not in a heading.	Yes – “evolved slowly” Caution: in the 1880s	Yes – a “spread”	Yes – “ever-tightening grip”
Amendments; laws, national; Supreme Court cases	12/1865 13 th ratified – no slavery in U.S. 04/1866 Civil Rights Act & Freedmen’s Bureau	07/1868 14 th ratified – citizenship & voting issues 02/1870 15 th ratified – black male voting	1874-1875 Civil Rights Act – Not discriminate in public accommodations Can sue in Federal courts	1883 <i>Civil Rights Cases</i> – S. Court decision – sue only in Federal courts if state gov’t was the discriminator	1892 <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , issue –1/8 th black in white RR car Lost/appeal to S. Court	1896 <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , decision – 7 to 1 decision – S. Court upheld segregation
Violence by Southern whites against blacks, including black soldiers?	1866 Riots–Memphis, New Orleans; KKK starts.	1870 – KKK back + other Attacks on voters & office holders	1873 – <i>More Democrats elected</i> 1874 <i>New Orleans battle</i>	“white violence” against black voters	<i>Lynching (murder by mob) 1890s – average 187 lynchings/year</i>	Soldiers – attacked in South on way to Spanish American War
National elections & election violence; Union (national) military in the South, including black soldiers	“Negro troops” 03/1867 Military Reconstruction starts for 10 states	1872 “one of the last honest elections the region [the South] would see for many years”	1874 – <i>violence in Alabama</i> 1875 – <i>troops to stop violence in Louisiana</i>	1877 – <i>South gets “assurance” that “no federal military intervention”</i>	“ Laws removed blacks from the political process ”	1898 – <i>North Carolina – whites turned on” black-dominated local government”</i> Lynching at 100/year
Northern response to the South’s actions?	“fury” & see laws & troops above	1871 – <i>KKK Acts & federal marshals stop the KKK</i>	1872 – <i>Less interest in the North</i>	Not covered	“tacit approval of the North”	Not covered
Northern limitations on change (What changes in the South will the Northern public not accept?)	No [i]ntegrated public schools”/“confiscation of plantation lands”	<i>Northern states kept their own limitations on voting by blacks</i>	1872 – <i>Liberal Republicans (a third party) wanted the South to control blacks</i>	Not covered	“ <i>Northerners willingness to abandon the aims ... key element in the rise of segregation</i> ”	Not covered
Southern state laws, constitution	Conventions by states; conventions by blacks	Not covered	Not covered	“ new laws to segregate first class... passengers ”	1890 MS state constitution - & literacy tests & poll taxes	Not covered
Blacks in the South:	Note search [#]	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered
- Married legally?	Yes	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered
- Kept their children?	Note search [#]	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered
- Worshipped in own churches?	Yes ^{&}	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	“ <i>Network</i> ” of churches	“ <i>self-help institutions</i> ”
- Attended schools?	Yes	Not covered	Not covered	<i>Tuskegee</i>	<i>Continued effort for schools</i>	Not covered
- Attended colleges?	Yes	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	“ <i>Founded colleges</i> ”
- Used public facilities like railroad cars	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	“ <i>roughly equal with whites</i> ”	<i>Barred from white cars</i>	Not after <i>Plessy</i> decision
- Served in the army	Yes	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered	Yes – see <i>Sp. Am. War</i>
- Access to courts (sue? testify? On jury?)	Yes, sue, but not testify then [*]	Not covered	Not covered	Yes – <i>some jury</i>	“ <i>convict lease</i> ” & Not on jury if a white accused	“ <i>courts proved unreceptive</i> ”
- Held office?	Yes – ½ free pre-war; majority only in SC, LA	1868 – <i>Georgia – 32 blacks out of 216</i>	1875 – <i>Senator in Mississippi</i>	To 1881, <i>Senator Mississippi & lieutenant governor & others</i>	Not covered	Yes - See “ <i>local government</i> ” above in North Carolina
- Voted?	Yes	Yes	Yes – <i>but must fight to</i>	Yes – <i>limited candidates</i>	1890s <i>poll tax</i>	Not covered
- Had savings?	Not covered	Not covered	Yes – <i>but lost money</i>	Not covered	Not covered	Not covered
- Earning a living by?	Share of crop	Not covered	Not covered	<i>New jobs – Mississippi</i>	Not covered	Not covered
- Rented or owned land?	Illegal then [*]	Not covered	Not covered	<i>Wanted to own land - Mississippi</i>	Not covered	Not covered
- Could own property	Yes	Not covered	Not covered	“ <i>accumulated</i> ”	Not covered	Not covered
- Moved to what places?	Did search [#] for kin	Not covered	Not covered	<i>Mississippi & Kansas</i>	Not covered	Not covered

* The North blocks the Southern state legislatures’ “black codes.”

[#]Slaves had been sold away from each other. When they are free, they go to look for their kin.

& Slaves had been forced to worship **with** whites. (Reminder: Nat Turner.) When they are free, they want to worship on their own.

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