

Jim crow laws



Black Codes Southern laws designed to restrict the rights of the newly freed black slaves

13th amendment abolished slavery

14th amendment Declares that all persons born in the U. S. are citizens and are guaranteed equal protection of the laws

15th amendment citizens cannot be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude

equal protection the 14th amendment states that no person should be denied the same protection of law enjoyed by others

radical republicans Political party that favored harsh punishment of Southern states after civil war

loophole an ambiguity (especially one in the text of a law or contract) that makes it possible to evade a difficulty or obligation

impeach bring an accusation against

carpetbaggers someone from the north comes down to the south to help out

scalawag one who is playfully mischievous

Jim Crow Laws written to separate blacks and whites in public areas/meant African Americans had unequal opportunities in housing, work, education, and government

freedmen former slaves

Literacy Test A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote

Poll tax a tax of a fixed amount per person and payable as a requirement for the right to vote

grandfather clause a clause that allowed individuals who did not pass the literacy test to vote if their fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction began; an exception to a law based on preexisting circumstances

lenient characterized by tolerance and mercy

lynch kill without legal sanction

segregation the separation or isolation of a race, class, or group

separate but equal the judicial precedent established by in the Plessy v Ferguson decision that enabled states to interpret the equal protection provision of the fourteenth amendment as a means of establishing segregation

Ku Klux Klan founded in the 1860s in the south; meant to control

newly freed slaves through threats and violence; other targets: Catholics, Jews, immigrants and others thought to be un-American

great migration movement of over 300, 000 African American from the rural south into Northern cities between 1914 and 1920

jazz genre of popular music that originated in New Orleans around 1900 and developed through increasingly complex styles

sharecroppers people who rent a plot of land from another person, and farm it in exchange for a share of the crop

civil rights movement movement in the United States beginning in the 1960s and led primarily by Blacks in an effort to establish the civil rights of individual Black citizens

chicago defender black newspaper by Robert S. Abbott that was brought by train to the South

- Implored blacks to come North for jobs

world war 1a war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918

riots a noisy and violent disorder caused by a group of people

world war 2a war between the Allies (Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherl

Harlem Renaissance a period in the 1920s when African-American achievements in art and music and literature flourished

atoneto make up for ONJIM CROW LAWS SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13. 90/PAGE Order Now