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Jim Crow Laws: The Impact
In the late 1930's, blacks had lost everything they gained. Unfortunately, the denial of their rights and freedoms were legalized through racist regulations; and these were known as Jim Crow Laws.

These laws established different rules for two specific races, and those races were blacks and whites. Many whites practiced white supremacy after the Reconstruction time period which was the focus of Jim Crow Laws. The period where these laws were enforced was a time where blacks were humiliated and treated with little to no respect. Countless laws were created during this period. However, many states enforced different laws than others. In South Carolina, white and black textile workers couldn't even work in the same room. Also, this law happened to be modified. Black and white textile workers couldn't enter through the same door or look through the same window.

Moving west, in Texas, there were six towns that had forbidden the inhabitation of blacks. A Texas town passed a Jim Crow Law that had included a curfew which said that blacks couldn't leave their house past 10 p. m.. Some states, Georgia and Oklahoma in particular, had segregated parks and phone booths. States had signs hanging over public items, such as water fountains and public restrooms, that stated the race allowed to use the facility. The posted signs had short phrases that ranged from "Whites Only" to "Colored" (Urofsky).

Jim Crow Laws also had an affect on education. Schools and colleges were segregated, and different states enforced different segregation regulations (Brooker). Black and white students had to use separate sets of textbooks in

the state of North Carolina. Moving to the coast, in Florida, the regulations were extended. The textbooks used from each race couldn't even be stored together.

Many states were more regulated and stricter when it came to enforcing Jim Crow Laws. The school systems arranged for the blacks were far from equal compared to the school systems arranged for the whites. Education opportunities were not equal between the two races (Brooker). Black students had little to no enrollment in schools for many reasons. Many blacks were pulled out of school by the owners of the farms they worked on. Many farm owners believed that blacks didn't deserve education.

Therefore, this and many other reasons led to blacks dropping out of school at just 4th grade. This resulted in a little number of blacks who attended college. To many people it seemed that education for whites was far more appreciated and honored. Jim Crow Laws affected both blacks and whites. During this period where Jim Crow Laws were heavily enforced, there were many whites who thought that it wasn't right. To them, blacks were just as equal. So, many whites who were against the laws tried to put an end to it.

However, this attempt usually resulted in substantial consequences. A common consequence was that whites were sometimes murdered by their own because they fought for equality and respect for blacks. Jim Crow Laws caused heartbreak for many, for it was stated in the Constitution that all should be treated equal. The enforcement of the Jim Crow Laws was not a force to be reckoned with. The difference between life for blacks in the north and south during this time were significant. Jim Crow Laws were enforced so

strongly in the south that it was made difficult for blacks to survive. So, many blacks thought that making a life in the north would be easier. There were obstacles during the journey from the south to the north, for it was revolved around danger and risk.

With many whites believing that blacks didn't deserve a decent life, they found any presented opportunity to lynch blacks that were migrating to the north. On their journey, blacks were even stopped at specific places and times to be asked questions. They knew what the expedition had in store for them, but so many blacks were willing to take the risk to escape hell in the south. The journey meant life or death to some blacks, they were willing to do anything to even have the opportunity to live a better life.

Although there were many blacks who didn't make it to their destination, many did arrive safely. In conclusion, while the Jim Crow Laws were being enforced, blacks had lost everything they gained. They were humiliated and rarely treated with an ounce of respect. Blacks struggled to survive, and they were not treated equally. Education opportunities were also far from equal compared to opportunities offered to whites. Jim Crow Laws made life miserable for many, not only blacks.