
U.S. TIMES

Jim Crow Laws And Racism Go Hand and Hand



The Jim Crow laws enforced racial segregation in the south between 1877 and the beginning of the 1950s. The law got its name from a famous minstrel routine, Jump Jim Crow. The character of Jim Crow was originally derived from Nigerian culture and was portrayed as a trickster shape shifting crow named Jim. Southern state legislatures passed these types of laws that made it mandatory that whites and

Protesters against school segregation march with picket signs. (crf-usa)

blacks be separated in public transportation and school. It was then extended to parks, cemeteries, restaurants, and other public places. Fines and even jail time were enforced if a person did not sit in their certain section (Britannica and American-Historama). In 1896, the Supreme Court established the doctrine of separate but equal in Plessy v. Ferguson, after a black man in New Orleans attempted to sit in a whites-only railway car (American Express). Railroads had to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races on lines running in the state (Britannica). The Louisiana General



“Separate free schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent; and it shall be unlawful for any colored child to attend any white school, or any white child to attend a colored school.”

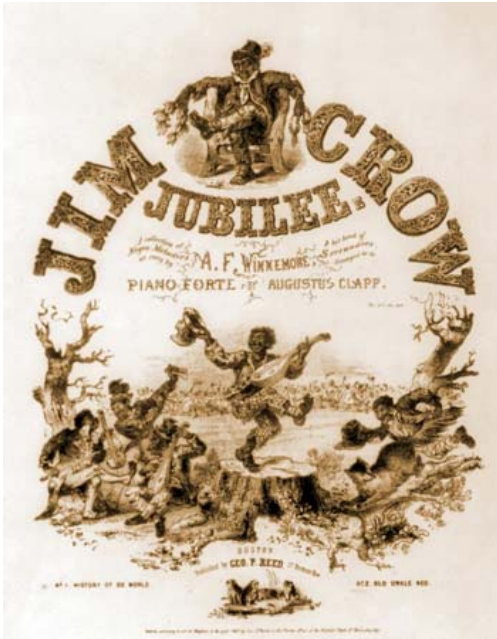
*- MISSOURI 1929
(AMERICANHISTORY)*

Assembly passed laws preventing black and white people from riding together in 1890. A couple of years later, the court passed a Mississippi law which denied the right for black men to vote. The Jim Crow laws affected every aspect of life. In South Carolina, blacks and whites could not work together in the same room, enter through the same door, or even look out the same window. Many black

people could not get hired, because of the color of their skin. In 1914, Texas had a total of six towns that didn’t allow black residents. There

One example of the many signs embracing the “Separate but Equal” mindset of the time.
(americanhistory)

were doors, ticket booths, and water fountains that were just for blacks. Schools and textbooks books were divided between the blacks and whites.



Each race had a different school, textbooks, and bibles (A Brief History of Jim Crow). Rosa Parks is famous for refusing to give up her seat for a white person. She was arrested, but helped overrule the laws (United States History). In 1954, the Brown v. Board of Education case took place. It fought that schools should be equal, and the separation of race in public schools hurt the children. The Supreme Court voted that schools should be equal (A Brief History of Jim Crow). These were the beginnings of equality in the United States.

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