

**FROM CIVIL WAR TO
CIVIL RIGHTS**


BIOGRAPHIES OF A NATION FEB. 6-8, 2013

KEY TERMS

- 13th Amendment
- Black Codes
- 14th Amendment
- Disenfranchise
- Segregation
- Jim Crow
- Ku Klux Klan
- Civil Rights
- Due Process
- 15th Amendment
- Plessy vs. Ferguson
- Sweatt vs. Painter
- Brown vs. Board of Education
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act of 1965

13TH AMENDMENT

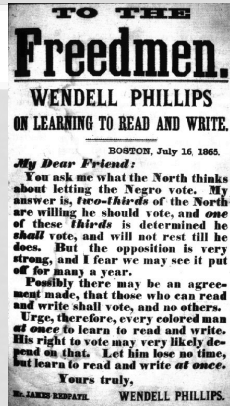
- Ratified in 1865.
- Abolished slavery in the U.S.



Thomas Nast.
Emancipation.
Philadelphia: S.
Bott, 1865.
Wood
engraving.
Prints and
Photographs
Division.
Reproduction
Number:
LC-USZ62-2573

BLACK CODES
1865-1866

- Enacted by states after the Civil War.
- Restricted liberties of newly freed slaves.
- Extension of Slave Codes.
- Short-lived (14th Amendment), but gave rise to Jim Crow laws.



THE 14TH AMENDMENT

- Ratified in 1868.
- Granted citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the U.S."
- Forbids states from denying anyone "life, liberty, or property, without due process."



Free!
Lithograph, color, 1863.
Prints and Photographs Division.
Reproduction Number: LC-USZC4-2521

15TH AMENDMENT

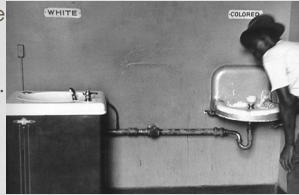
- Ratified in 1870.
- Granted African American MEN the right to vote.



"The first vote"
A.R. Waud.
Wood engraving, 1867.
Prints & Photographs Division.
Reproduction Number: LC-USZ62-19234

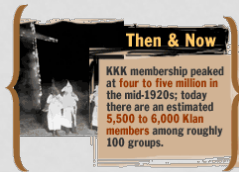
JIM CROW (1871-1960'S)

- Intended to segregate (separate the races).
- Disenfranchise (restrict from voting).
- Economic dependence (sharecropping).
- Terrorization and force (race riots and lynchings).



KU KLUX KLAN

- First formed as a social club in TN in 1866.
- Initial goal was to destroy Reconstruction.
- 1871 Force Bill in Congress (gave federal gov't power to stop, but it did not end).
- 1915 is grew again after D.W. Griffith's film, *Birth of a Nation*.
- Lost most power in 1940s, but continues to today.
- Primary goal was to enforce segregation and disenfranchisement by terrorizing black Americans and white sympathizers.



PLESSY VS. FERGUSON

- Decided in 1896
- Established "Separate but Equal."
- Argued state laws (LA) denied him his rights under the 13th and 14th Amendment.
- Went to the Supreme Court.
- **THE RULING:**
- Lost in a 7-1 vote.
- It said that laws separating the races do not imply inferiority of one to the other.
- Segregation does not deprave a person of property, due process, or equal protection under the law.

SWEATT VS. PAINTER

- Decided in 1950
- Heman Sweatt applied to University of Texas Law School. State law restricted access to the university to whites. He was told to attend the state's law school for Negroes.
- **Ruling**
- Unanimous decision.
- Even if you duplicate a school—faculty, courses, facilities, opportunities, and prestige, the mere separation of students limits their opportunities to be equal in the "legal arena."

"Equality of treatment without integration was not [equality.]"

BROWN VS. BOARD OF EDUCATION

- Decided in 1954
- Segregation on the basis of race denies equality.
- Even though facilities at schools may be equal, just being separated because of race denies equal rights.
- Segregation based on race does in fact imply superiority and inferiority of race.
- "We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does."

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1964)

- Signed into law in 1964 by President Johnson.
- Prohibited discrimination in public places.
- Provided for integration of schools and public facilities.
- Made employment discrimination illegal.



Segregation Protest
Students protest segregation at the state capitol building in Atlanta on February 1, 1962.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT (1965)

- Passed after voting demonstrations in Selma, AL
- Gave the Attorney General power to supervise voter registration and voting where literacy or other tests were required to vote