

Southern Politics: The Emergence of Jim Crow

David A. Hughes, Ph.D.

Auburn University at Montgomery

david.hughes@aum.edu

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Overview

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- 3 Apartheid and Propoganda
- 4 Conclusion

Introduction

- Largely in response to the populist movement of the 1890s, southern states moved to adopt new laws and constitutions severely restricting the franchise, segregating the public, and enacting white supremacy.
- These efforts were most opposed in jurisdictions that voted populist in the 1890s and most supported in jurisdictions with a higher density of African Americans.
- Through force and division, Bourbon Democrats enacted biting suffrage restrictions, seemingly in defiance of the Fifteenth Amendment, which severely depressed southern voting.

Timeline of Jim Crow

- Florida Statutes (1889)
- Tennessee Statutes (1890)
- Mississippi Constitution (1890)
- Arkansas Statutes (1893)
- South Carolina Constitution (1895)
- Louisiana Constitution (1898)
- North Carolina Statutes (1900)
- Alabama Constitution (1901)
- Virginia Constitution (1902)
- Texas Statutes (1902)
- Georgia Constitution (1908)

Support/Opposition to Jim Crow in Alabama

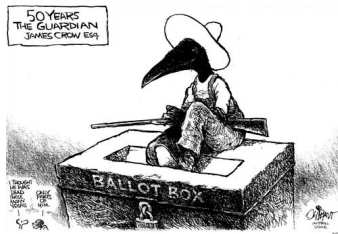
County	Pct. Support	Pct. Black	Pct. Kolb ('92)
5 Highest			
Hale	98.0	81.7	35.5
Perry	97.3	78.5	29.3
Dallas	97.2	83.0	13.0
Wilcox	96.3	80.4	12.1
Sumter	94.6	82.7	43.0
5 Lowest			
Shelby	20.4	29.6	51.4
St. Clair	19.8	17.7	68.9
Chilton	19.1	19.8	71.2
Jackson	18.0	11.9	41.6
Marshall	15.3	6.4	62.2

The Fifteenth Amendment

- Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
- Section 2: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

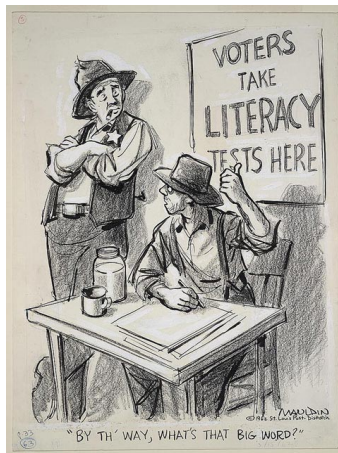
Limits to the Franchise

- Residence
- Registration
- Disqualification



Literacy Tests

- Literacy tests
- Understanding tests
- Grandfather clause
- Good character clause
- Property alternatives



Louisiana Literacy Tests

The State of Louisiana

Literacy Test (This test is to be given to anyone who cannot prove a fifth grade education.)

Do what you are told to do in each statement, nothing more, nothing less. Be careful as one wrong answer denotes failure of the test. You have 10 minutes to complete the test.

1. Draw a line around the number or letter of this sentence.
2. Draw a line under the last word in this line.
3. Cross out the longest word in this line.
4. Draw a line around the shortest word in this line.
5. Circle the first, first letter of the alphabet in this line.
6. In the space below draw three circles, one inside (engulfed by) the other.

7. Above the letter X make a small cross.
8. Draw a line through the letter below that comes earliest in the alphabet.

Z V S B D M K I T P H C

9. Draw a line through the two letters below that come last in the alphabet.

Z V B D M K T P H S Y C

10. In the first circle below write the last letter of the first word beginning with "L".



11. Cross out the number necessary, when making the number below one million.

10000000000

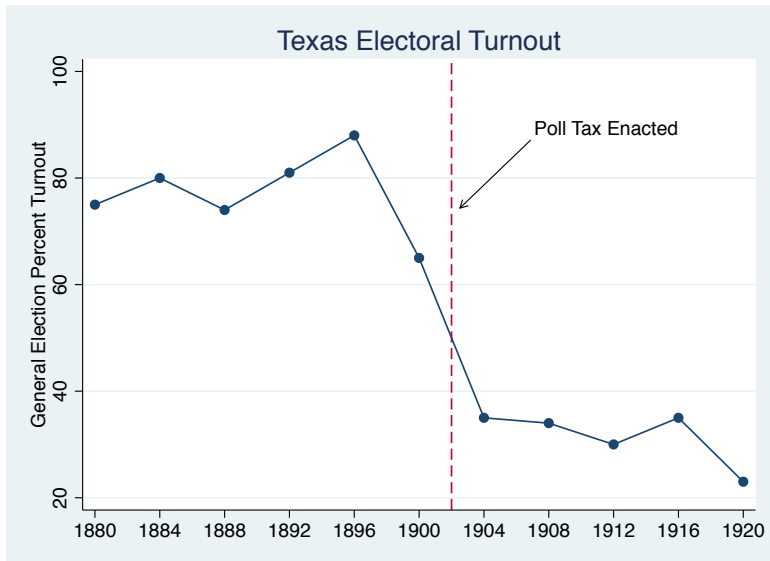
12. Draw a line from circle 2 to circle 5 that will pass below circle 2 and above circle 4.



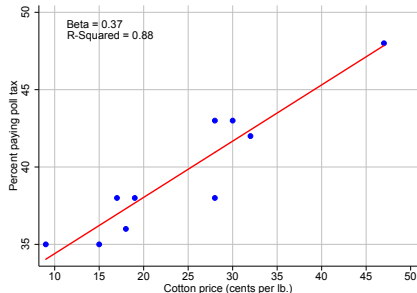
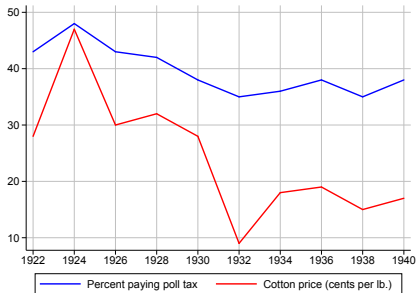
13. In the line below cross out each number that is more than 20 but less than 30.

31 16 48 29 53 47 22 37 98 26 20 25

Poll Tax Disfranchisement (TX)



Poll Tax Effects (TN and KY)



The White Primary

- A public or a private party?
- *Nixon v. Herndon* (1927)
- *Nixon v. Condon* (1932)
- *Smith v. Allwright* (1944)
- The South Carolina Plan
- “Boswell Amendment”



The Fourteenth Amendment

- Section 1: No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
- Section 5: The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

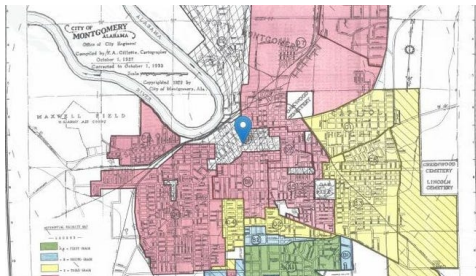
Segregation in Public Spaces

- Schools
- Transportation
- Neighborhoods



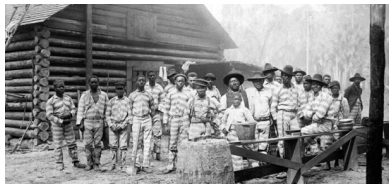
Segregation in Private Spaces

- Housing
- Family units
- Social organizations



Jim Crow and Black Codes

- Vagrancy, permission of leave, and fugitive worker laws
- Restrictions on gun-ownership
- Discrepancies in criminal punishments



Lost Cause Mythology

- Reframe and romanticize the Civil War
- Romanticize slavery
- Romanticize Confederate “gallantry” (particularly officers)

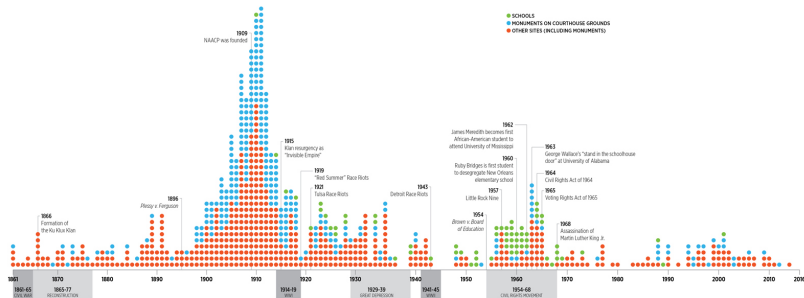


Propoganda

- Textbooks
- Monuments
- Pop culture
- Civic clubs and reunions



Timeline of Confederate Monument Erections



Conclusion

- Jim Crow was a system designed largely in reaction to populist and fusionist politics in the latter portions of the 19th centuries.
- Its purposes were to establish white supremacy and to protect propertied interests from regulation and taxation.
- To achieve its ends, it used both law and custom in public and private places to not only instill the reality of apartheid but also the mentality of white supremacy.