

Twilight for the Jim Crow Era

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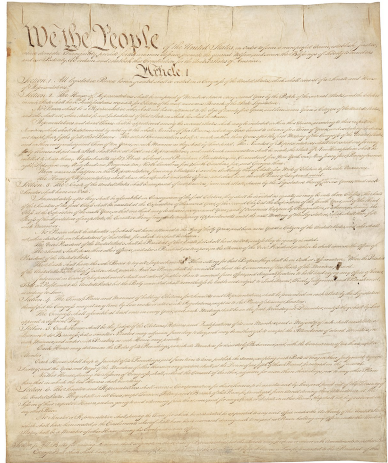
Objectives

By the end of this segment, students should be able to explain:

- How the South maintained one-party Democratic rule through both internal and external support mechanisms, and
- How external reforms threatened to, and eventually did, eliminate one-party rule in the South.

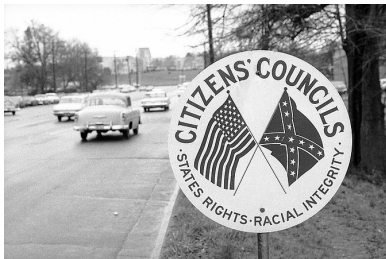
The Hollow Hope of Reconstruction

- Abolition of slavery and involuntary servitude
- No state discrimination on basis of race
- Universal male suffrage



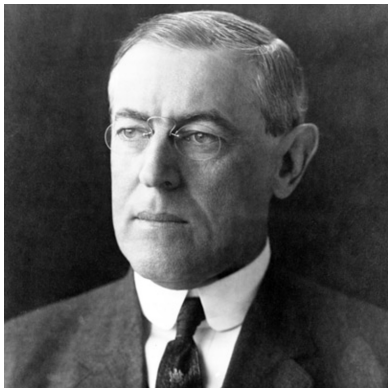
Internal Supports for One-Party Dominance

- Legal means
- Extra-legal means



External Supports for One-Party Dominance

- Congress
- POTUS
- DNC
- SCOTUS



Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)

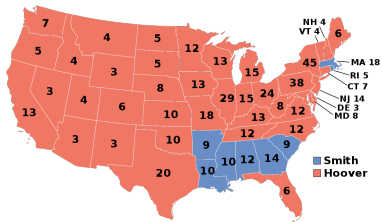
External threats to one-party Democracy

- Democratic 1932 landslide
- Economic liberals were at times racially liberal too
- Black support for DNC growing nationally
- Emergence of benevolent groups like NAACP and LDF

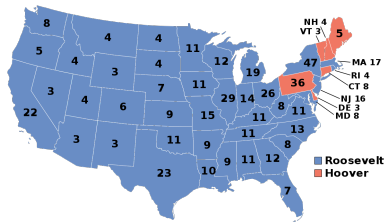


Dixiecrat '48 Rump Convention

A critical partisan realignment



1928



1932

Developments at Supreme Court

- “Switch in time” and the Roosevelt Court
- Malapportionment
- White primary
- Segregation
- Public accommodations
- Criminal procedure



Conclusion

- The New Deal brought major new changes not only to American policy-making but also American partisanship.
- A bigger Democratic Party tent meant the participation of racial liberals, and massive Democratic majorities meant a less influential South.
- The emergence of the Roosevelt Court solidified the changing tides and signaled the end of external support for one-party Democracy.