WELCOME JUDGES TO THE 2013 SOCIAL STUDIES COLLOQUIUM

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HOW DID THE BLACK CODES, JIM CROW LAWS, AND PLESSY V. FERGUSON TAKE AWAY THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO AFRICAN AMERICANS BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT?
The Jim Crow laws were state and local laws in the United States between 1876 and 1965. They placed (mandated de jure) racial segregation in all public facilities in Southern states of the former Confederacy, starting in 1890 "separate but equal" status for African Americans. The Jim crow laws discriminated by race and it made African Americans feel as they weren’t human.
Plessy is a man who is 7/8 black and 1/8 white, but could pull it off as being white based on the color of his skin. He was also arrested for buying an all white train ticket knowing he had a pinch of black blood in him. Plessy v. Ferguson, is a memorable United States Supreme Court decision in the philosophy of the United States, upholding the constitutionality of state laws requiring racial segregation in public facilities under the law of "separate but equal". The case was revolved around “separate but equal”. Plessy lost the case.
A body of laws, statutes, and rules enacted by southern states immediately after the Civil War to regain control over the freed slaves, maintain white supremacy, and ensure the continued supply of cheap labor.

The Union's victory over the South in the Civil War signaled the end for the institution of Slavery in the United States. Ratified in 1865, the Thirteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution formalized this result in U.S. law, put an end to slavery throughout the country and every territory subject to its power.
The Fourteenth Amendment (Amendment XIV) was adopted on July 9, 1868, as one of the reconstructive amendments. The Fourteenth Amendment gives citizenship rights and equal protection of the laws.

The fifteenth amendment granted African American men the right to vote by stating that 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 which one lacks liberty(servitude)".
IS BEING BLACK THE SAME AS BEING GAY?
Plessy v. Ferguson

This is a comic strip of how Plessy went to the Supreme Court and gave an opening statement to start off his case.
THIS IS A PICTURE OF HOW SEGREGATION LOOKED ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.
THIS IMAGE SHOWS HOW THE BLACK CROW LAWS TORE APART AFRICAN AMERICANS.
VIDEO CLIPS

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7UV0ps8PFcA

http://www.history.com/topics/black-codes/videos#separate-but-not-equal
Thank you for visiting this inspirational powerpoint
Special thanks to Ms. Davis we will miss you!!