Name	Period	Date

5:3 The Segregation and disfranchisement of Blacks

1) After 1877 the federal government allowed Southern whites to control local race issues. Blacks were subjugated to second class citizenship.

2) Southern blacks were allowed to vote and hold minor political offices until around 1900. When the Populists appealed for black votes along class lines, Southern conservative Democrats used black votes to defeat the Populists. Once blacks held the balance of power between conflicting groups of Southern whites they were disfranchised.

3) In Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) the Supreme Court sanctioned segregation.

4) Under the "Mississippi Plan" blacks were disfranchised though the poll tax, literacy tests, and residence requirements. About 2,500 African-Americans were lynched from 1884 to 1900.

5) In the "Atlanta Compromise" Booker T. Washington advocated that blacks accept social inequality in return for economic opportunity. Washington said what whites wanted to hear and he became the accepted spokesman for blacks.

6) Washington controlled Republican patronage in the South and he used it to maintain his influence.

7) W.E.B. Dubois was the major opponent of Washington. He demanded that blacks (at least the "talented tenth") be given the franchise, civic equality and the chance for an equal education and economic advancement. He helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909.

5:3 Student Notes: