

Responses to Jim Crow

Analyze how African American leaders and communities challenged injustice.

USII.5.i "analyzing events and impacts of African American leaders in response to "Jim Crow" including, but not limited to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), strikes, protests..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline exactly four impact sentences: the sentence beginning "HBCUs," the sentence beginning "Her reporting," the sentence beginning "The NAACP gave," and the sentence beginning "These actions." Write H, W, N, or S beside each one to show whether it describes HBCUs, Wells-Barnett's reporting, NAACP work, or strikes and protests.

Building Responses to Jim Crow

- ① After the Civil War, Jim Crow laws forced racial segregation and denied many African Americans equal rights. Booker T. Washington led Tuskegee Institute, a historically Black college, or HBCU, in Alabama. He believed education and job training could help students build economic independence. HBCUs educated teachers, business leaders, and other community leaders when many white colleges excluded Black students. Ida B. Wells-Barnett investigated lynching and published her findings. Her reporting exposed violence that supporters of Jim Crow tried to hide and urged people to demand change.
- ② In 1909, W.E.B. Du Bois, Mary White Ovington, and other reformers helped form the NAACP. They wanted to challenge discrimination through public education, organizing, and court cases. The NAACP gave people a national organization that could investigate unfair treatment and support legal challenges to Jim Crow laws. Du Bois used writing and speeches to argue for full civil rights, while Ovington helped bring together Black and white reformers. Both became important leaders in the organization over time.
- ③ Workers also responded to unfair treatment. In some places, African American workers joined strikes, refusing to work in order to seek better pay or safer conditions. Protesters organized marches, meetings, and boycotts against segregation. These actions made discrimination more visible and put pressure on employers and public officials to respond. Strikes and protests could be risky because workers might lose jobs or face threats. Still, collective action showed that people could work together, rather than face Jim Crow rules alone.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did HBCUs affect African American communities during Jim Crow?

2 What did Ida B. Wells-Barnett do, and what was the impact of her reporting?

3 How did forming the NAACP help people challenge Jim Crow laws?

4 Name one impact of strikes and protests and one risk that workers faced by taking part.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose two different responses from the passage. Write exactly three sentences. In sentence 1, name one response and its impact. In sentence 2, name the other response and its impact. In sentence 3, explain which of your two responses could reach beyond one local community and why.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline exactly four impact sentences: the sentence beginning “HBCUs,” the sentence beginning “Her reporting,” the sentence beginning “The NAACP gave,” and the sentence beginning “These actions.” Write H, W, N, or S beside each one to show whether it describes HBCUs, Wells-Barnett’s reporting, NAACP work, or strikes and protests. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did HBCUs affect African American communities during Jim Crow?	HBCUs educated teachers, business leaders, and other community leaders when many white colleges excluded Black students.
2	What did Ida B. Wells-Barnett do, and what was the impact of her reporting?	She investigated lynching and published her findings. Her reporting exposed violence and urged people to demand change.
3	How did forming the NAACP help people challenge Jim Crow laws?	The NAACP provided a national organization that could investigate unfair treatment and support legal challenges to Jim Crow laws.
4	Name one impact of strikes and protests and one risk that workers faced by taking part.	They made discrimination more visible and pressured employers and public officials to respond. Workers could lose jobs or face threats.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Ida B. Wells-Barnett’s reporting exposed lynching and urged people to demand change. The NAACP supported legal challenges to Jim Crow laws. The NAACP could reach beyond one local community because it was a national organization.

Accept equivalent descriptions of each response and its stated impact. For the final sentence, accept a reasonable comparison supported by the passage, especially that the NAACP could reach widely because it was national.