

Jim Crow Era		Slavery
<p><u>Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mississippi Black Code - Facing History Video 	<p>Political Freedoms</p>	<p>1. One could not do business with a slave without the prior consent of the owner. (ushistory.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “We forbid negroes to sell any commodities, provisions, or produce of any kind, without the written permission of their masters.” (Louisiana Slave Code) <p>2. A slave was not permitted to keep a gun. If caught carrying a gun, the slave received 39 lashes and forfeited the gun. (ushistory.org).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “We forbid slaves to carry offensive weapons or heavy sticks, under the penalty of being whipped.” (Louisiana Slave Code) <p>3. Blacks were held incompetent as witnesses in legal cases involving whites. (ushistory.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “in no case shall they be permitted to serve as witnesses either for or against their masters.” (Louisiana Slave Code) <p>4. No voting rights</p>
<p><u>Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mississippi Black Code - Facing History Video 	<p>Personal Freedoms</p>	<p>1. Slaves could not assemble without a white person present. (ushistory.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “We forbid slaves belonging to different masters to gather in crowds either by day or by night” (Louisiana Slave Code) <p>2. No freedom of movement. Slave traveling off plantation needed to carry pass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The runaway slave, who shall continue to be so for one month from the day of his being denounced to the officers of justice, shall have his ears cut off.” (Louisiana Slave Code) <p>3. Marriages between slaves were not considered legally binding. Therefore, owners were free to split up families through sale. (ushistory.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Children, issued from the marriage of slaves, shall follow the condition of their parents, and shall belong to the master of the wife and not of the husband, if the husband and wife have different masters.” (Louisiana Slave Code)

<p><u>Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facing History Video - Abram Colby Testimony (The Klansman Broke My Door) - Ida B. Wells Reporting 	<p>Safety</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman, <i>Time on the Cross</i>, on one southern plantation, some slave was whipped once every four or five days. 2. Any slave found guilty of arson, rape of a white woman, or conspiracy to rebel was put to death. (ushistory.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The slave who, having struck his master, his mistress, or the husband of his mistress, or their children, shall have produced a bruise, or the shedding of blood in the face, shall suffer capital punishment.” (Louisiana Slave Code) 3. Some sources estimate that 58% of all enslaved women aged 15–30 years were sexually assaulted by slave owners and other white men. (West C, Johnson K.)
<p><u>Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPS Reading - PBS Reading 	<p>Education</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The education of slaves was prohibited. Anyone operating a school or teaching reading and writing to any African-American in Missouri could be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 and up to six months in jail. (ushistory.org)
<p><u>Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharecropping Contract - Sharecropping Video Clip – U.W. Clemon - Sharecropping Video Clip – David Blackmon 	<p>Economic Freedom</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. None 3. Considered property 4. Could not own property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “We declare that slaves can have no right to any kind of property” (Louisiana Slave Code)