**Incomplete Notes** 5-1.5 Explain the purpose and motivations behind the rise of discriminatory laws and groups and their effect on the rights and opportunities of African Americans in different regions of the United States.

**1. What was the KKK and how did it achieve its goal?**

The Ku Klux Klan was a terrorist group of ex-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who used violence, intimidation, and voter fraud to keep freedmen from using their rights under the 13-15th amendments. They used lynching and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ burning to scare African Americans.

**2. How did the Compromise of 1877 lead to discrimination in the form of Jim Crow laws and the “separate but equal” doctrine?**

Democrats and Republicans compromised over the results of the presidential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1877: troops would be pulled out of the south, and in exchange the Democrats would agree to the election of Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. This Compromise of 1877 gave Democrats control of the southern governments, which soon passed “Jim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” laws, requiring that Blacks and Whites use separate facilities (segregation). The Supreme Court case of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ v. Ferguson” said that segregation was legal as long as the facilities were equal. This was the “separate but \_\_\_\_” policy. The “separate” part was enforced and the “equal” part was not.

**3. How were African Americans discriminated against politically, socially, and economically?**

African Americans weren’t allowed to vote unless they passed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ test. They had to pay a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tax. A “grandfather” clause said they couldn’t vote unless their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could vote. Blacks were afraid to protest due to the KKK. Even in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Blacks had to live in segregated neighborhoods and were the “last \_\_\_\_\_\_, first fired” from jobs.

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**1. What was the KKK and how did it achieve its goal?**

The Ku Klux Klan was a terrorist group of ex-Confederates who used violence, intimidation, and voter fraud to keep freedmen from using their rights under the 13-15th amendments. They used lynching and cross burning to scare African Americans.

**2. How did the Compromise of 1877 lead to discrimination in the form of Jim Crow laws and the “separate but equal” doctrine?**

Democrats and Republicans compromised over the results of the presidential election of 1877: troops would be pulled out of the south, and in exchange the Democrats would agree to the election of Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. This Compromise of 1877 gave Democrats control of the southern governments, which soon passed “Jim Crow” laws, requiring that Blacks and Whites use separate facilities (segregation). The Supreme Court case of “Plessy v. Ferguson” said that segregation was legal as long as the facilities were equal. This was the “separate but equal” policy. The “separate” part was enforced and the “equal” part was not.

**3. How were African Americans discriminated against politically, socially, and economically?**

African Americans weren’t allowed to vote unless they passed a literacy test. They had to pay a poll tax. A “grandfather” clause said they couldn’t vote unless their grandfathers could vote. Blacks were afraid to protest due to the KKK. Even in the North, Blacks had to live in segregated neighborhoods and were the “last hired, first fired” from jobs.