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Plessy v. Ferguson

By Blair Kelley 2010 Through a reexamination of the earliest struggles against Jim Crow, Blair Kelley exposes the fullness of African American efforts to resist the passage of segregation laws dividing trains and streetcars by race. His is an important new perspective on these critical years that are generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Plessy v. Ferguson: The Brief and the Case

By William J. Hoffer 2012 A concise readable summary and guide to Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), one of the Supreme Court's most famous and controversial decisions that established the legal doctrine of "separate but equal." It includes the text of the case as well as an introduction and 17 explanatory essays.

Plessy v. Ferguson

By Tim McNeese 2007 On a muggy summer day in 1892, an unassuming, well-dressed shoemaker from New Orleans named Homer Plessy bought a first-class ticket from the East Louisiana Railroad and boarded a passenger train. His crime? Being black. The result of his defiance is a vivid account of the day-to-day reality of Jim Crow America.

Plessy v. Ferguson

By Brook Thomas 1999-10-21 As questions of citizenship generate new debates for this generation of Americans, Brook Thomas argues for revitalizing the role of literature in civic education. Thomas defines civic myths as compelling narratives that shape Americans' sense of themselves and their place in the world and that provide insights into the history of the nation. In Civic Myths, Thomas presents three case studies of civic myths that illuminate the evolution of citizenship in the United States--from the Founding Fathers to the 1960s civil rights movement.

Plessy v. Ferguson

By Laurie Collier Hillstrom 2014 "Provides a comprehensive account of the legal doctrine that established the "separate but equal" doctrine. Details the partner relationships between the legal minds involved in Plessy v. Ferguson, the seminal decision of Jim Crow's era, in terms of their effects on African-Americans. Includes biographies, legal strategies, primary sources, and more.

The Plessy Case

By Mark Elliott 2011 A study of the legal and social ramifications of Plessy v. Ferguson. An analysis of the tension between the legal precedents of Plessy and the American practice of segregation. It also explores the question of whether the "separate but equal" doctrine is still legally viable in the 21st century.

Blood, Bond, and Team: Kevin K. White's 2016 blog on football blogs began arising in the wake of African American life for the Civil War and the life of African Americans and his life, he undertook a series of new social media-based in social to their influence. He emerged as an important force in the latest outrageous charge ever since.

The Board of Education

By Michael Beschloss 2006-07-04 Collects one hundred documents that were important in the development of the United States from its founding to 1965, excluding the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Each document is discussed in a perceptive essay that relates it to the broader context of American history. New and updated essays, documents, and biographies, as well as an expanded introduction and bibliography, supplement the collection.

The Most Dangerous Branch

By Brook Thomas 2012-10-04 A Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the mistreatment of black Americans. In this "precise and eloquent work" - as described in its Pulitzer Prize citation - Douglas A. Blackmon brings to life the story of a nation's struggle with its past. Through powerful storytelling and a wealth of compelling evidence, he demonstrates that the United States, from the days of its founding, has refused to see the humanity of its African-American citizens. In doing so, he challenges us to confront the profound truths about race and identity that lie at the heart of America's story.

In Shades of Freedom

By Brook Thomas 2012-09-01 As questions of citizenship generate new debates for this generation of Americans, Brook Thomas argues for revitalizing the role of literature in civic education. Thomas defines civic myths as compelling narratives that shape Americans' sense of themselves and their place in the world and that provide insights into the history of the nation. In Civic Myths, Thomas presents three case studies of civic myths that illuminate the evolution of citizenship in the United States--from the Founding Fathers to the 1960s civil rights movement.

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Red State vs. Blue State

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Throughout her prodigious life, activist and lawyer Pauli Murray systematically fought against all arbitrary distinctions in society, channeling her outrage at the discrimination she faced to make America a more democratic country. In this definitive biography, Rosalind Rosenberg offers a poignant portrait of a figure who played pivotal roles in both the modern civil rights and women's movements. A mixed-race orphan, Murray grew up in segregated North Carolina before escaping to New York, where she attended Hunter College and became a labor activist in the 1930s. When she applied to graduate school at the University of North Carolina, where her white great-great-grandfather had been a trustee, she was rejected because of her race. She went on to graduate first in her class at Howard Law School, only to be rejected for graduate study again at Harvard University this time on account of her sex. Undaunted, Murray forged a singular career as a scholar. In the 1950s, her incisive scholarship helped Thurgood Marshall challenge segregation head-on in the landmark Brown v. Board of Education case. When appointed by Eleanor Roosevelt to the President's Commission on the Status of Women in 1962, she advanced the idea of Jane Crow, arguing that the same reasons used to condemn race discrimination could be used to battle gender discrimination. In 1965, she became the first African American woman to earn a JSD from Yale Law School and the following year persuaded Betty Friedan to found an AAUW for women, which became NOW. In the early 1970s, Murray persuaded Harlan Fiske Stone, the chief justice, to appoint her as a judge to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. When Stone died, Murray was named solicitor general of the United States. In 1971, she was the first African American to serve on the board of trustees of Harvard University. She ultimately used her private feelings of being "in-between" to publicly contend that identities are not fixed, an idea that has powered campaigns for equal rights in the United States for the past half-century.

The Slaughterhouse Cases

The Slaughterhouse Cases
Ronald M. Labbé 2005
"The rough-and-tumble world of nineteenth-century New Orleans was a sanitation nightmare, with the city's slaughterhouses dumping animal remains into local backwaters. When Louisiana authorized a monopoly slaughterhouse to bring about sanitary reform, hundreds of independent butchers sued, framing their cases as an infringement of rights protected by the recently passed Fourteenth Amendment. The surviving cases that reached the U.S. Supreme Court pitted the butchers' right to labor against the state's 'police power' to regulate public health. The result in 1873 was a controversial 5-4 decision that for the first time addressed the meaning and import of the amendment's Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses. With surprising breadth, the Court declared that the Fourteenth Amendment applied exclusively to the plight of former slaves and, thus, were unavailable to any other Americans.

The Negro Problem

The Negro Problem
Booker T. Washington 2013
Here are six historic essays on the state of race relations during the Reconstruction and early twentieth century, written from the African American point of view. These essays show us how far race relations have progressed, and sadly how far we have yet to go. Included are "Industrial Education for the Negro," by Booker T. Washington, "The Talented Tenth," by W.E. Burghardt DuBois, "The Disfranchisement of the Negro," by Charles W. Chesnutt, "The Negro and the Law," by Wilford H. Smith, "The Characteristics of the Negro People," by H.T. Kealing, and "Representative American Negroes" by Paul Laurence Dunbar.