

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

### Station 1: Photographs Part 1

What do you see?	What do you think it means?
1-1	
1-2	
1-3	
2-1	
2-2	
2-3	

Which of these pictures best displays its meaning? Why?

## Station 2: Photographs Part 2

What do you see?	What do you think it means?
3-1	
3-2	
3-3	
4-1	
4-2	
4-3	

Which of these pictures best displays its meaning? Why?

## Station 3: Lynchings, Scottsboro Timeline, Jim Crow Laws

### Lynching

1. What is lynching? Why do you think people got lynched?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What inferences can you make about the information about lynching by state? Explain why/how you came to these conclusions.

### Scottsboro Timeline

1. From looking at the timeline, what happened at the Scottsboro Trial?

### Jim Crow Laws

1. Which three laws do you think are the most outrageous? Why?
  - a.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - c.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What do these laws tell you about life during this time period?

1-1

## Small Town Life in the 1930s Illustration 1



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

## Small Town Life in the 1930s Illustration 2

1-2



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

## Small Town Life in the 1930s Illustration 3

1-3



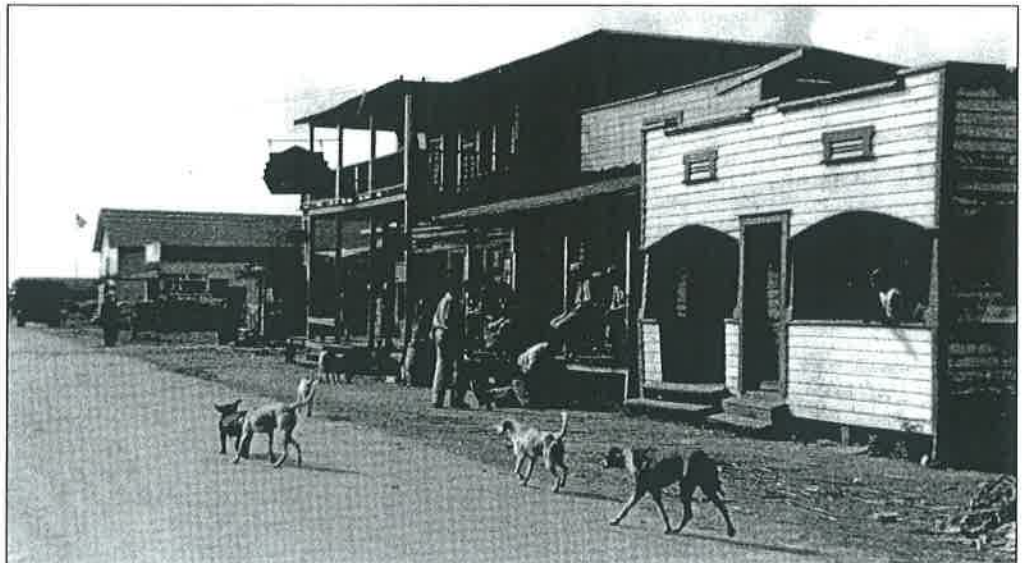
Courtesy of the Library of Congress

# The Jim Crow South Illustration 1

2-1



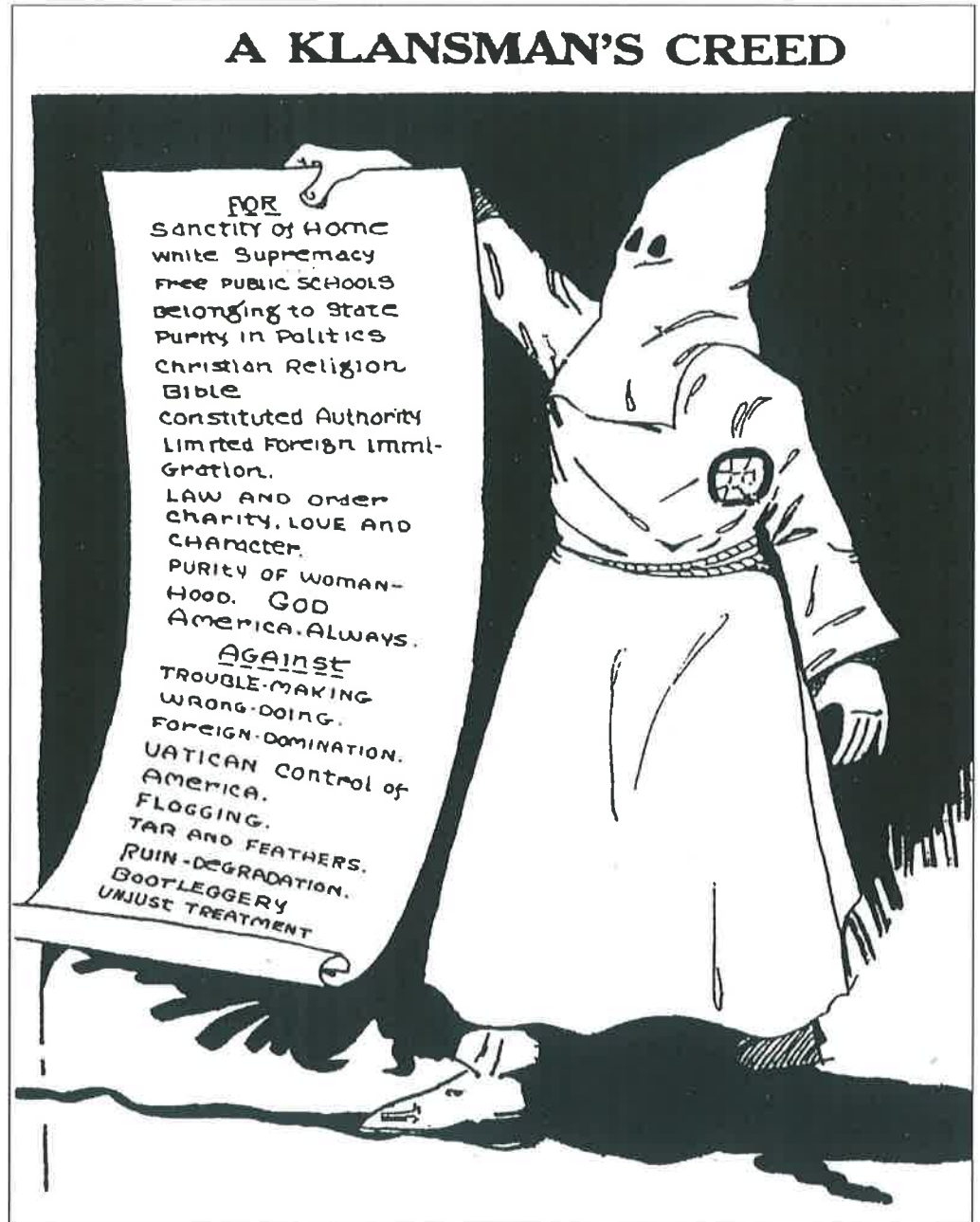
Courtesy of the Library of Congress



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

# The Jim Crow South Illustration 2

2-2



Artist Unknown, *Texas 100 Percent American*.  
From *Cartooning Texas*, by Maury Forman and Robert A Calvert  
(Texas A&M University Press, 1993).



# The Jim Crow South Illustration 3

2-3



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

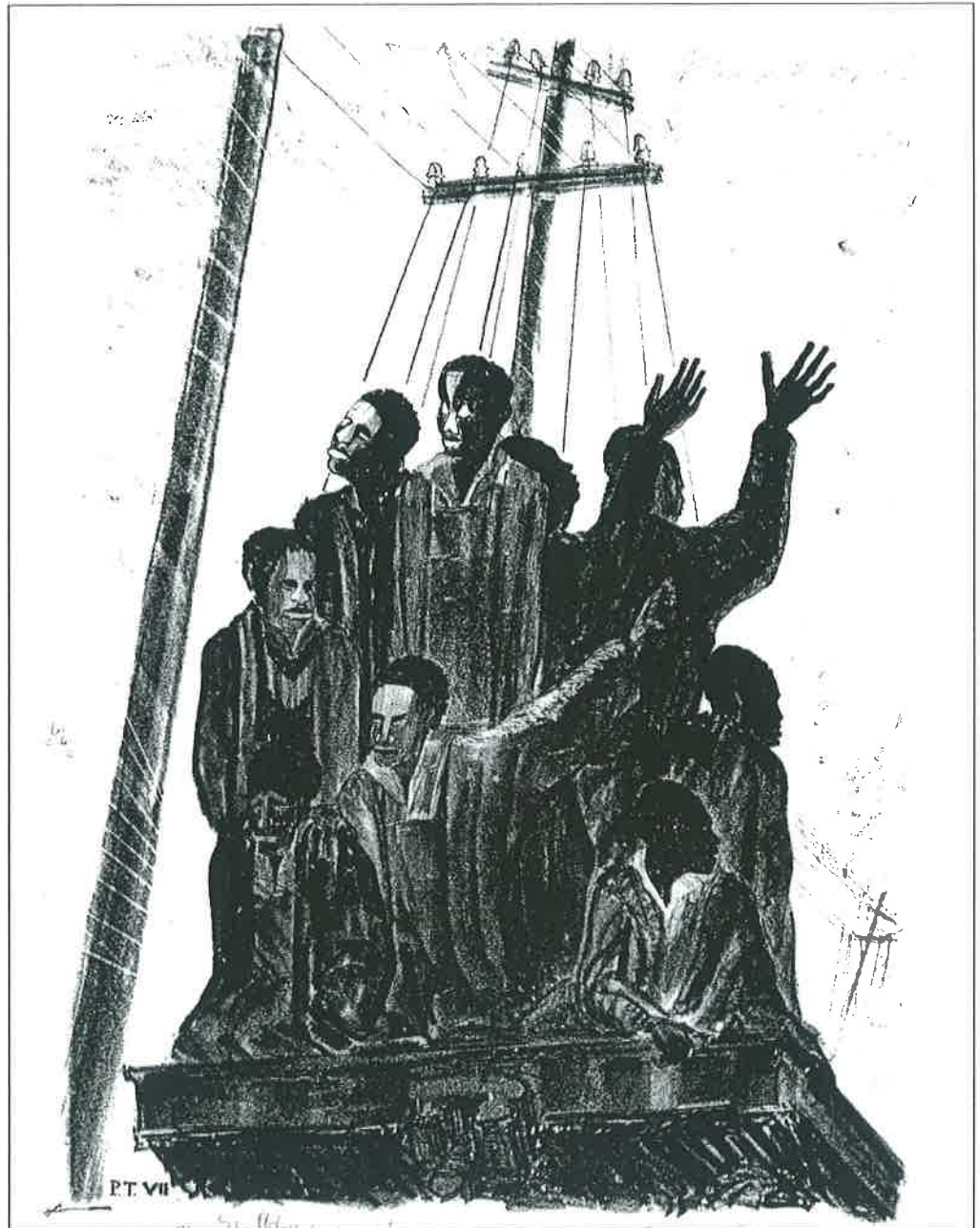


Courtesy of the Library of Congress

# Race and Justice: The Scottsboro Incident

## Illustration 1

3-1



Courtesy of the Library of Congress



## Race and Justice: The Scottsboro Incident Illustration 2



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

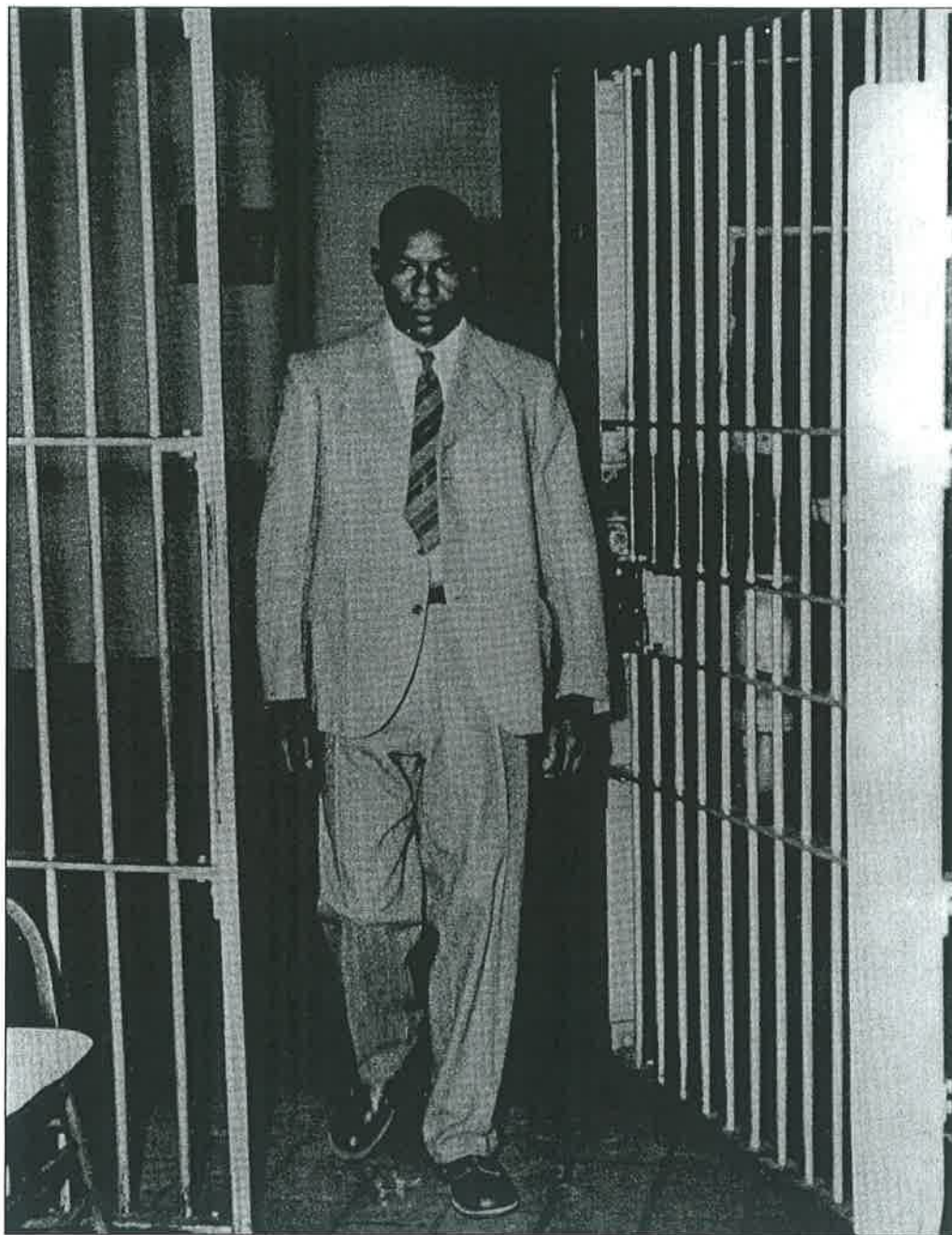


Courtesy of the Library of Congress

3-3

## Race and Justice: The Scottsboro Incident

# Illustration 3



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

4-1

## The System Starts to Crumble Illustration 1



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

4-2

## The System Starts to Crumble Illustration 2



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

4-3

## The System Starts to Crumble Illustration 3



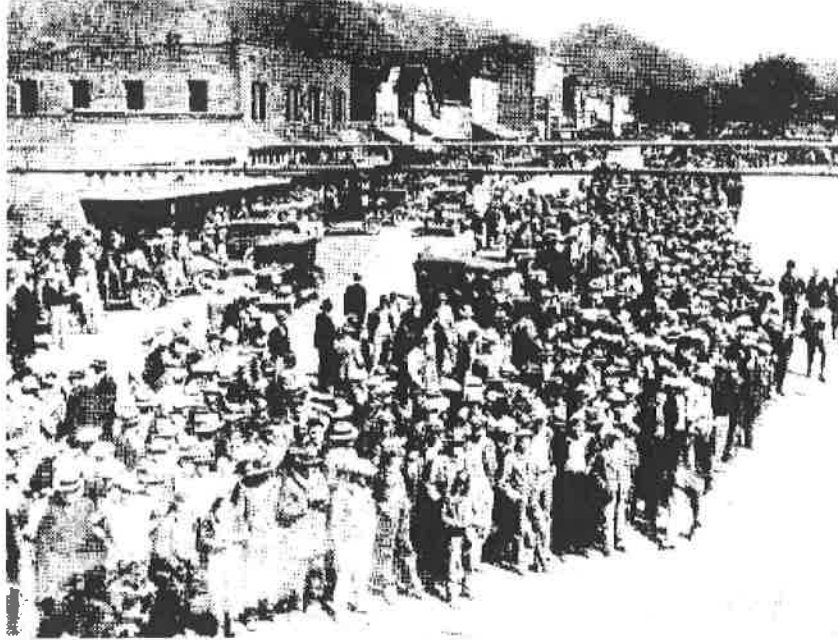
Courtesy of the Library of Congress

## Lynchings: By State and Race, 1882-1968 \*

State	White	Black	Total	State	White	Black	Total
Alabama	48	299	347	Nevada	6	0	6
Arizona	31	0	31	New Jersey	1	1	2
Arkansas	58	226	284	New Mexico	33	3	36
California	41	2	43	New York	1	1	2
Colorado	65	3	68	North Carolina	15	86	101
Delaware	0	1	1	North Dakota	13	3	16
Florida	25	257	282	Ohio	10	16	26
Georgia	39	492	531	Oklahoma	82	40	122
Idaho	20	0	20	Oregon	20	1	21
Illinois	15	19	34	Pennsylvania	2	6	8
Indiana	33	14	47	South Carolina	4	156	160
Iowa	17	2	19	South Dakota	27	0	27
Kansas	35	19	54	Tennessee	47	204	251
Kentucky	63	142	205	Texas	141	352	493
Louisiana	56	335	391	Utah	6	2	8
Maine	1	0	1	Vermont	1	0	1
Maryland	2	27	29	Virginia	17	83	100
Michigan	7	1	8	Washington	25	1	26
Minnesota	5	4	9	West Virginia	20	28	48
Mississippi	42	539	581	Wisconsin	6	0	6
Missouri	53	69	122	Wyoming	30	5	35
Montana	82	2	84	Total	1,297	3,446	4,743
Nebraska	52	5	57	*Statistics provided by the Archives at Tuskegee Institute.			



# The Scottsboro Boys Trials: A Chronology



Crowd gathers in Scottsboro during first trials

March 25, 1931	Posse stops Southern Railroad train in Paint Rock, Alabama. Scottsboro boys are arrested on charges of assault. Rape charges are added against all nine boys after accusations are made by Victoria Price and Ruby Bates.
March 26, 1931	Scottsboro boys are nearly lynched by crowd of over 100 gathered around Scottsboro's jail.
March 30, 1931	Grand jury indicts the nine Scottsboro boys for rape.
April 6, 1931	Trials begin in Scottsboro before Judge A. E. Hawkins.
April 7-9, 1931	Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems, Haywood Patterson, Olen Montgomery, Ozie Powell, Willie Roberson, Eugene Williams, and Andy Wright are tried and convicted, and sentenced to death. The trial of Roy Wright ends in a mistrial when some jurors hold out for a death sentence even though the prosecution asked for life imprisonment.
April -Dec., 1931	NAACP and International Labor Defense (ILD) battle for the right to represent the Scottsboro boys.
June 22, 1931	Executions are stayed pending appeal to Alabama Supreme Court.
July 10, 1931	On the date first set for their executions, the Scottsboro boys listen to the execution of Willie Stokes, the first of ten blacks to be executed at the prison over the next ten years. After hearing gruesome reports of the execution, many of the boys report nightmares or sleepless nights.
January, 1932	NAACP withdraws from case.
January 5, 1932	Ruby Bates, in a letter to Earl Streetman, denies that she was raped.
March, 1932	Alabama Supreme Court, by a vote of 6-1, affirms the convictions of seven of the boys. The conviction of Eugene Williams is reversed on the grounds that he was a juvenile under state law in 1931.

May, 1932	The U. S. Supreme Court announces that it will review the Scottsboro cases.
November, 1932	The Supreme Court, by a vote of 7-2, reverses the convictions of the Scottsboro boys in Powell vs. Alabama. Grounds for reversal are that Alabama failed to provide adequate assistance of counsel as required by the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.
January, 1933	Samuel S. Leibowitz, a New York lawyer, is retained by the ILD to defend the Scottsboro boys.
March 27, 1933	Haywood Patterson's second trial begins in Decatur before judge James Horton.
April 9, 1933	Haywood Patterson found guilty by jury and sentenced to death in the electric chair.
April 18, 1933	Judge Horton postpones the trials of the other Scottsboro boys because of dangerously high local tensions.
May 7, 1933	In one of many protests around the nation, thousands march in Washington protesting the Alabama trials.

June 22, 1933	Judge Horton sets aside Haywood Patterson's conviction and grants a new trial.
October 20, 1933	The Scottsboro cases are removed from Judge Horton's jurisdiction and transferred to Judge William Callahan's court.
Nov.-Dec., 1933	Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris are tried for rape, convicted, and sentenced to death.
June 12, 1934	Judge Horton, who had faced no opposition in his previous race, is defeated in his bid for re-election.
June, 1934	Alabama Supreme Court affirms the convictions of Haywood and Norris.
October, 1934	Two lawyers are charged with attempting to bribe Victoria Price in order to change her testimony.
January, 1935	The U. S. Supreme Court agrees to review the most recent Scottsboro convictions.
April 1, 1935	The U.S. Supreme Court overturns the convictions of Norris and Patterson because African Americans were excluded from sitting on the juries in their trials. <u>Patterson v. State of Alabama</u> , 294 U.S. 600 (1935); <u>Norris v. State of Alabama</u> , 294 U.S. 587 (1935)
December, 1935	The Scottsboro Defense Committee is organized.
January 23, 1936	Haywood Patterson is convicted for a fourth time of rape and is sentenced to 75 years in prison.
January 24, 1936	Ozzie Powell is shot in the head by Sheriff Jay Sandlin while attacking Deputy Sheriff Edgar Blalock.
December, 1936	Thomas Knight meets with Samuel Leibowitz in New York to discuss a possible compromise.
June 14, 1937	Conviction of Haywood Patterson is upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court.
July, 1937	Clarence Norris is convicted of rape and sentenced to death. Andy Wright is convicted and sentenced to 99 years for rape. Charlie Weems is convicted and sentenced to 75 years. Ozzie Powell pleads guilty to assaulting the sheriff and is sentenced to 20 years.

July 24, 1937	Roy Wright, Eugene Williams, Olen Montgomery and Willie Roberson were released after all charges were dropped against them.
October 26, 1937	The U.S. Supreme Court declines to review the Patterson and Norris convictions.
June, 1938	Alabama Supreme Court upholds the death sentence for Clarence Norris.
July 5, 1938	Clarence Norris's death sentence is reduced to life in prison by Governor Graves.

August, 1938	Alabama Pardon Board declines to pardon Patterson and Powell.
October, 1938	Pardon Board denies the pardon applications of Norris, Weems, and Roy Wright.
October, 1938	Governor Graves interviews Scottsboro boys.
November, 1938	Governor Graves denies all pardon applications.
September, 1943	Charlie Weems is paroled.
January, 1944	Norris and Andy Wright are paroled.
September, 1944	Norris and Wright leave Montgomery in violation of their paroles.
October, 1944	Norris is returned to prison.
June, 1946	Ozzie Powell is paroled.
September, 1946	Norris, paroled again, leaves Alabama.
October, 1946	Andy Wright is returned to Kilby prison.
July, 1948	Haywood Patterson escapes from prison.
June, 1950	Andy Wright is paroled. FBI arrests Patterson, but Michigan's governor refuses extradition to Alabama.
December, 1950	Patterson is involved in a barroom fight resulting in the death of another man. Haywood is charged with murder.
September, 1951	Patterson is convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 6 to 15 years. He dies of cancer less than a year later.
October, 1976	Clarence Norris is pardoned by Alabama Governor George Wallace.
July, 1977	Victoria Price's suit against NBC for its movie "Judge Horton and the Scottsboro Boys," which she claimed defamed her and invaded her privacy, is dismissed. Price dies five years later.
Jan. 23, 1989	Clarence Norris, the last surviving Scottsboro boy, dies at age 76.

## Jim Crow Laws

Starting in the 1890s, states throughout the South passed laws designed to prevent Black citizens from improving their status or achieving equality. These statutes, which together were known as Jim Crow, were in place and enforced until the 1950s and 60s. Here is a sampling of those laws, grouped by topic.

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### EDUCATION

**Florida:** The schools for white children and the schools for negro children shall be conducted separately.

**Kentucky:** The children of white and colored races committed to reform schools shall be kept entirely separate from each other.

**Mississippi:** Separate schools shall be maintained for the children of the white and colored races.

**Mississippi:** Separate free schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent; and it shall be unlawful for any colored child to attend any white school, or any white child to attend a colored school.

**New Mexico:** Separate rooms shall be provided for the teaching of pupils of African descent, and such pupils may not be admitted to the school rooms occupied and used by pupils of Caucasian or other descent.

**North Carolina:** School textbooks shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them.

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### ENTERTAINMENT

**Alabama:** It shall be unlawful to conduct a restaurant or other place for the serving of food in the city, at which white and colored people are served in the same room, unless such white and colored persons are effectually separated by a solid partition extending from the floor upward to a distance of seven feet or higher, and unless a separate entrance from the street is provided.

**Alabama:** It shall be unlawful for a negro and white person to play together or in company with each other at any game of pool or billiards.

**Alabama:** Every employer of white or negro males shall provide for such white or negro males reasonably accessible and separate toilet facilities.

**Georgia:** All persons licensed to conduct a restaurant, shall serve either white people exclusively or colored people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room or under the same license.

**Georgia:** It shall be unlawful for any amateur white baseball team to play on any vacant lot or baseball diamond within two blocks of a playground devoted to the Negro race, and it shall be unlawful for any amateur colored baseball team to play baseball within two blocks of any playground devoted to the white race.

**Georgia:** All persons licensed to conduct the business of selling beer or wine...shall serve either white people exclusively or colored people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room at any time.

**Louisiana:** All circuses, shows, and tent exhibitions, to which the attendance of more than one race is invited shall provide not less than two ticket offices and not less than two entrances.

**Virginia:** Any public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or place of public entertainment which is attended by both white and colored persons shall separate the white race and the colored race.

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## FREEDOM OF SPEECH

**Mississippi:** Any person guilty of printing, publishing or circulating matter urging or presenting arguments in favor of social equality or of intermarriage between whites and negroes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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## HEALTH CARE

**Alabama:** No person or corporation shall require any white female nurse to nurse in wards or rooms in hospitals, either public or private, in which negro men are placed.

**Louisiana:** The board of trustees shall maintain a separate building, on separate grounds, for the admission, care, instruction, and support of all blind persons of the colored or black race.

**Mississippi:** There shall be maintained by the governing authorities of every hospital maintained by the state for treatment of white and colored patients separate entrances for white and colored patients and visitors, and such entrances shall be used by the race only for which they are prepared.

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## HOUSING

**Louisiana:** Any person...who shall rent any part of any such building to a negro person or a negro family when such building is already in whole or in part in occupancy by a white person or white family shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Mississippi:** The prison warden shall see that the white convicts shall have separate apartments for both eating and sleeping from the negro convicts.

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## LIBRARIES

**Texas:** Negroes are to be served through a separate branch or branches of the county free library, which shall be administered by a custodian of the negro race under the supervision of the county librarian.

**North Carolina:** The state librarian is directed to fit up and maintain a separate place for the use of the colored people who may come to the library for the purpose of reading books or periodicals.

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## MARRIAGE

**Arizona:** The marriage of a person of Caucasian blood with a Negro shall be null and void.

**Florida:** All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

**Florida:** Any negro man and white woman, or any white man and negro woman, who are not married to each other, who habitually live in and occupy in the nighttime the same room, shall each be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

**Maryland:** All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive...are forever prohibited, and shall be void.

**Mississippi:** The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood, shall be unlawful and void.

**Wyoming:** All marriages of white persons with Negroes, Mulattos, Mongolians, or Malaya hereafter contracted in the State of Wyoming are, and shall be, illegal and void.

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## SERVICES

**Georgia:** No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls.

**Georgia:** The officer in charge shall not bury, or allow to be buried, any colored persons upon ground set apart or used for the burial of white persons.

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## TRANSPORTATION

**Alabama:** All passenger stations in this state operated by any motor transportation company shall have separate waiting rooms or space and separate ticket windows for the white and colored races.

**Alabama:** The conductor of each passenger train is authorized and required to assign each passenger to the car or the division of the car, when it is divided by a partition, designated for the race to which such passenger belongs. **Maryland:** All railroad companies are hereby required to provide separate cars or coaches for the travel and transportation of the white and colored passengers.

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## WORK

**Oklahoma:** The baths and lockers for the negroes shall be separate from the white race, but may be in the same building. (Mining companies)

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